

RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY

CHICAGO RECREATION COMMISSION



Recreation and Delinquency

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Recreation and Delinquency

A STUDY OF
FIVE SELECTED CHICAGO COMMUNITIES

made for the
CHICAGO RECREATION COMMISSION

under the supervision of its
COMMITTEE ON RECREATION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
ERNEST W. BURGESS, University of Chicago
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by

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Chicago Recreation and Juvenile Delinquency Survey

with the collaboration of
CATHERINE E. DUNNING
through projects of the
Work Projects Administration

CHICAGO RECREATION COMMISSION

1942

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Foreword

The Chicago Recreation Commission is happy that it is in a position to publish this study on recreation and its relationship to juvenile delinquency for the benefit of all who are interested in this important subject. This factual statement, covering some 23,000 youth, includes data that proves very conclusively that the recommendations made more than ten years ago by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, particularly the section devoted to "Youth Outside the Home and School," need to be re-emphasized today. The suggestions contained in this survey regarding the relation of recreation to juvenile delinquency are worthy of most serious consideration by sociologists, recreation agencies, and the public generally.

This study was *not* undertaken to prove that recreation is a preventive of or a cure for juvenile delinquency. It was planned rather to discover what the relationship is between the two. Many claims of this sort have been made, and many recreation projects have been promoted because of their purported effect on delinquency. But there had never been a scientific study on which such claims could be proved or disproved.

All thinking persons know that recreation is an essential of life, and that organized recreation is a necessity in modern urban civilization. Recreation is justification in itself, and needs no special pleading on the grounds that it will prevent delinquency. If, however, there is a distinct relationship between recreation and the prevention of juvenile delinquency, it is important to know it. And if there are kinds of recreation more effective for character-building than others, it is even more important to know that.

The initiation of this study was influenced by a talk between the Chairman of the Commission and Mayor Edward J. Kelly a year or two after the Commission was established on his recommendation. During a discussion of the Commission's objectives,

the Mayor expressed an earnest desire to have a study made of the relationship between recreation and citizenship, and, if possible, to secure a sum of money for this purpose. While the exact amount was not definitely stated, it was felt that it might approximate a quarter of a million dollars. It was suggested at that time that such a project was probably the logical responsibility of the Chicago Recreation Commission, and the hope was expressed that some time it would make such an evaluation. The present work gives this evaluation in terms of the juvenile section of our population.

Very few accounts have been published in our community on the subject of delinquency. One of the first of any consequence was the work of Professor Frederic M. Thrasher, then associated with the University of Chicago, now with New York University, on *The Gang*, published in 1927. Two years later Mr. Clifford R. Shaw, head of the Department of Research Sociology for the Institute for Juvenile Research, reported on *Delinquency Areas; A Study of the Geographic Distribution of School Truants, Juvenile Delinquents, and Adult Offenders in Chicago*. This was subsequently responsible for the publication of a very significant contribution in the field, *Can Delinquency Be Measured?* by Dr. Sophia M. Robison, a joint project of the Department of Sociology of Columbia University and the Research Bureau of the Welfare Council of New York City. This study covered some 20,000 schedules of children known for delinquent behavior in New York City in 1930. This present study represents an excellent follow-up of these two previous reports.

When we think of a community that within itself and its immediate environment houses upward of four million people—when we realize that the youth population in such a community represents a minimum of twenty-five percent—and when we further appreciate the fact that this particular portion of the population spells the citizenship of tomorrow, it is obviously of the utmost importance that we devote a great deal of attention to the manner in which that youth spends its leisure time—from the viewpoint of health and the formation of positive habits. It is this citizenship that will in the next decade occupy crucial positions in our community life, in all directions—in public office, in education, in industry, in professional life, and above all, as parents.

The importance of this subject was readily recognized in the communities studied, and generous cooperation has been given by local recreation committees and community councils. To these and to the recreation agencies which gave the survey staff every opportunity to observe their recreation programs in action, the Chicago Recreation Commission expresses its gratitude.

Another recent study, indicating the possible relationships between biologic and constitutional factors and delinquent behavior in boys, was made by the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago by Dr. B. Boshes, S. Kobrin, E. Reynolds, and S. Rosenbaum, respectively a physician, sociologist, a physical anthropologist, and a statistician. Four thousand boys were examined and measured in the grade schools of two socially and economically homogeneous areas in Chicago of higher than average delinquency rates. A full report of this investigation is soon to be published by the University of Chicago.

This present study, however, represents the first time that records have been kept, over the four seasons of the year, of the recreation attendance of children 10- to 17-years-of-age classified according to delinquents (i.e. having court records), non-delinquents, and unofficial delinquents (known to have committed minor offenses but never apprehended).

It represents a splendid answer to a statement made in 1936 by Dr. Robison to the chairman of the Recreation Commission: "Although the delinquency area technique of study developed in Chicago . . . has received official recognition, the suspicion persists that this method—does not furnish any useful approach to the problem of understanding or preventing delinquent behavior."

The Commission feels that the conclusions and recommendations indicated in this study will be of value in relation to this problem. It has a triple audience in mind. It is first of all a worthy follow-up of previous studies along similar lines, although the procedure it followed and the findings it has secured point the way to still further studies. This technical scientific study presents to sociologists and other students of individual and social behavior significant facts and statistics for further study and interpretation.

From these facts and statistics, however, directors and leaders in recreation agencies, both in Chicago and elsewhere may secure

suggestions for the revitalizing of their programs, to make them more attractive competition to the other less wholesome forms of recreation which now exert so much influence on growing children.

The third audience, and probably the most important of all, is the vast body of lay citizens who are ultimately responsible for, and the recipients of, all recreation services. They have the right—and the obligation—to know what is being accomplished with the money they allocate in taxes or contribute as gifts to recreation agencies. These findings should be of assistance to those who are faced with the continuing problem of securing these gifts and persuading boards of directors of the value of recreation.

The Commission wishes to take this opportunity of extending its most grateful appreciation to Dr. Ernest W. Burgess, of the Department of Sociology of the University of Chicago, and to Miss Ethel Shânas, his assistant, under whose able direction this study has been carried through, and to the members of the special sub-committee who have worked so willingly and so intelligently with him: Dr. Curtis Reese, Mr. Clifford R. Shaw, Dr. Arthur J. Todd, Mr. Allen Carpenter, Miss Margaret Blough, and Mr. Vernon Hernlund.

PHILIP L. SEMAN, *Chairman*
Chicago Recreation Commission

Findings and Recommendations in Brief*

This study of the recreational activities of 15,000 boys and 8,000 girls ten-to-seventeen years of age was carried on in five Chicago neighborhoods. Four of these had delinquency rates above and one below the average for the city.

The purpose of the study was to find answers to the following questions:

- 1) How great is the appeal of recreational activities to boys and girls, delinquent and non-delinquent?
- 2) Does supervised recreation help in the treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency and if so how much?
- 3) What should be done to provide more wholesome recreation and to reduce juvenile delinquency?

CHIEF FINDINGS

The chief findings of the study were:

- 1) More provision is now made for the supervised recreation of boys than of girls.
- 2) Boys over fourteen do not attend recreational agencies in as large numbers as do those under fourteen.
- 3) Delinquents do not take part in supervised recreation in as large proportions as non-delinquents, and when they do they prefer competitive sports and non-supervised activities like the games room.
- 4) Delinquents attend the movies more often than non-delinquents, but all boys and girls spend twice as much time at the movies as in supervised recreation.
- 5) In the four neighborhoods with higher delinquency rates all children were particularly fond of radio crime and mystery stories, while in the neighborhood with the lower

*Complete Findings and Recommendations given on pages 236-248.

delinquency rate both boys and girls preferred comedians and variety hours.

- 6) Participation in supervised recreation reduces juvenile delinquency. Delinquents who did not take part in supervised recreation during the year became repeaters 30% more often than those who did take part. The proportion of non-delinquents who did not participate in recreation but who became delinquent during the year was three times as high as the similar rate for non-delinquents in the recreational program.

CHIEF RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of these findings the Chicago Recreation Commission adopted the following recommendations:

- 1) More supervised recreation should be provided in all neighborhoods of Chicago, especially those where the delinquency rate is higher than the average. The calibre of leadership, the adequacy of space and equipment should be of the best possible grade.
- 2) Provision for the supervised recreation of girls needs to be greatly expanded.
- 3) Special efforts should be made to reach and to hold boys fourteen and over (a crucial age in character development) by recreational agencies and by the expanded use of the facilities of churches and schools.
- 4) Recreational agencies should adapt their programs so as to appeal to and influence delinquents and all high-spirited adolescents.
- 5) A local community committee should be formed in every neighborhood consisting of representatives of the home, the church, and other neighborhood institutions to cooperate with the Juvenile Court, with the juvenile officers of the Police Department and the schools in making a plan to meet the recreational needs of juvenile delinquents.
- 6) Unofficial delinquents should be given individualized treatment.
- 7) The amount of organized outdoor recreation under the direct or indirect supervision of recreational agencies

should be increased by more provision for outdoor play on vacant lots both summer and winter.

- 8) Records of individual attendance should be kept by agencies.
- 9) The home, the school and the church are important factors in personality development. Only through an integrated program of community organization in which are included the home, the school and church can recreation function effectively as a character-building and delinquency preventing activity. The responsibility of parents for their children needs emphasis.
- 10) Recreational agencies, local community councils, local recreation committees and the Chicago Recreation Commission are urged to study these findings and recommendations and to devise practical ways of meeting these problems and of acting upon these recommendations.

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Preface

This study initiated at the suggestion of Dr. Philip L. Seman, chairman, and of Mr. Edward L. Burchard, then executive secretary of the Chicago Recreation Commission, sought answers to four questions:

1. To what extent and degree do non-delinquent children participate in supervised recreational activities?

2. To what extent and degree do children who have been delinquent (arrested by the police or known by recreational agencies to have been delinquent) take part in supervised recreational activities?

3. Does participation in supervised recreation prevent recurrence of delinquent behavior in children who have been delinquent?

4. Does taking part in supervised recreation prevent non-delinquents from becoming delinquents?

The text of the study gives the answers to these questions. The tables of data presented in this report were based on day-by-day observation for one year of the activities of 23,156 boys and girls in five local communities of Chicago. The grand total of leisure time activities recorded reached 1,281,853 hours.

The Committee was fortunate in securing as director of the project the services of Miss Ethel Shanas, who had had experience both as a recreational worker and as a supervisor of a large-scale statistical project. Miss Shanas, working under the direction of the sub-committee on the study, had the responsibility of drawing up the working plans of the project, of organizing and directing the field staff in the five local communities and of setting up the central office to distribute the data gathered in the field. The magnitude of the task is evidenced by the fact that at the peak of operations on the project the staff comprised nearly two hundred persons.

The text of this study was written by Miss Shanas. The

manuscript as first drafted was submitted for criticisms and for suggestions to representatives of all the recreational agencies included in the survey and to the members of the study committee and to the entire membership of the Committee on Recreation and Juvenile Delinquency. After a final revision of the manuscript by Miss Shanias and the preparation of recommendations by the Committee on Recreation and Juvenile Delinquency, it was approved by the Committee and was accepted by the Chicago Recreation Commission as an official publication.

The Committee on Recreation and Juvenile Delinquency desires to express its appreciation of the continued interest and support of the study by the members of the Chicago Recreation Commission, of the valuable suggestions by Dr. Philip L. Seman, chairman; Mr. Edward L. Burchard, former executive secretary and now consultant; Mr. Ernest E. Goranson, present executive secretary; and Miss Dorothy Sparks, editor; of the competent and faithful supervision of the project by Miss Shanias and Miss Catherine E. Dunning; of the careful work of recording and tabulating by the staff of workers; of the fine cooperation of the recreational agencies and for their suggestions and criticisms; and of the understanding cooperation of the Research Division of the Work Projects Administration, particularly Mrs. Amelia H. Baker, director of the division, Mr. Frank J. Morris and Mrs. Innes L. McAlvin, technicians on the project.

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In spite of the careful and painstaking work on the part of all those mentioned, certain minor errors may appear in the tables. For these, I accept entire responsibility.

ETHEL SHANAS

A STUDY OF
FIVE SELECTED CHICAGO COMMUNITIES

CHAPTER I

The Plan of the Study

INTRODUCTION

DURING the year, 1939, in the City of Chicago there were investigated by the police 11,549 complaints of delinquencies of boys and girls under the age of eighteen. For 1,542 of this number, petitions were filed with the courts;¹ the Juvenile Court of Chicago hearing 1,503 new cases during this year period.² Many of these children had started on careers which would forever keep them from becoming useful citizens of the larger community.

It is, therefore, not to be wondered that the problems of juvenile delinquency have been carefully studied and considered by law enforcement officers, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, sociologists, and by all those who are interested for civic, social, or other reasons in the welfare of youth. Many of these studies have contributed greatly to the understanding of the causes of juvenile delinquency, and most of them have offered plans by which, it was claimed, juvenile delinquency could be prevented or at least controlled.

With the depression and the growing interest in leisure-time activity, supervised recreation has emerged as a possible preventive of delinquency among juveniles. Those who believe in the efficacy of recreation in the prevention of delinquency have made varied claims to support their beliefs. Some of these claims have been temperate, others have been extravagant. All of them

¹ *Annual Report*. Year Ending December 31, 1939, Police Department, City of Chicago, p. 22.

² Juvenile Court statistics from office of the clerk. Also, see William I. Thomas and Dorothy Swaine Thomas, *The Child in America*, which estimates that the Chicago Court handles 1,600 cases in court, and 18,000 out of court, annually.

have been supported by some sort of evidence, whether composed of subjective impressions or statistical analyses.³

No more important contributions have been made to the understanding of juvenile delinquency than in certain work done by citizens of the City of Chicago. The work of the Institute for Juvenile Research of that city, for example, has been outstanding among research in this field.⁴ Entirely in keeping with the research tradition of the city, the Chicago Research Commission, under the auspices of its Committee on Recreation and Delinquency,⁵ and with the cooperation of the Chicago Park District, set up a Work Projects Administration study to analyze, if possible, certain relationships between recreation and delinquency. It was felt by the Commission that it would be desirable to add to the body of concrete knowledge in the fields of both recreation and juvenile delinquency, some objective statement with reference to the extent of participation of delinquent children in recreation.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this study of recreation and delinquency as they were outlined by the Commission were several. First, there

³ For a critical summary of this literature see Chapter IV, William I. Thomas and Dorothy Swaine Thomas, *The Child in America* (New York: 1928). See also Elmer D. Mitchell and Bernard S. Mason, *The Theory of Play* (New York: 1934), Chapter VIII, especially pp. 183-185; J. C. Elsom, *Community Recreation* (New York: 1929); and, for a recent typical statement, Fred Kelley, "‘Boystown’ for Cleveland Youth," *Recreation* (November: 1939), pp. 437-440. An excellent contribution to this field has been made by George D. Butler, *Introduction to Community Recreation* (New York: 1940).

⁴ Dr. William Healy, one of the outstanding students of juvenile delinquency, began his career with the Institute when that organization was the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute. His successors as directors of the Institute for Juvenile Research, Dr. Herman Adler and Dr. Paul Schroeder, have sponsored this program of study and service in the field of juvenile delinquency. The work of Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay, among others, has also originated from this institution.

⁵ The membership of this committee at the time of the study's inception was composed of Ernest W. Burgess, Chairman; James P. Allman, Jessie F. Binford, V. K. Brown, Henry T. Chamberlain, Rev. Ralph A. Gallagher, Very Rev. M. J. O'Connell, Wilfred S. Reynolds, and Arthur J. Todd. Advisory members were George Arthur, Margaret Blough, Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, W. F. Byron, Lt. Harry M. Costello, Col. Philip R. Crippen, Col. Harry Hill, F. T. Lane, L. W. Price, E. W. Puttkamer, Dr. Paul Schroeder, Clifford R. Shaw, Edward H. Stullken, and Francis B. Walsh. The sub-committee in charge of the project consisted of first Margaret Blough and then Curtis W. Reese, Chairman; Allen R. Carpenter, Vernon Hernlund, Mr. Shaw, Dr. Burgess, Dr. Todd, ex officio, and representatives of the W.P.A.

was an interest in determining the extent of participation of delinquent children in recreation. This interest can perhaps be best expressed in the form of a question. Is there a significant difference between the proportion of delinquent and non-delinquent children in recreation? That such a difference might exist had long been claimed by students of this field, and, yet, actually, no study had ever been made dealing with this specific topic. Second, it was felt desirable to determine, if possible, whether there was a variation in the activity preferences of delinquent and non-delinquent children. Obviously, it was of value to workers in the fields of both recreation and delinquency to know whether delinquent children preferred a different type of activity from non-delinquent children. With information of this nature both therapeutic work and program planning could be facilitated.

In addition to these factors, the Commission was also interested in securing information on the composition of delinquent and non-delinquent groups and in getting some indication of the extent to which delinquent children were reported in programs at several different agencies within a community.

While the study was designed primarily to furnish information about recreation and delinquency, it had other and more general aspects. It was an attempt to secure an objective large-scale picture of a recreation program in process. Such a picture, it was felt, would make available to the local communities which cooperated in the project a description of the work which they were doing and would enable them, through the use of this information, to organize their programs more efficiently in terms of their own objectives.

AREAS OF OPERATION

This study of recreation and delinquency as designed by the Commission was at once broad and yet selective. It was broad in the sense that full and comprehensive information was desired about the children who were to be included in the analyses. It was selective in that the Commission realized that not all children in Chicago could be included in the study. For one thing, the cost of such a large study would be prohibitive. Moreover, if a careful selection of representative communities were made, these could be considered as typical of many others, and a larger

study would therefore be unnecessary. The Commission determined then to restrict the study to only certain children within the City of Chicago.

It was finally decided to operate the project and gather data from only five areas of the city.⁶ Four of these areas were so-called "delinquency areas"⁷—Fuller Park, the Lower North Side, South Chicago, and the Near West Side. The fifth area, Hyde Park, mainly a middle-class residential district, served as a control area for the study.⁸

The selection of the areas of higher than average delinquency was based on two major factors. First, it was desirable to select areas of different cultural composition, which had various types of recreation agencies. This was essential in order that any generalizations with reference to recreation and delinquency might have more than a specific reference. Second, the citizens of these areas and the personnel of the various recreation agencies must be interested in the study and be willing to cooperate in the gathering of the original data and in the interpretation of the findings of the project. Without such cooperation only incomplete data, if any, could be secured and only limited analyses made.

Each of the areas of higher than average delinquency selected for study differed from the others in its composition and in the type of recreation agencies present; and in addition, in each of these areas, there were active cooperating community groups who were interested in the survey and in the implications of its findings. The Fuller Park Community Council, the Russell Square Community Council and the District Recreation Committee of the South Chicago area, the Lower North Side Community Council, the District Recreation Committee and West Side Agency Coordinating Council on the Near West Side were active sponsors of the Study.

No less important than the selection of the areas with high delinquency rates was the choice of the control or "non-delinquent"

⁶ For a discussion of the methodology used see Chapter II, and sections A to D, inclusive, of the appendix.

⁷ A full discussion of delinquency areas in Chicago may be found in Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay, *Delinquency Areas: A Study of the Geographic Distribution of School Truants, Juvenile Delinquents, and Adult Offenders in Chicago* (Chicago: 1929).

⁸ A description of each of these areas is given in Chapters III-VII.

area. The Commission felt that any findings with reference to recreation interests of children in areas with delinquency rates higher than the average could only be understood in their full implications when compared with the recreation interests of children in a non-delinquent area. The Hyde Park, Kenwood, Oakland Community Council, which was interested in securing certain information about the recreation program in the greater Hyde Park community, cooperated in the study and made it possible for a thorough survey to be made of this "non-delinquent" area.

SUMMARY

The Recreation and Delinquency Study was set up as a Work Projects Administration project sponsored by the Chicago Recreation Commission. Its primary purpose was to determine certain relationships between recreation and juvenile delinquency, but, in addition, it was to make available to local communities a statistical analysis of their recreation programs. The areas in which the project operated were Fuller Park, the Lower North Side, South Chicago, the Near West Side, and the Hyde Park, Kenwood, Oakland area.

CHAPTER II

Methods of Research

DEFINITIONS USED IN THE STUDY

IN THE organization of this study of recreation and juvenile delinquency, it was apparent that certain terms would have to be defined and kept constant throughout the survey in order that an adequate analysis might be made. The most important items which required definition were the three terms, "juvenile," "delinquency," and "recreation."

Since it was believed that children under ten years of age would form only a very small proportion of those in recreation, and an even smaller proportion of the delinquent group, it was decided to fix the lower limit of the age group to be studied at ten years. The upper limit was put at seventeen, the oldest age category under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. The juveniles included in this study, then, were all children in the areas studied who, on the dates that survey operations officially began in those districts, were between the ages of ten and seventeen.¹

All ages were held constant as of these dates. Children who reached the age of ten after the designated date were not included in the study but were considered "Under Age." In a similar manner, those children who became eighteen during the period of study continued to be counted as active participants.

The formulation of a definition of "delinquency" was a far more difficult problem. An effort was made to follow the recommendations of the White House Conference and to define as a delinquency "any such juvenile conduct that might be dealt with under the law."² As this definition indicates, in all districts there

¹ A statement of these dates is given in the chapters dealing with the findings.

² The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, Section IV C-A, *The Delinquent Child* (New York: 1932), p. 23.

are many delinquents who are not so-labelled because the police have not, as yet, come in contact with them. These children, however, may be as guilty of truancy, petty thievery, and other juvenile crimes, as the child with a police record. In the areas of higher delinquency particularly, children unknown to the police may be considered as delinquent even by the local community. To provide for this group the following three-fold classification was made of children in the study: first, official delinquents, those for whom, within the five years preceding the study, there were police or juvenile court records; second, unofficial delinquents, including truants and children judged to be delinquent by the personnel of the agencies cooperating in the study; and third, non-delinquents.

Children who between the ages of ten and seventeen had had a police or juvenile court record were classified as official delinquents even though such a record might be several years old at the time the study began. A child of fourteen, to take an extreme example, would be classified as an official delinquent on the basis of a juvenile court appearance three years in the past. Actually, most of the official delinquents in the study, however, had fairly recent delinquency records. The purpose of the above classification scheme was to make possible some evaluation of the effect of recreation on recidivism or repeating in delinquency.

In reporting a child as an unofficial delinquent, the agency personnel were asked to name specific acts of delinquency or non-social behavior which caused them to place the child in this category. Those acts which did not correspond to the following standard were rejected as bases for this classification.

TABLE 1
CLASSIFICATION OF "UNOFFICIAL" DELINQUENT ACTS

1. Known delinquent behavior—stealing, assault, etc.
 2. Truancy.
 3. Problem behavior within the agency—malicious mischief.
-

Those children who might be considered as unofficial delinquents were more adequately reported in some areas than in others. This group, therefore, has been treated separately in the tables and analyses. In the discussion of each of the areas an

attempt will be made to evaluate the completeness of the data dealing with unofficial delinquency.³

The third concept which was specifically defined for the study was "recreation." Many different definitions of "recreation" may be found in the literature, but, in the main, there is a tendency to use this term synonymously with leisure-time activity.

It would have been highly desirable to secure complete records of all leisure-time activity of the children in the study. It was, however, obviously impossible to secure detailed records of the participation of each individual child in commercial recreation. Likewise, to gather information about the participation of each child in free street play was a task that could not be accomplished with the limited staff available.⁴ It was therefore decided to define as "recreation" all activity taking place at any location that was under the supervision of some recreation leader. In other words, any activity occurring in a park, playground, settlement, in social rooms of a church, or on a supervised play lot was defined as recreation activity. The activity itself might be unsupervised, such as "games room," or it might even be "loitering," but if it occurred in a supervised location, it was considered as recreation.

GENERAL RESEARCH METHODS USED

Once these definitions of "recreation," "juvenile," and "delinquency" had been established, it was possible to proceed further in the organization of the study. Two methods were suggested as means of securing information about the favorite activities and the extent of participation in recreation of delinquent and non-delinquent children. One was the administration of a questionnaire or schedule which would ask children to indicate how they spent their leisure time. The other method was to tabulate the attendance of children in recreational activities, in order to discover empirically what it is that children do, and where it is that they spend their time. In this survey, while the

³ The problems of delinquency measurement are discussed in some detail in Sophia Moses Robison, *Can Delinquency Be Measured?* (New York: 1936). This book is critically reviewed by Samuel A. Stouffer in the *American Journal of Sociology*, XLII (1936), pp. 586-590.

⁴ An effort was made to gather these types of data in the West Side area. Tables presenting this information are given in Chapter VI.

first method was used in a limited form, it was the second procedure which was followed extensively.

It was considered desirable for the project to gather its own field records rather than to use existing agency records. The use of these latter records would have raised several problems. For one thing, agency records were not kept in a uniform fashion; for another, many agencies were interested primarily in groups and only secondarily in individuals, and their records, therefore, were not adequate for the purpose of the study.

In other words, the basic data for the study, the time spent in various recreation activities by delinquent and non-delinquent children, was secured by actual field checking. This meant that every child who came into a supervised recreation location had to be carefully reported.

Furthermore, in order that a true picture of participation in recreation might be secured, it was decided to operate the project in the field for a period of one year. It was believed that this time period would be long enough for the great majority of children in the ten-to seventeen-year-old age group to appear in organized recreation.

METHODS OF REGISTRATION

The securing and analyzing of the information concerning recreation and delinquency necessary for the purposes of the study involved not only the gathering of data in the field, but also the establishment and maintenance of an elaborate file system.⁵

Actually, two major file records were kept for each sex within each of the five areas. The first of these records was that of children in recreation, the second was a record of delinquents living in these areas.

The record of children in recreation was first established from agency registration lists. As new participants were reported in recreation activity, monthly additions were made to this file. Each new participant, as well as the original registrants, was checked against a file of juvenile court and police cases for his area to determine whether he was a known delinquent. In addition, all registrations both new and old were checked against the lists of unofficial delinquents.

⁵ The remaining material in this chapter is amplified in sections A, B, C, and D of the Appendix.

As new cases of delinquency were reported from the police, juvenile court, and agency records, these in turn were checked against the files of children in recreation. Therefore, when children who might have had no delinquency records at the beginning of the study were reported delinquent, a proper indication was made on their record cards.

Thus, the files of children active in recreation for each of the five areas were sub-divided by sex and by delinquency status, all records bearing the notation of "official delinquent," "unofficial delinquent," or "non-delinquent."

METHODS OF REPORTING PARTICIPATION

Each child who appeared in a supervised recreation location was carefully checked by the project personnel. The time of his entrance and exit was noted, the type of activity in which he participated was reported, and if the child were part of a group, the name of the group was mentioned.

In only one activity were attendance records kept by others than the project staff. It was felt that the presence of a strange person would be disturbing to children's club meetings. Therefore, club leaders were furnished with check lists on which to report their club attendances. When these lists were filled in, they were returned to the project staff. In some cases, the secretary of a club or the scribe of a scout troop was responsible for the preparation of these attendance lists.

METHODS OF ANALYZING PARTICIPATION

When these data on recreation attendance were received in the tabulation unit of the project, the materials were organized so that the entries could be made on each child's record card.

First, all activities were classified into the activity categories which had previously been established. There were forty-five of these activity categories, and each of them had been assigned a code symbol. On each attendance list the proper code symbol was entered in one of four colors. The color used indicated the type of agency from which the activity was reported, for, in order to preserve the anonymity of all cooperating agencies, they had been grouped into four categories, each of which was represented by a different color. These four agency groupings were: Chicago

Park District, public (other than park district), private, and community-sponsored.

The coded attendance lists were then checked against one another for errors and duplications in recording, and, finally, the individual entries were made on each child's record. The master file card of each child, then, carried a daily report of the recreation activities in which he had appeared, the time which he spent in recreation, and the type of agencies which he had attended.

Four summary tables for each area were compiled monthly from these master cards. These tables were abstracts of the following items:

1. The total number of hours spent in various recreation activities in different types of agencies by delinquent and non-delinquent children.
2. The favorite activities of delinquent and non-delinquent children.
3. The average amount of time spent in recreation by delinquent and non-delinquent children.
4. The types of agencies attended by delinquent and non-delinquent children.

In addition to these tables certain other summary tables were compiled from the information listed on the master cards.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

Along with the information dealing with the participation of children in recreation activities, other important descriptive materials were gathered which, it was felt, would aid in the interpretation of the recreation data. Through the cooperation of the Board of Education and the various parochial schools in the five areas, a schedule dealing with recreational interests was administered to the seventh and eighth-grade children of these areas.⁶

By means of the information received from these schedules, it was possible to analyze the actual recreational interests of children in relation to their stated preferences. These schedules also made available supplementary information about movie attendance and radio listening habits.⁷

⁶ This schedule is reproduced in Appendix C.

⁷ This latter material is presented in full in Chapters III-VII.

In addition to these schedules, another method was used to determine children's recreational interests. Three times during the course of the study, the project personnel made extensive field surveys of all play activity in the five areas, and this material was compared with the returns from the supervised recreation locations. It was thus possible to compare the number of children in supervised and unsupervised play, as of any one time, and to analyze the types of activity popular in unsupervised play groups.

Further supplementary field checks included a survey of the attendance at public beaches of all children participating in supervised recreation, and the compilation of a list of the various schools at which these children were registered.

SUMMARY

In organizing the study the terms "juvenile," "delinquency," and "recreation" were rigidly defined. These definitions were followed throughout the analysis.

The basic data for the study, the hours spent in recreation by delinquent and non-delinquent children, were secured in the field by the project personnel. The organization and tabulation of these data were done by a special unit of the survey staff.

Certain additional information was secured in the field along with the material on recreation participation. These data include surveys of unsupervised play activity and tabulations of beach and school attendance.

Through the cooperation of the Board of Education and of the various parochial schools, it was possible to administer a questionnaire dealing with recreational preferences to all seventh- and eighth-grade children in the five areas. These questionnaires also give some information on movie attendance and radio listening habits.

This additional information on recreational interests has been correlated with the other data gathered by the project.

CITY OF CHICAGO

AREAS
INCLUDED IN
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY
STUDY

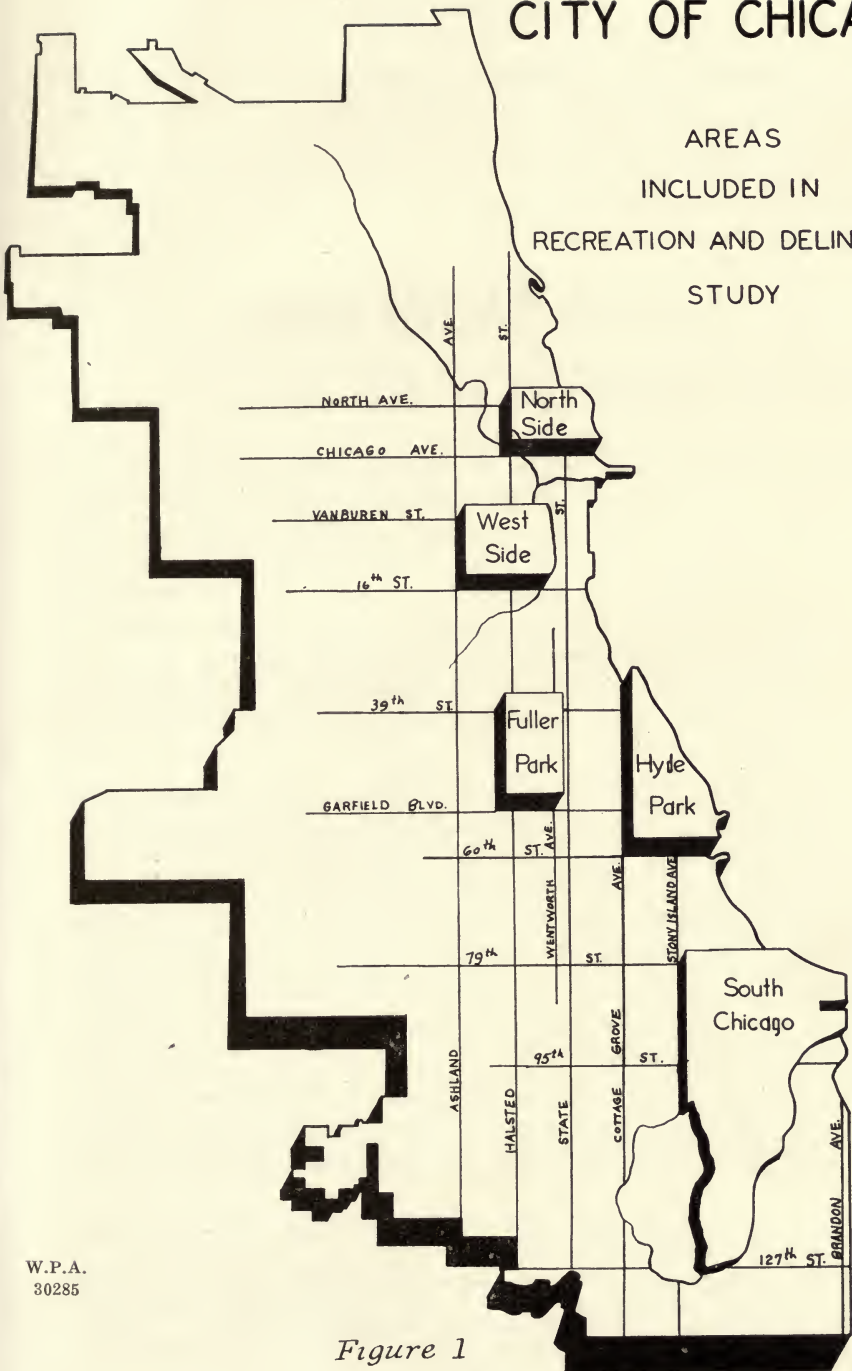


Figure 1

CHAPTER III

Lower North Side

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

THIS survey, as conducted in certain areas of the city, included one section of Chicago which has been of more than usual interest to sociologists and other students of city life—the Lower North Side. Stretching from Lake Michigan on the east to the Chicago River on the west and from Chicago Avenue on the south to North Avenue on the north, the Lower North Side embraces, at one time, Chicago's Gold Coast and one of Chicago's worst slums.¹ The two lie almost side by side separated from one another by a narrow band of rooming houses and cheap hotels.

While the slum area of the Lower North Side is now predominately Italian, in the past this locality has been successively Irish, German, and Scandinavian. Remnants of these early settlers still live in the community and assimilate more easily with the Italians than do the latest comer to the neighborhood, the Negro. While Negroes comprise only six per cent of the community residents,² their heavy concentration in certain sections causes them to appear to be an even greater part of the population of the area.

The housing of the slum area of the Lower North Side is greatly deteriorated and the demolition of a number of old buildings has resulted in the appearance of numerous vacant lots which

¹ A vivid description of the Lower North Side is given in H. W. Zorbaugh, *The Gold Coast and the Slum* (Chicago: 1929).

² This percentage is computed from the 1934 Chicago Census and quoted in Louis Wirth and Margaret Furez, *Local Community Fact Book* "Community 8" (Chicago: Chicago Recreation Commission, 1938).

have immediately become part of the other natural play spaces of the area—the front porch, the street, and the alley.³

COMPOSITION OF THE CHILD POPULATION

On March 1, 1938, when this survey of recreation and delinquency began in the Lower North Side area, it was estimated that 2,908 boys and 2,904 girls⁴ between the ages of ten and seventeen were living in the area. Of this number, 511 boys and 37 girls had records of delinquent behavior at nearby police stations or in the Juvenile Court.⁵ Besides these children, competent observers of the juveniles in this area reported an additional 335 boys who had committed known delinquencies.⁶ That is, 17.6 per cent of the boys in this area and 1.3 per cent of the girls had official police records; an additional 11.5 per cent of the boys had records as unofficial delinquents. Thus, approximately 29 per cent of all boys living in the Lower North Side area at the

TABLE 2

PROPORTION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF TEN AND SEVENTEEN YEARS, LIVING IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, MARCH, 1938

Sex	Number in Area	Official Delinquents	Per Cent Official	Unofficial Delinquents	Per Cent Unofficial
Boys	2908*	511*	17.6	335	11.5
Girls	2904	37	1.3	..	..

*Twenty-two delinquents, though normally residents of the area, were excluded from this count, since they, at the time of the study, were committed to institutions or, for other reasons, were not residing in the area.

start of this survey were known delinquents. Approximately one child in every seven in the Lower North Side area had some sort of delinquency record. Analyzing only the figures for boys,

³ Since the writing of this report the Chicago Housing Authority has begun work on a housing project in this area. The existence of such a project will undoubtedly affect the play habits of children living close to it.

⁴ Estimates based on adjustments of population figures reported in Charles S. Newcomb and Richard O. Lang, *Census Data of the City of Chicago, 1934* (Chicago: 1934). Delinquents who were committed to institutions have been removed from these figures and, thus, do not appear as area residents.

⁵ Unfortunately, the project was unable to secure reports on children from this area who were arrested in other than nearby police districts unless the case had been referred to the Juvenile Court. This material was made available through the cooperation of Henry D. McKay of the Institute of Juvenile Research.

⁶ The bulk of these reports were secured from Joseph D. Lohman and Edward Haydon of the Chicago Area Project.

RECREATION AGENCIES OF THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, 1938

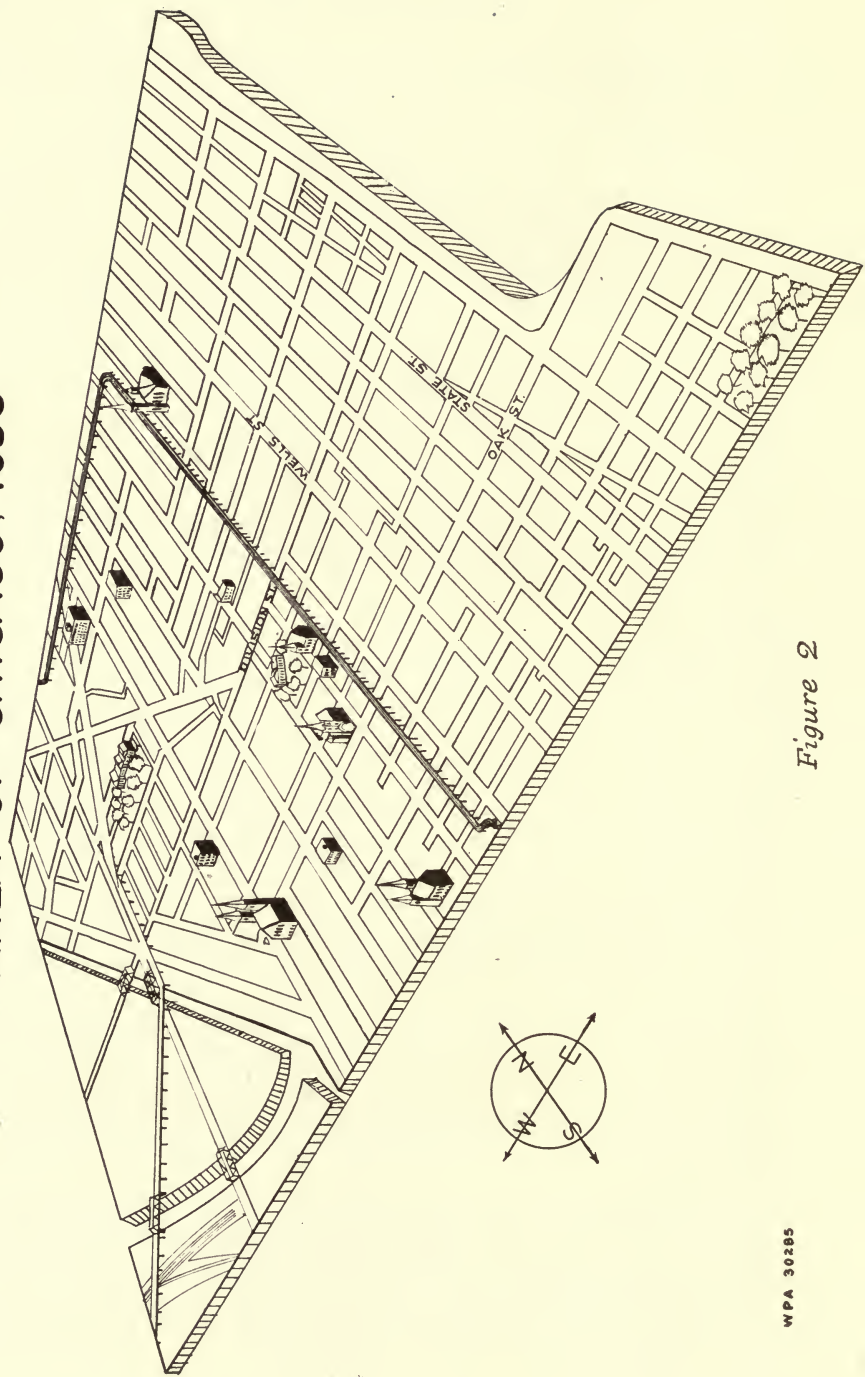
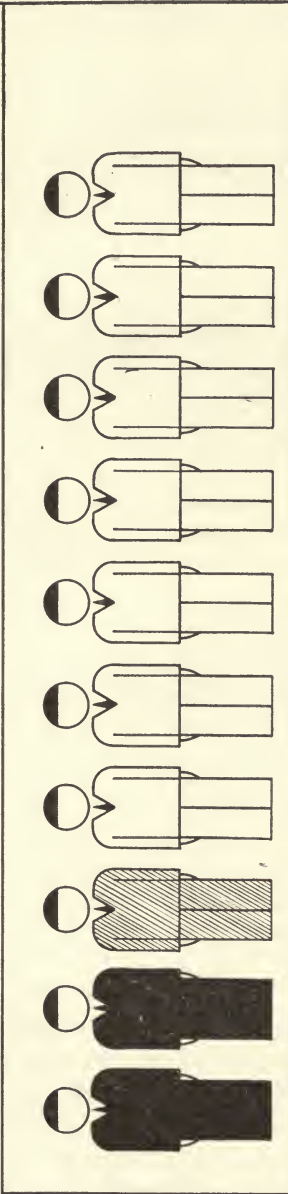


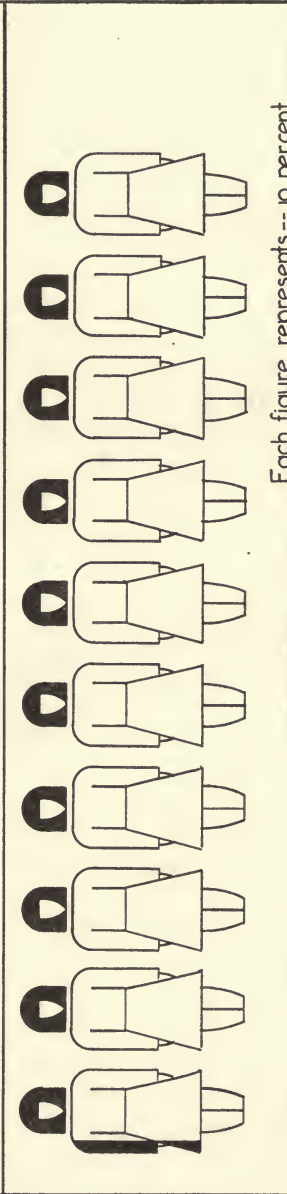
Figure 2

DISTRIBUTION OF TEN TO SEVENTEEN YEAR OLD
CHILDREN, LOWER NORTH SIDE, 1938

BOYS



GIRLS



WPA 30285

Official Delinquent
Unofficial Delinquent
Non - Delinquent

WPA 30285

Figure 3

approximately one boy in every six was an official delinquent, and one boy in every three had a delinquency record.

TYPES OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

A number of recreational agencies were available to the children of the Lower North Side area. Each of these agencies was aware of the high proportion of child delinquents in the area, and each agency was eager to determine what use was being made of neighborhood recreational facilities by both the delinquent and non-delinquent groups of the area. They were ready, therefore, to cooperate in a survey of this type.

Four major institutions were represented among the agencies which participated in the survey. These were the Chicago Park District with Lake Shore Playground, Seward Park, and Stanton Park; the Young Men's Christian Association with North Avenue Y.M.C.A.;⁷ the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, with Olivet Institute; and the North Side Civic Committee, with the old Eli Bates House, the Owl Indians Center, and the various church centers it sponsors—Immaculate Conception Church, Saint Dominic Church, Saint Joseph Church, Saint Philip Benizi Church, and Saint Matthew's Church,—as well as the Hudson Avenue and Wendell Avenue Centers for Negroes.

These recreational agencies divided themselves naturally into the classification of agencies mentioned earlier: the Chicago Park District Agencies; private agencies including Olivet Institute and the Y.M.C.A.; and community-sponsored agencies which included the various recreational centers operated by the North Side Civic Committee.

On April 1, 1938, the survey staff began its recording of the participation of 10- to 17-year-old boys in recreation in these agencies; on August 1 of the same year a similar survey began of girls' activities. The survey of boys' recreational activities was completed on March 31, 1939; the work with the girls continued until July 31, 1939.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN STUDY

During the period of this study, 2,460 separate boys and 831 separate girls living within the boundaries of the Lower North Side area participated in some type of supervised recreation

⁷ North Avenue Y.M.C.A. is represented in this study for the period April 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938, only.

activity. Some of these children were extremely active, appearing almost daily in the reports of some agency; other children appeared only once or twice during the course of the survey. An analysis of the children active in recreation in terms of their delinquency records showed the following distribution:

TABLE 3

PROPORTION OF TEN-TO-SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS ACTIVE IN RECREATION
IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED
BY DELINQUENCY STATUS

Classification	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	2908	2460	84.6
Non-Delinquent	2062	1839	89.2
Official Delinquent	511	312	61.1
Unofficial Delinquent	335	309	92.2

TABLE 4

PROPORTION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS ACTIVE IN RECREATION
IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS

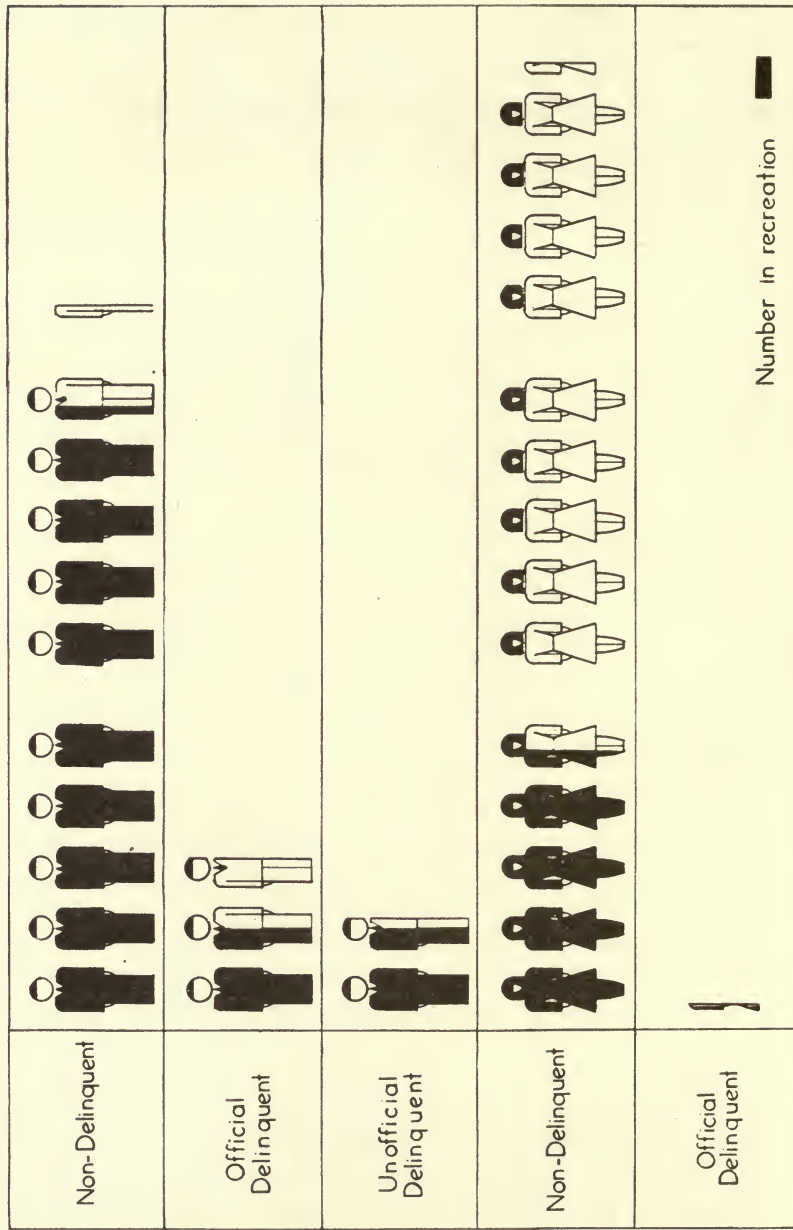
Classification	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	2904	831	28.6
Non-Delinquent	2867	825	28.8
Official Delinquent	37	6	16.2
Unofficial Delinquent .....	..	..	..

Almost 85 per cent of all boys and 29 per cent of all girls in the Lower North Side area were thus represented in some type of supervised recreational activity during the period of the survey. It is of interest to note that 89.2 per cent of all non-delinquent boys and 92.2 per cent of all unofficial delinquent boys were reported as participating in recreation during the year.

The lower figure, 61.1 per cent, for the participation of delinquent boys in recreation may be due to several causes. It may be that official delinquents were less interested in recreation than other boys, or, agencies may have discouraged known delinquents from participating in their programs.

The 1,839 non-delinquent boys represented in recreation activities had the following age distribution: two hundred and ninety-seven were ten years old; 278, eleven years old; 291, twelve years

CHILD POPULATION OF THE LOWER NORTH SIDE SHOWING THOSE IN RECREATION, 1938 - 1939



old; 290, thirteen; 196, fourteen; 195, fifteen; 182, sixteen; and 110 were seventeen years of age. In the official delinquent group, seventeen were ten years old; 25 were eleven; 36, twelve; 32, thirteen; 46, fourteen; 57, fifteen; 51, sixteen; and 48, seventeen. The distribution of ages for the unofficial delinquents was similar to that for official delinquents. Twenty boys in this group were ten years old; 13, eleven; 37, twelve; 42, thirteen; 49, fourteen; 44, fifteen; 60, sixteen; and 32, seventeen.

The material relating to the participation of girls is impressive chiefly because of the small proportion of girls in the area who were active in recreation. In the main this can be explained in terms of age distribution of girls in recreation. Slightly more than seventy per cent of all girls who participated in supervised recreation activities were under fourteen years of age. The older girls apparently found their leisure-time activity elsewhere. Whether this was due to the cultural pattern of the community or to the fact that the recreational opportunities for older girls were limited cannot be determined from the data available.

RECREATION ACTIVITY OF BOYS

The 1,839 non-delinquent boys and the 621 delinquent boys of the Lower North Side area who participated in supervised recreation activity within that area spent a total of 215,236 hours in recreation during the period from April 1, 1938 to April 1, 1939. This vast total of supervised leisure-time activity represents only a small portion of the total time which these boys spent in recreation. The radio, the motion pictures, the nearby beaches, and the street competed with one another and with recreation agencies for the leisure time of these children.

At any one time, other than in extremely cold weather, it would seem to an outsider that by far the greatest proportion of boys in the Lower North Side area were in the streets. Three surveys of the street play activities of the 10- to 17-year-old age group, taken on days selected at random and compared with the reports from recreation agencies for the same time, indicate that the recreation agencies, at these times, reached only a small proportion of the boy population of the area.

On August 4, 1938, such a survey was made between 7 and 8:30 P. M. in the evening. The findings of this survey are summarized in Table 5.

TABLE 5

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO
AUGUST 4, 1938, 7 TO 8:30 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY*	BOYS IN ACTIVITY	
	Number	Per Cent
Total	567	100.0
Supervised Groups	118	20.8
Active Games .....	..	..
Games with Ball	30	5.3
General Street Play	11	1.9
Spectators and Loiterers	70	12.4
Other Activities	7	1.2
Natural Play Groups	449	79.2
Active Games	25	4.4
Games with Ball	4	0.7
General Street Play	178	31.4
Spectators and Loiterers	151	26.6
Other Activities	91	16.1

*All activities were classified into a five-fold category: active games, games with ball, general street play, spectators and loiterers, and other activities. "Active Games" include such games as "cops and robbers," "tag," "hide-and-go-seek"; "General Street Play," card games, dice games, and various play activities such as "playing with sand," and "playing around trees"; "Other Activities" include "games room," tennis, craft, club meetings, swimming, and other indoor activities of recreation agencies.

From this table, it is obvious that at the time of this survey only one boy in every five was participating in supervised recreation activity, whether in soft ball, marbles, or craft, or as a spectator of these activities. The great majority of the 567 boys reported in this survey were playing in the street; 92 of them, included in the total for "general street play" were engaged in either card games or dice games; and the activity of 151 boys, or 26.6 per cent of all the boys reported, was described as "watching street play" or "loitering."

A somewhat similar situation appears in the results of a survey taken October 11, 1938, and again on March 21, 1939. In the October 11 survey, a heavy concentration of the reported 1,145 boys appears under the heading of "games with ball," which includes football and touch football. Since suitable play spaces for this type of games were supervised largely by recreation agencies, almost half of the boys in this particular survey were

reported in supervised recreation. Actually, 51.1 per cent of all boys in supervised recreation are reported under the heading "games with ball." When this group is excluded, only 270 boys, or 23.6 per cent of the total number reported in the survey, appear in supervised recreation activity. Along with a decrease in spectators and loiterers reported under unsupervised activities, the survey made on October 11, as contrasted with the one made in August, shows a decline in the number of children in general street play. Only 35 participants in card games and dice games were reported in this survey.

A report of 105 children in games room accounts in large part for the heavy grouping of "Other Activities" reported in supervised recreation, 17.8 per cent of the total number of children reported and 37 per cent of the number in supervised recreation. Thirty-four children are reported in craft groups and 25 in club meetings.

TABLE 6

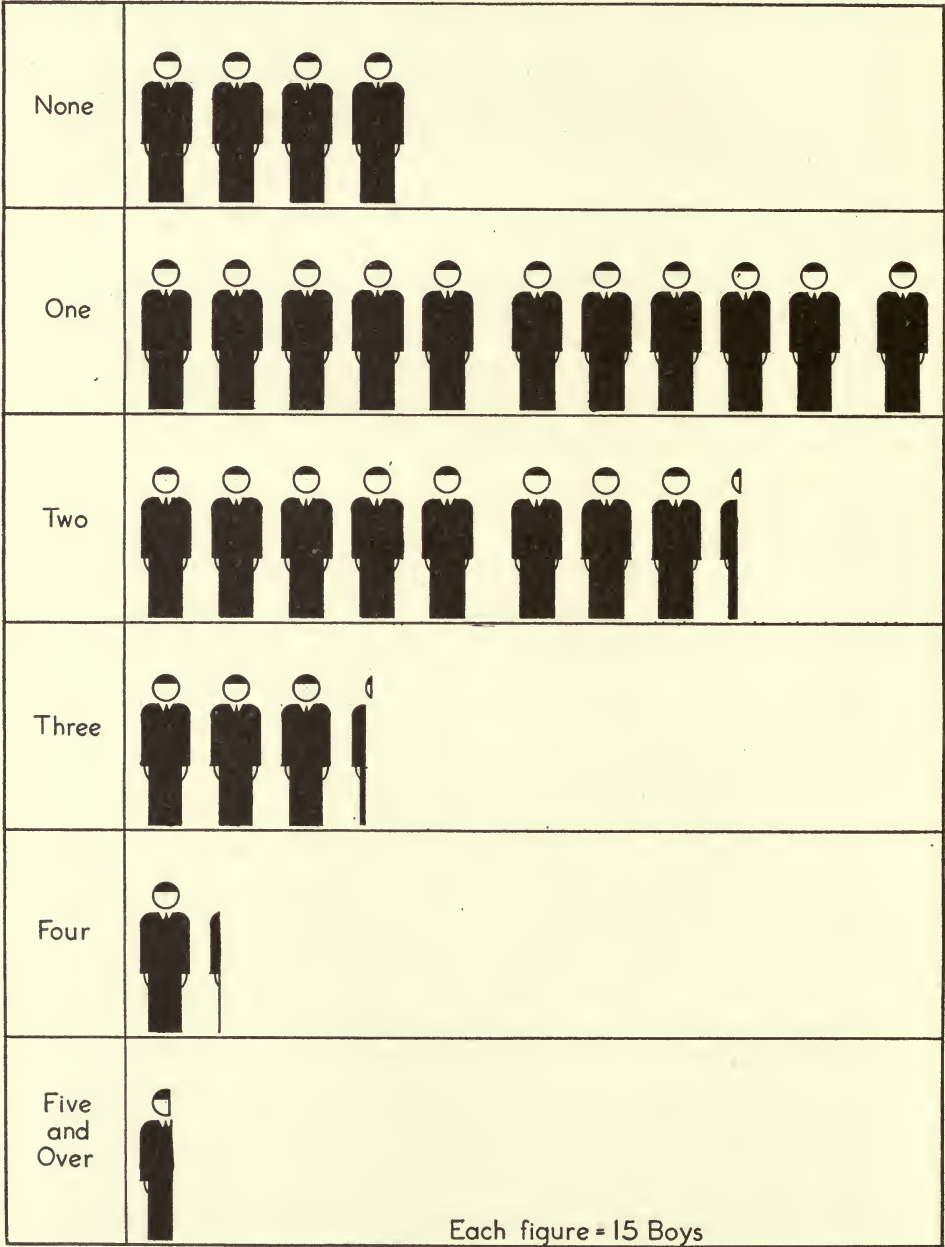
PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, OCTOBER 11, 1938, 3:30 TO 5:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number	Per Cent	
Total	1145	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	552	48.1	
Active Games	25		2.2
Games with Ball	282		24.6
General Street Play	11		0.9
Spectators and Loiterers	30		2.6
Other Activities	204		17.8
Natural Play Groups	593	51.9	
Active Games	51		4.5
Games with Ball	157		13.7
General Street Play	256		22.4
Spectators and Loiterers	57		5.0
Other Activities	72		6.3

In the survey taken March 21, 1939, the coming of mild weather was reflected in the high proportion of children in the street—92.4 per cent of the 995 reported. One hundred and seventy-six marble players, the same number of roller skaters, and 2 card players run up the total number of children in unsupervised street play to 507, or 51.0 per cent of all children in this survey. A supervised group of marble players, 5 boys, account for the representation of street play in supervised recreation.

MOVIES ATTENDED WEEKLY BY SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADE BOYS

LOWER NORTH SIDE, 1939



Each figure = 15 Boys

Figure 5

TABLE 7

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO,
MARCH 21, 1939, 3:30 TO 5:00 P. M.

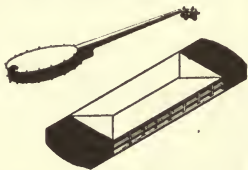












TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number	Per Cent	
Total	995	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	76	7.6	
Active Games .....	..	..	..
Games with Ball	58		5.8
General Street Play	5		0.5
Spectators and Loiterers .....	..		..
Other Activities	13		1.3
Natural Play Groups	919	92.4	
Active Games	51		5.1
Games with Ball	279		28.1
General Street Play	507		51.0
Spectators and Loiterers	38		3.8
Other Activities	44		4.4

Various leisure-time activities, other than supervised recreation, competed with the attractions of the street for the unoccupied hours of boys in the Lower North Side Community. Throughout the year, the radio and the movies made their appeals to these children. A questionnaire, which was administered to the seventh- and eighth-grade children of the public and parochial schools of this area in May, 1939, indicated that of 424 boys in this group, 47 per cent attended two or more movies a week. Six per cent attended four or more movies a week; one boy reporting attendance at eleven. There was no marked variation between the number of movies attended by delinquent and non-delinquent groups, the average number of movies attended each week rising from 1.6 per cent for non-delinquents, to 1.7 per cent for official delinquents, and to 1.8 per cent for unofficial delinquents, representing differences too small to be statistically significant. Unfortunately, no material was secured as to the type of movie preference although the same questionnaire gave such preference information about radio programs.

More than 300 radio programs were reported on the same questionnaire in answer to the query, "What radio programs do you like the best?" Certain of these programs led the list, and hundreds of others followed with a few votes each. These latter programs were unimportant individually, but it was felt that if they were classified into some sort of system their relative


















FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS GRADE BOYS.

19

Folk Music	Non-Delinquent	Delinquent *
		
Popular Music		
		
Plays & Theatres		
		
News Programs		
		
Quiz Programs		
Sports Programs		
		

OF SEVENTH AND EIGHTH NORTH SIDE

39

Children's Features	Non-Delinquent	Delinquent
		
Comedy & Variety hours		
		
Crime & Mystery		
		
Educational Programs		
		
Human Interest		
		
Classical Music		
		 <p>Each figure represents 5%</p>

weights would become apparent. Therefore, twelve categories were established into which all programs were placed.

These were:

1. Children's features
2. Comedians and Variety hours

An analysis of program content has revealed that most so-called "Variety Hours" have featured comedians. Purely comedy broadcasts were somewhat rare; these were grouped with "Variety Hours."

3. Crime and mystery

This group included children's crime stories such as Dick Tracy.

4. Educational programs

Programs such as The March of Time and The University of Chicago Round Table were placed in this category.

5. Human interest stories and features

This category included the continued stories (of the air) but not the various radio theatres which were classified separately.

6. Classical music

7. Folk music

The popularity of hill-billy and cowboy songs made this category necessary.

8. Popular music

9. Plays and so-called theatres

10. News programs

11. Quiz programs

12. Sports broadcasts

TABLE 8
DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 446 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-
GRADE BOYS, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, IN THE LOWER
NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

TYPE OF PROGRAM	CLASSIFICATION			
	Non-Delinquent		Delinquent§	
	Weighted Score*	Per Cent	Weighted Score	Per Cent
Total	2016	100.0	660	100.0
Children's Features	421	20.9	83	12.6
Comedians and Variety Hours	414	20.6	105	15.9
Crime and Mystery	692	34.3	231	35.0
Educational Programs	26	1.3	6	0.9
Human Interest Stories & Features..	35	1.7	29	4.4
Classical Music	10	0.5	9	1.4
Folk Music	1	0.1	..	..
Popular Music	95	4.7	66	10.0
Plays and Theatres	54	2.7	17	2.6
News Programs	5	0.2	..	..
Quiz Programs	6	0.3	6	0.9
Sports Broadcasts	105	5.2	33	5.0
Unknown	152	7.5	75	11.3

*Since the questionnaire provided space for three programs, numbered in order of choice, each program has been assigned a weight in accordance with its order. The first choice, therefore, has a weight of three, the second, two, and the third, one.

§This group includes both official and unofficial delinquents, as well as members of groups more than half of whose membership was reported as "delinquent."

Table 8 indicates the result of this analysis of the radio program preferences of boys in the Lower North Side area.

From this table, it would seem that there are no marked differences between radio program preferences of delinquent and non-delinquent boys in the Lower North Side area. The delinquent boys appeared to be more interested in popular music and in human interest stories than the non-delinquent, who, in turn, showed a greater preference for children's features and variety hours. The ten favorite programs of these groups, however, would seem to indicate that these were not major differences, since the programs selected by each group were almost identical.

TABLE 9

TEN FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 446 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS,
IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS, MAY, 1939

CLASSIFICATION			
Non-Delinquent		Delinquent	
Name of Program	Number of Choices	Name of Program	Number of Choices
Total	581	Total	175
Gang Busters	136	Gang Busters	57
The Lone Ranger	126	The Lone Ranger	29
Mr. District Attorney	64	Mr. District Attorney	23
Sports Programs	60	Eddie Cantor	18
Eddie Cantor	44	Sports Programs	15
Lights Out	39	Peter Quill	8
Peter Quill	34	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	7
Green Hornet	27	Lights Out	6
Chase & Sanborn Hour	27	Benny Goodman	6
Kay Kyser's Orchestra	24	Major Bowes Amateur Hour ...	6
Total Possible Choices	1008	Total Possible Choices	330

It must be noted that both the delinquent and the non-delinquent groups indicate a preference for crime programs, with "Gang Busters" as the single most popular program. "Mr. District Attorney," "Peter Quill," and "Lights Out" rank among the ten most popular programs with both groups.

While the findings on movie attendance and radio listening indicate no major differences between delinquent and non-delinquent boys, the material on recreation, analyzed for each season of the year, gives a different picture.⁸ Since the normal

⁸ The seasonal reports for the Lower North Side area were based on these monthly groupings: Autumn: September, October, November, 1938; Winter: December, 1938, January, February, 1939; Spring: March, 1939, April, May, 1938; Summer: June, July, August, 1938.

NUMBER OF BOYS IN NATURAL AND SUPERVISED PLAY GROUPS LOWER NORTH SIDE, 1938-1939

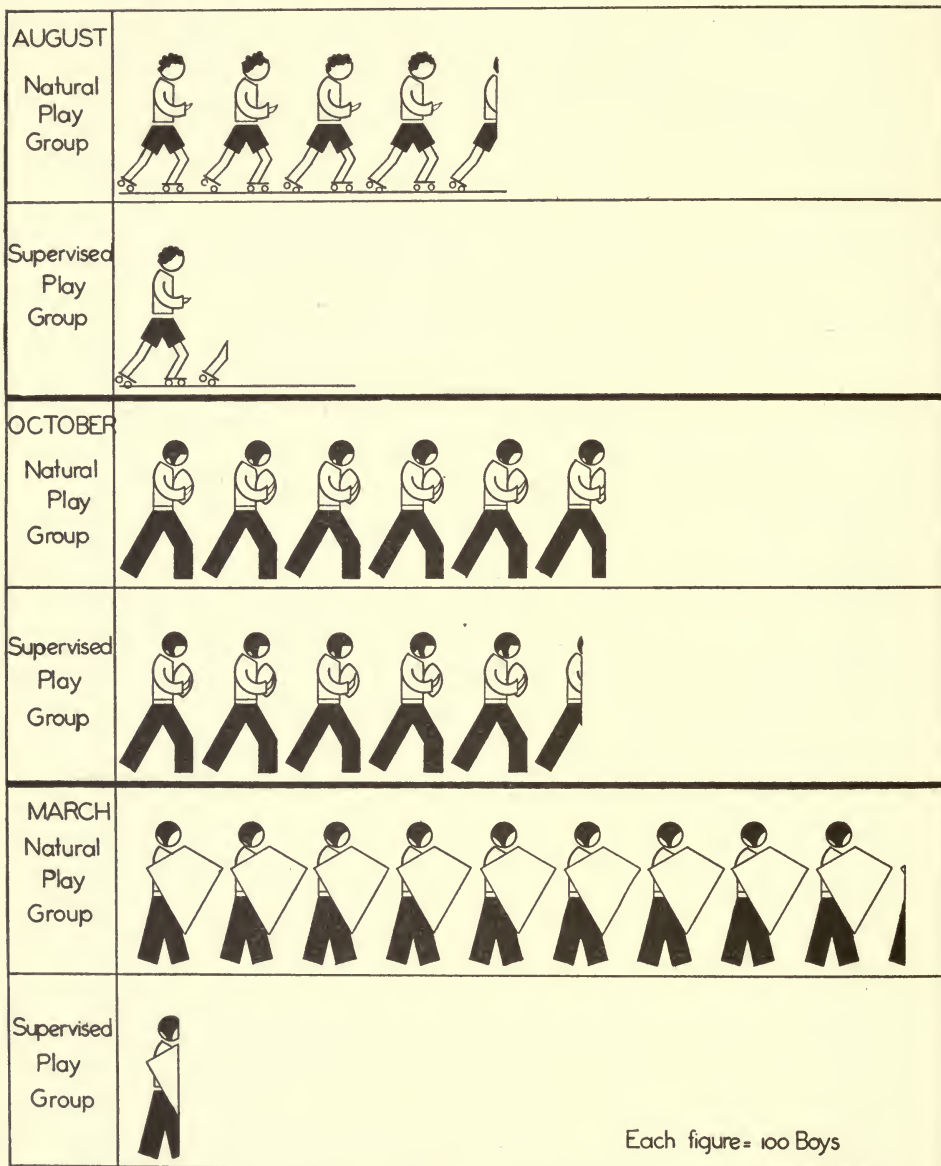


Figure 7

indoor program of recreation agencies begins in the fall and continues through the winter and spring, the presentation here will follow that order, although it must be remembered that the survey began in the spring of 1938 and that the spring season which will be the third presented here was the first season during which attendance data were kept.

During the autumn season of 1938, 1,383 ten- to seventeen-year-old boys spent 43,132 hours in supervised recreation. One hundred and eighty of these, or 13.5 per cent, were official delinquents; 198, 14.3 per cent, unofficial delinquents; and 999, or 72.2 per cent, non-delinquent. These boys, as Table 10 shows, represented from three-fifths to one-third of the boy population in these categories in the area.

TABLE 10

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE AUTUMN SEASON, 1938

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	2908	1383	47.6
Non-Delinquent	2062	999	48.5
Official Delinquent	511	186	36.4
Unofficial Delinquent	335	198	59.1

Six hundred and eight boys, or 44 per cent of those in recreation, spent less than 10 hours in activity. As may be seen from Table 11, only 41.4 per cent of the official delinquents and 34.3 per cent of the unofficial delinquents spent less than 10 hours in supervised activity as compared with 46.4 per cent of the non-delinquents. In contrast to this group which spent little time in

TABLE 11

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,383 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, AUTUMN, 1938

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total.....	1383	100.0	999	100.0	186	100.0	198	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours	608	44.0	463	46.4	77	41.4	68	34.3
10.0 to 24.5 hours	262	18.9	184	18.4	40	21.5	38	19.2
25.0 to 39.5 hours	133	9.6	96	9.6	15	8.1	22	11.1
40.0 hours and over...	380	27.5	256	25.6	54	29.0	70	35.4

recreation, 380 boys, or 27.5 per cent, spent more than 40 hours in supervised recreation during this period. Twenty-nine per cent of the official delinquents, 35.4 per cent of the unofficial delinquents, and only 25.6 per cent of the non-delinquents were represented in this latter group.

These figures indicate that the majority of the members of the delinquent group in recreation appeared to be making greater use of agency facilities than did the non-delinquents. More time was spent in supervised recreation by individual members of the delinquent group than by individual non-delinquents.

When these hours in recreation were distributed, however, it was found that the heavy concentration of hours spent by delinquents in recreation appeared in certain selected activities. More than two-thirds of all the time of official delinquents in

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,383 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, AUTUMN, 1938

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	43132	100.0	29915	100.0	5567	100.0	7650	100.0
Artcraft and Art ..	445	1.0	222	0.7	76	1.4	147	1.9
Badminton	127	0.3	57	0.2	25	0.5	45	0.6
Ball-Base	65	0.1	56	0.2	3	0.0	6	0.1
Ball-Basket	1367	3.2	820	2.7	145	2.6	402	5.2
Ball-Foot	5755	13.3	3502	11.7	907	16.3	1346	17.6
Ball-Hand	135	0.3	133	0.4	2	0.0	..	..
Ball-Soccer	44	0.1	21	0.1	2	0.0	21	0.3
Ball-Soft	3170	7.4	2201	7.4	396	7.1	573	7.5
Ball-Touch	5516	12.8	4090	13.7	541	9.7	885	11.6
Ball-Volley	74	0.2	58	0.2	3	0.0	13	0.2
Boxing	204	0.5	115	0.4	39	0.7	50	0.7
Club Meetings	692	1.6	515	1.7	53	1.0	124	1.6
Craft	5113	11.9	3925	13.1	382	6.9	806	10.5
Dancing-Social	235	0.5	168	0.6	31	0.6	36	0.5
Dramatics	3	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Games Room	15814	36.7	10726	35.8	2380	42.8	2708	35.4
Gym. Activities....	1155	2.7	795	2.7	130	2.3	230	3.0
Hikes & Outings...	451	1.0	323	1.1	62	1.1	66	0.8
Horseshoes	169	0.4	121	0.4	23	0.4	25	0.3
Music & Choral ...	1347	3.1	1050	3.5	253	4.6	44	0.6
Playground	471	1.1	388	1.3	29	0.5	54	0.7
Swimming	673	1.6	573	1.9	75	1.3	25	0.3
Table Tennis	65	0.1	25	0.1	9	0.2	31	0.4
Track & Field	18	0.0	12	0.0	..	..	6	0.1
Trips	24	0.1	18	0.1	..	..	6	0.1

supervised recreation was devoted to three activities: football, touchball, and the games room. Unofficial delinquents spent 64.6 per cent of their time in these activities, and non-delinquents, 61.2 per cent.

These differences, while small, are extremely significant. When Table 12 is analyzed further, it becomes apparent that the non-delinquent group participates in activities in which the official delinquent, and, to a lesser degree, the unofficial delinquent, is little represented. Thirteen per cent of all hours which the non-delinquents spent in activity was in handicraft. Only 10.5 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents was reported in this activity and 6.9 per cent of the time of the official delinquents.

TABLE 13

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,383 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, AUTUMN, 1938*

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1383	100.0	999	100.0	186	100.0	198	100.0
Artercraft and Art	14	1.0	10	1.0	3	1.6	1	0.5
Ball-Base	1	0.1	..	..	1	0.5	..	..
Ball-Basket	30	2.2	21	2.1	4	2.2	6	3.0
Ball-Foot	168	12.1	101	10.1	28	15.1	39	19.7
Ball-Soccer	3	0.2	1	0.1	..	..	2	1.0
Ball-Soft	96	7.0	70	7.0	12	6.5	14	7.1
Ball-Touch	209	15.1	160	16.0	20	10.8	29	14.7
Boxing	*6	0.4	5	0.5	..	..	1	0.5
Club Meetings	12	0.9	8	0.8	..	..	4	2.0
Craft	179	13.0	138	13.8	19	10.2	22	11.1
Dancing-Social	13	0.9	12	1.2	1	0.5	..	..
Dramatics	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Games Room	546	39.5	388	38.9	84	45.1	74	37.4
Gym. Activities	25	1.8	17	1.7	4	2.2	4	2.0
Hikes and Outings	7	0.5	6	0.6	1	0.5	..	..
Horseshoes	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.5	..	..
Music and Choral	13	0.9	10	1.0	2	1.1	1	0.5
Playground	8	0.6	8	0.8	..	..	..	..
Swimming	49	3.6	42	4.2	6	3.2	1	0.5

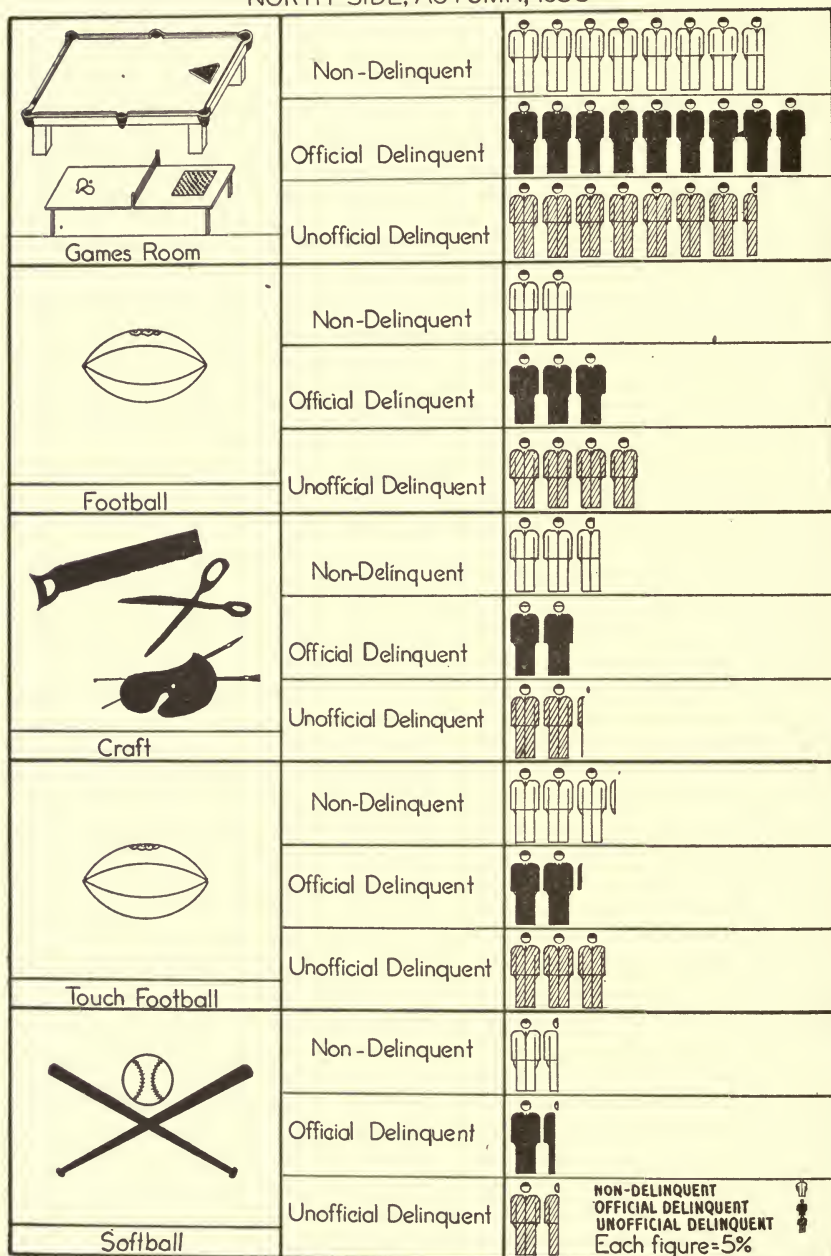
*Activity preference is scored *only* on the basis of the hours spent in activity during the month.

The interest of the delinquent group in free play, "games room," and in competitive games such as football and touch football becomes clearer when an analysis is made of the activities in which *individual* boys spent most of their time.

The favorite activity of 45.1 per cent of the delinquents who participated in recreation during the autumn season was "games

FIVE FAVORITE SUPERVISED ACTIVITIES OF BOYS

NORTH SIDE, AUTUMN, 1938



room." Thirty-seven and four-tenths per cent of the unofficial delinquents reported this as their favorite, and 38.9 per cent of the non-delinquents. Twenty-five and nine-tenths per cent of the official delinquents preferred touch football and football. The same two activities were the favorites of 34.4 per cent of the unofficial delinquents. Of the non-delinquents, 26.1 per cent indicated a preference for these activities.

Games room, touch football, and football were then the favorites of 71 per cent of all official delinquents in recreation during the autumn season, of 71.8 per cent of the unofficial delinquents, and of 65 per cent of the non-delinquents. In contrast to these, handicraft, arcraft, and club meetings were preferred by only 11.8 per cent of the official delinquents, 13.6 per cent of the unofficial delinquents, and 15.6 per cent of the non-delinquents.

The types of activities which these Lower North Side boys preferred were in a measure a function of the facilities which were available to them. There was some variation between the programs of the leisure-time agencies in the area, whether community-sponsored, private, or Park District, due largely to their different physical facilities. For this reason, it is of interest to note that of the 1,383 boys in the study 1,005 were represented only in one type of agency. Of this number, 362, or 36 per cent, including 48 official delinquents and 44 unofficial delinquents, were represented only in the activities of the Chicago Park District; 369, or 36.7 per cent, of whom 64 were official delinquents and 59 unofficial delinquents, were represented only in the programs of the community-sponsored agencies; and 274, or 27.3 per cent, of whom 30 were official delinquents and 30 unofficial delinquents, were represented only in private agencies.

TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,005 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WHO PARTICIPATED IN
RECREATION IN *Only One Type* OF AGENCY, AUTUMN, 1938

TYPES OF AGENCIES	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Agencies	1005	100.0	730	100.0	142	100.0	133	100.0
Chicago Park District ...	362	36.0	270	37.0	48	33.8	44	33.1
Community	369	36.7	246	33.7	64	45.1	59	44.4
Private	274	27.3	214	29.3	30	21.1	30	22.5

Three hundred and thirty-three boys, of whom 40 were official delinquents and 57 unofficial delinquents, participated in the programs of two types of agencies, and 45 boys, of whom only 12 were in the delinquent groups, participated in the programs of all three types of agencies.

Further emphasis is given to the differences between the delinquent and non-delinquent groups in recreation by an analysis of the winter program of the recreation agencies of the Lower North Side. During the winter season of 1938-39, the number of boys represented in supervised recreation declined slightly to 1,333.

TABLE 15

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE WINTER SEASON, 1938-1939

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	2908	1333	45.8
Non-Delinquent	2062	938	45.5
Official Delinquent	511	183	35.8
Unofficial Delinquent	335	212	63.3

As the above table shows, these boys were 45.5 per cent of the non-delinquent population of the area, 35.8 per cent of the official delinquent population, and 63.3 per cent of the unofficial delinquent population.

While the number of boys in recreation declined from the autumn, the number of hours in supervised recreation rose to 44,972. This rise was undoubtedly due to increased cold weather and the resulting lesser opportunities for street play. In part, it might have been due to the higher proportion of the delinquent population represented in recreation since, once again, the official and unofficial groups had the highest proportion of boys spending more than 40 hours in recreation.

As the following table indicates, 47.4 per cent of the boys in the non-delinquent group spent less than 10 hours in recreation during the winter season, while only 34.4 per cent of the official delinquents and 36.3 per cent of the unofficial delinquents participated for less than that time.

The 44,972 hours of supervised recreation reported for the winter season (as may be seen in Table 17) represented a

TABLE 16

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,333 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO,
ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY,
WINTER, 1938

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1333	100.0	938	100.0	183	100.0	212	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours .	585	43.9	445	47.4	63	34.4	77	36.3
10.0 to 24.5 hours	239	17.9	153	16.3	40	21.9	46	21.7
25.0 to 39.5 hours	127	9.5	87	9.3	20	10.9	20	9.4
40.0 hours and over	382	28.7	253	27.0	60	32.8	69	32.6

smaller number of activities than did the 43,132 hours of supervised recreation reported in the fall.

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,333
BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, WINTER, 1938

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	44972	100.0	30432	100.0	6824	100.0	7716	100.0
Artcraft and Art ..	144	0.3	62	0.2	11	0.2	71	0.9
Ball-Basket	2895	6.4	1755	5.8	366	5.4	774	10.0
Ball-Foot	233	0.5	45	0.1	16	0.2	172	2.2
Ball-Touch	152	0.3	113	0.4	14	0.2	25	0.3
Boxing	75	0.2	41	0.1	12	0.2	22	0.3
Club Meetings	711	1.6	487	1.6	103	1.5	121	1.6
Craft	5534	12.3	4198	13.8	568	8.3	768	10.0
Dancing-Social	308	0.7	217	0.7	30	0.4	61	0.8
Dancing-Other	44	0.1	42	0.2	2	0.0	..	..
Games Room	29395	65.4	19585	64.4	5034	73.9	4776	61.9
Gym. Activities ...	4206	9.4	2922	9.6	528	7.7	756	9.8
Hikes and Outings .	23	0.1	14	0.0	9	0.1	..	..
Library	10	0.0	10	0.0	..	..	..	..
Skating-Ice	734	1.6	571	1.9	61	0.9	102	1.3
Swimming	282	0.6	248	0.8	22	0.3	12	0.2
Table Tennis	226	0.5	122	0.4	48	0.7	56	0.7

Once again, games room was the activity in which most time was spent. Seventy-three and nine-tenths per cent of all hours in recreation reported for official delinquents were spent in the games room. Approximately 62 per cent of all hours reported for unofficial delinquents was in the games room, as was 64.4 per cent of the total time reported for non-delinquents.

Games room, gymnasium, and basketball accounted for 87 per cent of the time of official delinquents, for 81.7 per cent of

HOURS SPENT IN FIVE ACTIVITIES BY NON-DELINQUENT BOYS, NORTH SIDE, WINTER, 1938 - 1939

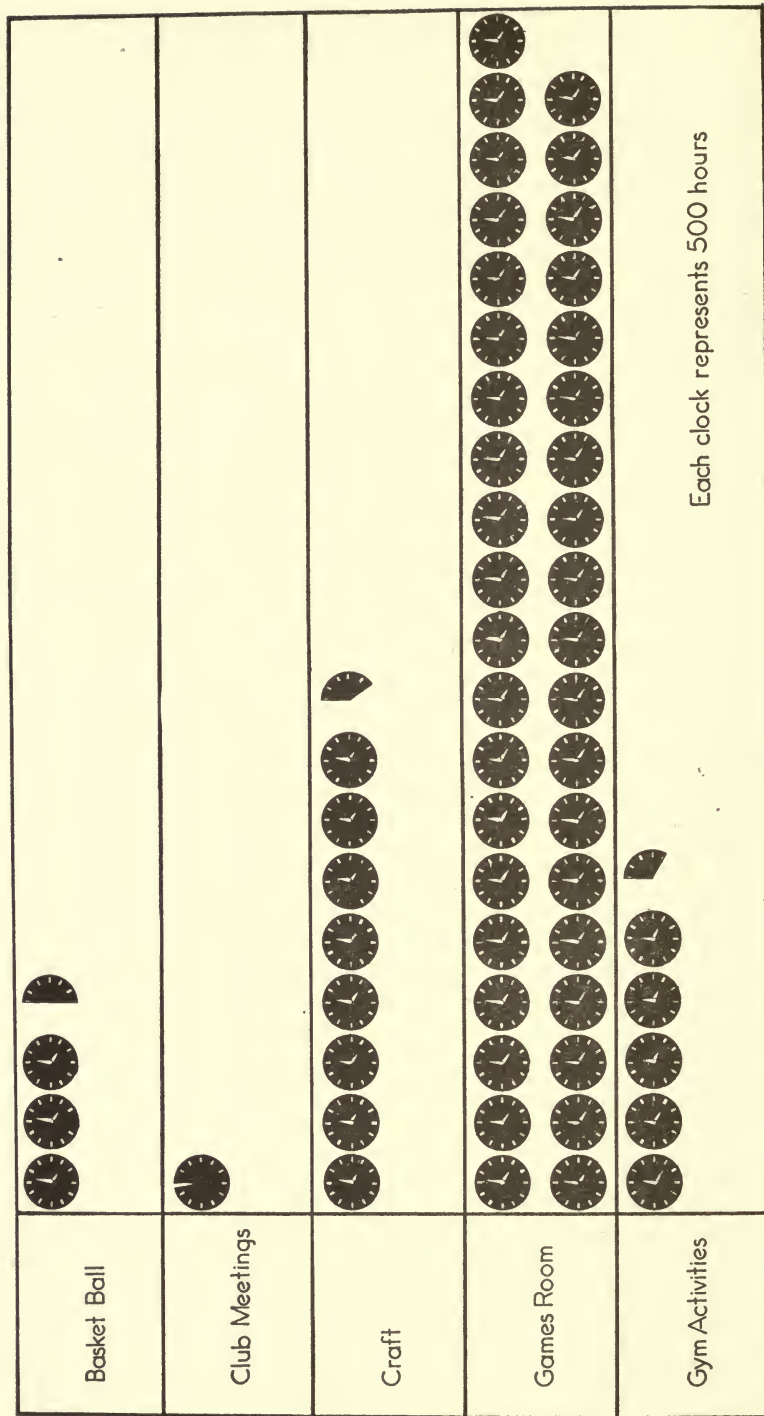


Figure 9

the time of unofficial delinquents, and for 79.8 per cent of the time of non-delinquents. In contrast to these competitive activities and to what might be called "low organized games," art, handicraft, and club meetings took only 10 per cent of the time of officially delinquent boys, 12.5 per cent of the time of the boys who were unofficial delinquents, and 15.6 per cent of the time of the non-delinquent group.

An analysis of the favorite activities of individual boys shows an extremely high percentage who reported games room as their favorite.

TABLE 18

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,333 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WINTER, 1938*

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent		Official Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1333	100.0	938	100.0	183	100.0	212	100.0
Artercraft and Art ..	4	0.3	3	0.3	..	..	1	0.5
Ball-Basket	98	7.4	69	7.4	8	4.3	21	9.9
Ball-Foot	2	0.2	1	0.1	..	..	1	0.5
Ball-Touch	3	0.2	2	0.2	..	..	1	0.5
Club Meetings	18	1.3	12	1.3	1	0.6	5	2.4
Craft	113	8.5	87	9.3	10	5.4	16	7.5
Dancing-Social	3	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.6	1	0.5
Games Room	958	71.9	655	69.8	151	82.5	152	71.6
Gym. Activities ...	85	6.3	64	6.8	7	3.8	14	6.6
Skating-Ice	17	1.3	14	1.5	3	1.6	..	..
Swimming	28	2.1	27	2.9	1	0.6	..	..
Table Tennis	4	0.3	3	0.3	1	0.6	..	..












































*Activity preference is scored *only* on the basis of the number of hours spent in activity during the season.

Of all official delinquents reported in recreation during the winter season, 151, or 82.5 per cent, spent most of their time in the games room. Slightly less than 72 per cent of the unofficial delinquents indicated the same preference, as did 69.8 per cent of the non-delinquent group.

This heavy concentration in the games room was undoubtedly a phenomenon noted in all types of recreation agencies, since of the 1,333 boys reported in supervised recreation, 777 were reported in only one of the three types of agencies. Two hundred and five of these were represented only in the Chicago Park District agencies, 246 in community-sponsored agencies, and 326 in private agencies.

Four hundred and eleven children of whom 133, or 32.4 per

HOURS SPENT IN FIVE ACTIVITIES BY DELINQUENT BOYS, NORTH SIDE, WINTER, 1938-1939

	Official	Unofficial
Basket Ball		 
Club Meetings		
Craft	 	 
Games Room	                   	          
Gym Activities		 

Each clock represents 500 hours

TABLE 19

DISTRIBUTION OF 777 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WHO PARTICIPATED IN
RECREATION IN *Only One Type of AGENCY*, WINTER, 1938

TYPES OF AGENCIES	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Agencies	777	100.0	579	100.0	95	100.0	103	100.0
Chicago Park District..	205	26.4	155	26.8	30	31.6	20	19.4
Community	246	31.7	179	30.9	33	34.7	34	33.0
Private	326	41.9	245	42.3	32	33.7	49	47.6

cent, were in the delinquent categories were represented in two types of agencies and 145 in all three types of agencies. Sixty-four members of this last group, or 15.6 per cent, had some sort of delinquency status.

With the mild weather of spring and summer, the number of boys represented in supervised recreation increased. In both of these two seasons of 1938,⁹ more than 1,700 boys were reported as participating in supervised recreation.

TABLE 20

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH
SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE SPRING SEASON,
APRIL AND MAY, 1938, MARCH, 1939

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	2908	1792	61.6
Non-Delinquent	2062	1292	62.7
Official Delinquent	511	240	47.0
Unofficial Delinquent	335	260	77.6

In the spring season, the number of both official and unofficial delinquents reported rose considerably. The number of non-delinquents rose slightly.

In the summer season, the number of recreation participants remained above 1,700, but there was a slight drop in the proportion of delinquents represented in activities. The representation in recreation for the total area, however, remained about sixty per cent, two out of every three boys in the area being a participant in some type of leisure-time program. The number of hours reported in supervised recreation rose to 55,393 in the spring and to a total of 64,848 in the summer, an average of 37

⁹ The spring season presented here is composed of March, 1939, April and May, 1938.

TABLE 21

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE SUMMER SEASON, 1938

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	2908	1754	60.3
Non-Delinquent	2062	1281	62.1
Official Delinquent	511	231	45.2
Unofficial Delinquent	335	242	72.2

hours reported in recreation for each individual participant. In both the spring and summer seasons, however, a high proportion of children continued to spend less than 10 hours in supervised recreation during a season.

The distribution of hours reported in leisure-time activity for the spring season indicated that 41.3 per cent of all children in recreation spent less than 10 hours a season in such activity. As in the previous seasons, the non-delinquent group had the highest proportion of its membership in this category. In keeping with the findings for the other two seasons, 29.6 per cent of the official delinquents and 39.6 per cent of the unofficial delinquents, were reported as spending more than 40 hours in supervised activity during the spring season.

TABLE 22

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,792 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, SPRING SEASON, 1938

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1792	100.0	1292	100.0	240	100.0	260	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours	740	41.0	567	43.9	88	36.7	85	32.7
10.0 to 24.5 hours	367	20.5	276	21.3	48	20.0	43	16.5
25.0 to 39.5 hours	201	11.2	139	10.8	33	13.7	29	11.2
40.0 hours and over ..	484	27.0	310	24.0	71	29.6	103	39.6

The distribution of the time spent in recreation for the summer season was very similar to the distribution in the spring months. In spite of a community average of 37 hours in recreation for each individual boy, 767 boys in the Lower North Side area spent less than ten hours in recreation during the summer season. As shown in Table 23, 41.6 per cent of the official delinquents were in this group, 35.5 per cent of the unofficial delinquents, and 45.7 per cent of the non-delinquents. Another

NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION BY LOWER NORTH SIDE BOYS - SPRING, 1938

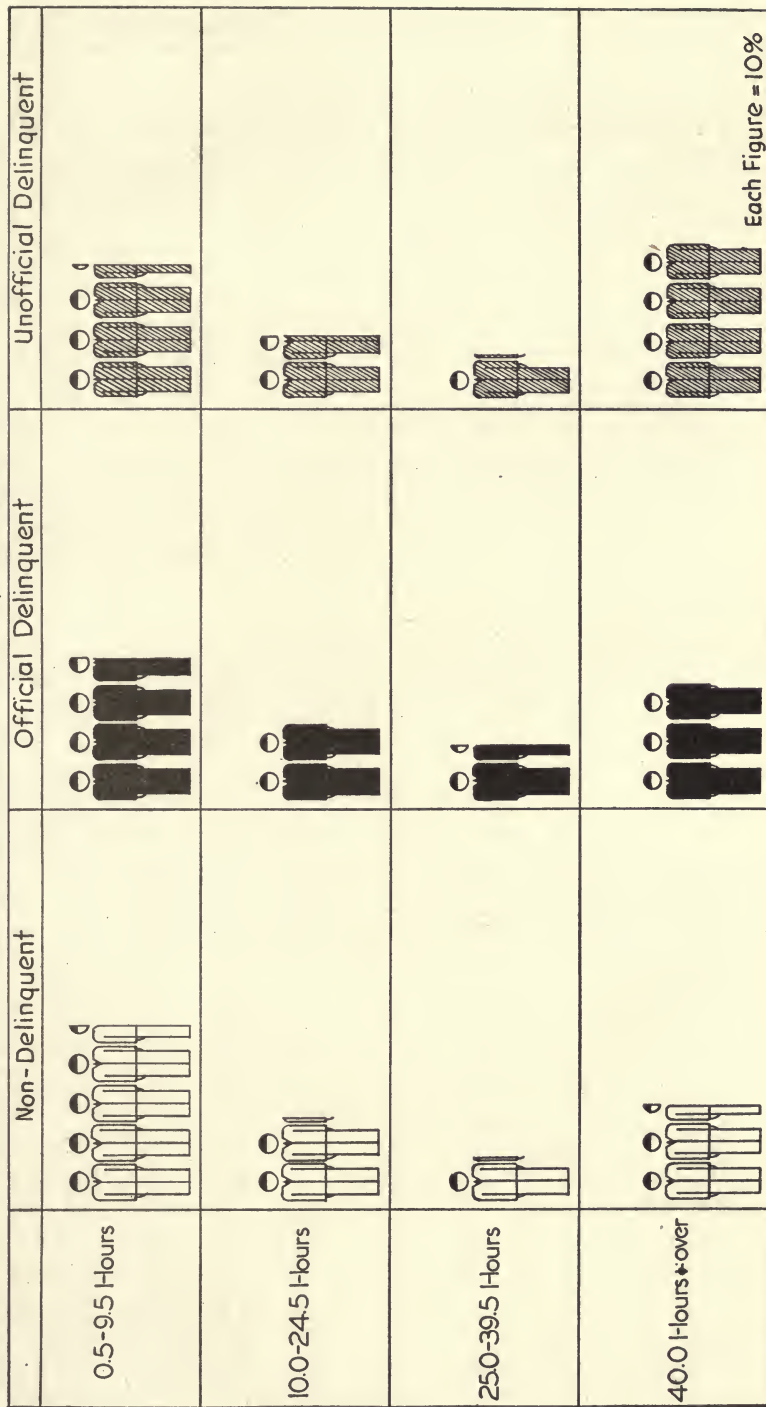


TABLE 23
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,754 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO,
ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY,
SUMMER SEASON, 1938

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1754	100.0	1281	100.0	231	100.0	242	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours	767	43.8	585	45.7	96	41.6	86	35.5
10.0 to 24.5 hours	315	17.9	230	18.0	41	17.7	44	18.2
25.0 to 39.5 hours	158	9.0	112	8.7	26	11.3	20	8.3
40.0 hours and over ...	514	29.3	354	27.6	68	29.4	92	38.0

feature of the summer season was a drop in the proportion of delinquents spending more than 40 hours a month in recreation. This group fell to 29.4 per cent of the total delinquent group in recreation. The proportion of unofficial delinquents spending this amount of time in supervised recreation, however, remained high, being 38 per cent of the total group.

TABLE 24
DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,792
BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS, SPRING, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	55393	100.0	36315	100.0	8160	100.0	10918	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	504	0.9	373	1.0	49	0.6	82	0.7
Ball—Base	1613	2.9	882	2.4	287	3.5	444	4.0
Ball—Basket	1576	2.8	948	2.6	205	2.5	423	3.8
Ball—Soft	12537	22.6	8385	23.1	1480	18.1	2672	24.5
Ball—Volley	87	0.2	30	0.1	28	0.3	29	0.3
Bicycling	4	0.0	..	..	3	0.1	1	0.0
Boxing	267	0.5	150	0.5	56	0.7	61	0.6
Club Meetings	1143	2.0	751	2.1	196	2.3	196	1.8
Craft	5896	10.6	4391	12.1	659	8.1	846	7.8
Dancing—Social ..	269	0.5	196	0.5	23	0.3	50	0.4
Dancing—Other ..	25	0.1	16	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.1
Games Room	23772	42.9	14978	41.3	4089	50.1	4705	43.1
Gym. Activities ..	4016	7.2	2736	7.5	539	6.6	741	6.8
Hikes and Outings	80	0.2	66	0.2	2	0.0	12	0.1
Horseshoes	151	0.3	111	0.3	10	0.1	30	0.3
Marbles	587	1.1	401	1.1	81	1.0	105	1.0
Music and Choral.	43	0.1	36	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.0
Playground	454	0.8	298	0.8	53	0.7	103	0.9
Skating—Roller ..	42	0.1	26	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1
Swimming	471	0.8	362	1.0	81	1.0	28	0.3
Table Tennis	720	1.3	346	0.9	156	1.9	218	2.0
Track and Field ..	36	0.1	30	0.1	5	0.1	1	0.0
Trips	1020	1.8	756	2.1	112	1.4	152	1.4
Wrestling	80	0.2	47	0.1	33	0.4	..	..

The hours spent in recreation by both the delinquent and non-delinquent groups during the spring season were distributed over a wider range of activities than in either of the previous seasons. This was undoubtedly due to better weather conditions which made a more varied program possible. In spite of milder weather, the greatest proportion of the 55,393 hours reported in the spring season was spent in the games room.

More than fifty per cent of all the time of the official delinquents was spent in the games room. More than forty-three per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents was so occupied and 41.3 per cent of the time of the non-delinquents. Softball and baseball, the characteristic activities of the spring season, were responsible for only 21.6 per cent of the time which official delinquents spent in supervised recreation, and for 28.5 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents. Twenty-five and five-tenths per cent of the time of non-delinquents was reported in this activity. Handicraft, artcraft, and club meetings, as in the other seasons, engaged 11 per cent of the time of official delinquents, 10.3 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents, and 15.2 per cent of the time of non-delinquents. There seemed to be no marked variation between the proportion of time spent by all three groups in activities as varied as volley ball, bicycling, boxing, social dancing, gymnasium, horseshoes, trips, and roller skating.

A range of activities similar to those of the spring season were reported for the summer of 1938. For the first time, however, both delinquents and non-delinquents spent the greatest proportion of their time in an activity other than games room. Due to the warm weather and the corresponding attraction of outdoor play, 37.4 per cent of all time spent in recreation by official delinquents was reported in baseball and softball; 40.8 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents was reported in these activities; and 41.2 per cent of the time of non-delinquents. The official delinquent group spent 36.1 per cent of its time in games room, the unofficial group, 33.3 per cent of its time, and the non-delinquent group only 28.9 per cent.

As shown in Table 25, no marked difference between delinquents and non-delinquents appears in any of the other activities of the summer program.

While tennis and many other activities were part of the spring

TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,754 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SUMMER, 1938

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	64848	100.0	45622	100.0	7839	100.0	11387	100.0
Artcraft and Art ..	451	0.7	263	0.6	45	0.6	143	1.2
Ball—Base	1029	1.6	747	1.6	78	1.0	204	1.8
Ball—Basket	7	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Ball—Foot	120	0.2	89	0.2	13	0.2	18	0.2
Ball—Hand	227	0.4	217	0.5	..	..	10	0.1
Ball—Soft	25358	39.1	18076	39.6	2847	36.4	4435	39.0
Ball—Touch	33	0.1	33	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Volley	27	0.0	16	0.0	6	0.0	5	0.0
Boxing	46	0.1	35	0.1	6	0.0	5	0.0
Checkers	28	0.0	22	0.1	..	..	6	0.1
Club Meetings	1265	2.0	966	2.1	137	1.8	162	1.4
Craft	3156	4.9	2323	5.1	276	3.5	557	4.9
Dancing—Other ..	18	0.0	15	0.0	..	..	3	0.0
Games Room	19800	30.5	13176	28.9	2830	36.1	3794	33.4
Gym. Activities ...	1742	2.7	1260	2.8	219	2.8	263	2.3
Hikes and Outings ..	790	1.2	694	1.5	59	0.8	37	0.3
Horseshoes	1405	2.1	960	2.1	154	2.0	291	2.6
Marbles	9	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.1	..	..
Music and Choral ..	20	0.0	16	0.0	4	0.0	..	..
Playground	27	0.0	18	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.1
Swimming	5351	8.3	3959	8.7	700	9.0	692	6.1
Table Tennis	201	0.3	141	0.3	9	0.1	51	0.4
Tennis	11	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.1	..	..
Track and Field ..	628	1.0	402	0.9	84	1.0	142	1.2
Trips	3099	4.8	2182	4.8	356	4.5	561	4.9

and summer recreation program, the favorite activities of individual participants remained unchanged. In the spring, games room was the favorite activity of 61.7 per cent of the official delinquents, 50 per cent of the unofficial group, and 44.6 per cent of the non-delinquents. Only 20 per cent of the official delinquents preferred softball and baseball. These two activities were preferred by 28.0 per cent of the unofficial delinquent group, and by 23.4 per cent of the non-delinquent. Almost 14 per cent of the non-delinquents preferred handicraft and artcraft, and 7.8 per cent, "gymnasium."

The summer program found 38.5 per cent of the group of official delinquents who preferred baseball and softball; 51.7 per cent of the unofficial group who preferred these activities; and 45.2 per cent of the non-delinquents who had this preference. In spite of the season, games room was the favorite ac-

HOURS SPENT IN FIVE ACTIVITIES BY NON-DELINQUENT BOYS, NORTH SIDE, SUMMER, 1938

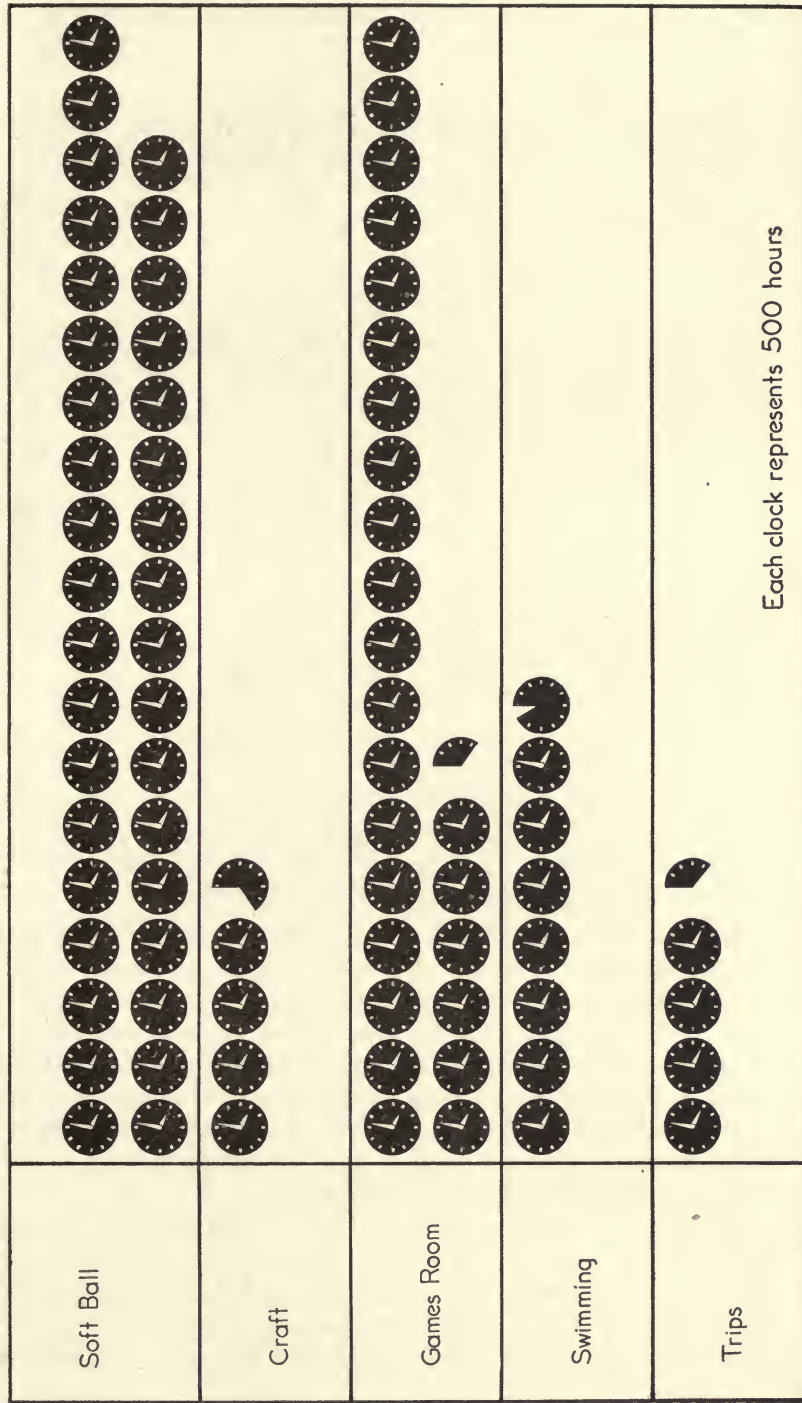


TABLE 26

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,792 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SPRING, 1938

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1792	100.0	1292	100.0	240	100.0	260	100.9
Artcraft and Art	9	0.5	9	0.7	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	34	1.9	26	2.0	4	1.7	4	1.5
Ball—Basket	44	2.5	29	2.2	5	2.1	10	3.9
Ball—Soft	389	21.7	276	21.4	44	18.3	69	26.5
Boxing	6	0.3	5	0.4	1	0.4	..	..
Club Meetings	16	0.9	12	0.9	..	..	4	1.5
Craft	203	11.3	170	13.1	15	6.3	18	6.9
Dancing—Social	6	0.3	5	0.4	..	..	1	0.4
Dancing—Other	2	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	1	0.4
Games Room	854	47.6	576	44.6	148	61.7	130	50.0
Gym. Activities	124	6.9	101	7.8	9	3.7	14	5.4
Horseshoes	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.4	..	..
Marbles	10	0.5	9	0.7	1	0.4	..	..
Music and Choral	2	0.1	2	0.2	..	..	..	..
Playground	6	0.3	3	0.2	1	0.4	2	0.8
Skating—Roller	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Swimming	23	1.6	21	1.6	6	2.5	1	0.4
Table Tennis	5	0.3	5	0.4	..	..	..	..
Trips	46	2.6	35	2.7	5	2.1	6	2.3
Wrestling	5	0.3	5	0.4	..	..	..	..

tivity of 32 per cent of the official and 30 per cent of the unofficial groups. Swimming was preferred by 18.2 per cent of the official delinquents, 14.7 per cent of the non-delinquents, and only 6.2 per cent of the unofficial delinquents.

The total of 64,848 hours reported in supervised recreation for the summer season is especially impressive when consideration is given to the role which the nearby beaches played in the leisure-time activity of the area. The Lower North Side area is within easy walking distance of three of Chicago's largest beaches, Oak Street, North Avenue, and Chicago Avenue. A survey of 1,001 boys who participated in recreation during the month of August showed that 205 of these boys, or 20 per cent, had been to the beach during the week previous to the date of the survey. These 205 boys reported 713 trips to the beach, 491 of these being trips to Oak Street. The proximity and attraction of these beaches might possibly account for the decline in the proportion of the official delinquent group spending more than 40 hours in recreation. With 18.2 per cent reporting swim-

TABLE 27

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,754 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SUMMER, 1938

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1754	100.0	1281	100.0	231	100.0	242	100.0
Artcraft and Art	14	0.8	7	0.5	1	0.4	6	2.5
Ball—Base	21	1.2	14	1.1	1	0.4	6	2.5
Ball—Basket	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Foot	1	0.1	..	..	..	..	1	0.4
Ball—Soft	772	44.0	565	44.1	88	38.1	119	49.2
Club Meetings	13	0.7	11	0.9	1	0.4	1	0.4
Craft	85	4.8	61	4.8	9	4.0	15	6.2
Dancing—Other	3	0.2	2	0.2	..	..	1	0.4
Games Room	475	27.0	334	26.0	74	32.0	67	27.7
Gym. Activities	44	2.5	38	3.0	5	2.2	1	0.4
Hikes and Outings ...	7	0.4	6	0.5	1	0.4	..	..
Horseshoes	3	0.2	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Swimming	246	14.0	189	14.7	42	18.2	15	6.2
Table Tennis	1	0.1	..	..	..	..	1	0.4
Track and Field	8	0.5	7	0.5	1	0.4	..	..
Trips	60	3.4	43	3.4	8	3.5	9	3.7

ming as their favorite summer activity, it is obvious that this was a very popular sport among these children and it is probable that this group was represented in the Oak Street and North Avenue contingents. Schiller Street Beach, between Oak Street and North Avenue, seemed to be the favorite Negro beach in the neighborhood, all ten Negro children who went bathing reporting trips to this location.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that very few Negro children in the Lower North Side area appeared in private recreation agencies. Negro boys, however, were active in community-sponsored and in the Park District agencies. Most Negro children, like most other children in the Lower North Side, appeared in one type of agency only. Seventy-one per cent of all children in recreation during the spring and 64 per cent of all in recreation during the summer were in this category.

As shown in Table 28, 163 of the 1,274 boys who attended only one type of agency during the spring were official delinquents. One hundred and forty-six of the summer participants

HOURS SPENT IN FIVE ACTIVITIES BY DELINQUENT BOYS, NORTH SIDE, SUMMER, 1938

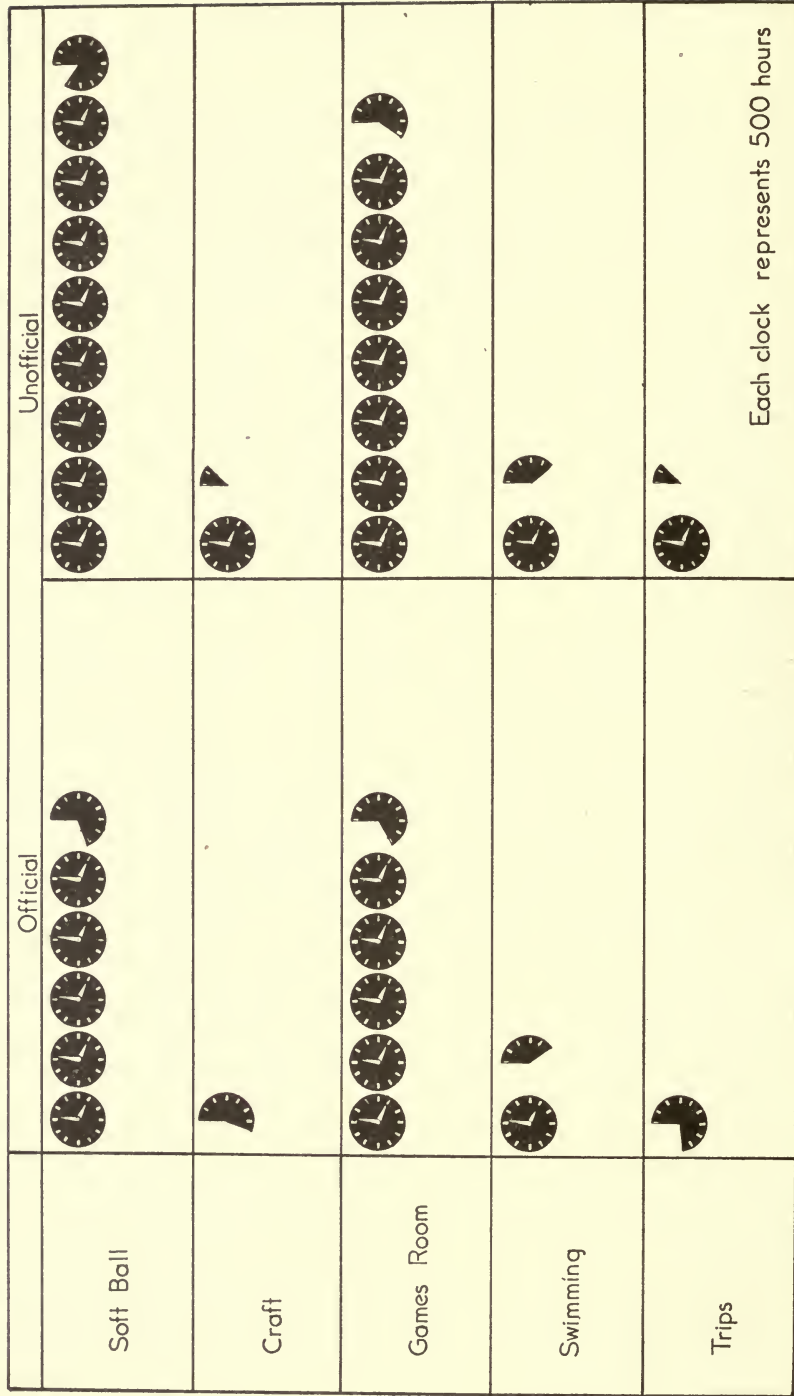


TABLE 28

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,274 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WHO PARTICIPATED IN
RECREATION IN *Only One Type* of AGENCY, SPRING, 1938

TYPES OF AGENCIES	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Agencies	1274	100.0	952	100.0	163	100.0	159	100.0
Chicago Park District..	350	27.5	277	29.1	35	21.5	38	23.9
Community	514	40.3	369	38.8	75	46.0	70	44.0
Private	410	32.2	306	32.1	53	32.5	51	32.1

were in this group. Of the 414 boys who participated in activities in two types of agencies during the spring, 57 were official delinquents. In addition, 20 official delinquents were represented in all three types of recreation agencies during this season. The summer brought to 73 the number of official delinquents active in two types of recreation agencies, but the number participating in the programs of three types of agencies declined to 14.

It may be advisable to review here the recreation activity of boys in the Lower North Side area during the period of this survey. At any one time, other than in extreme cold weather, it would seem to the casual observer that the great majority of boys in the North Side area were not in supervised recreation, but in the street. The children of the area seemed to be steady movie attendants and regular radio listeners, both delinquents and non-delinquents being particularly fond of crime programs.

TABLE 29

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,123 BOYS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WHO PARTICIPATED IN
RECREATION IN *Only One Type* of AGENCY, SUMMER, 1938

TYPES OF AGENCIES	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Agencies	1123	100.0	839	100.0	146	100.0	138	100.0
Chicago Park District .	438	39.0	335	39.9	50	34.3	53	38.4
Community	402	35.8	275	32.8	61	41.8	66	47.8
Private	283	25.2	229	27.3	35	23.9	19	13.8

There seemed to be little shifting between the various types of agencies by either the delinquent or non-delinquent groups. Most boys in the Lower North Side who appeared in one type of agency were not represented in the programs of another type of agency. This is somewhat unusual, since a good deal of dual attendance might be expected because of the three public parks represented in the study.

There were small but consistent differences in the recreational habits of official delinquents, unofficial delinquents, and non-delinquent boys in the Lower North Side area. During each season the unofficial delinquent group had the greatest proportion of its membership in recreation. The non-delinquent group had the next highest proportion, and the official delinquent group, the lowest.

Those official delinquents who participated in activities spent more time in such activities than the members of either of the other two groups. The highest proportion of children spending more than 25 hours a season in recreation was reported for the delinquent group.

When an analysis was made, however, of the activities in which participation took place, certain factors became apparent. Of the total time reported in recreation activity during the year, 39.2 per cent of the time of non-delinquents, 42.4 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents, and 50.5 per cent of the time of official delinquents was spent in the games room. Softball was the activity in which the second greatest amount of time in recreation was recorded, over 19 per cent of the time of non-delinquents, 16.7 per cent of the time of official delinquents, and 20 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents being reported in this activity. Ten per cent of the time of the non-delinquent group was spent in craft activities during the year, and 6.5 per cent in club meetings. The official delinquents spent 6.6 per cent of their time in craft activities and 1.7 per cent in club meetings. The unofficial delinquents were reported as spending 7.9 per cent of their time in craft activities and 1.6 per cent in club meetings. This preference of the official delinquents and, to a lesser extent, the unofficial delinquents for games room and for active competitive games was apparent throughout the various seasons of the year. In general non-delinquents were represented in a more varied activity program than were the

delinquents, and, in addition, participated to a greater extent in highly organized and cooperative activities.

Recreation agencies, then, were successful in drawing delinquents into their programs, but only into certain less-organized

TABLE 30

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 2,460 BOYS IN THE NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	215236	100.0	149175	100.0	28390	100.0	37671	100.0
Artcraft & Art.	1544	0.7	920	0.6	181	0.6	443	1.2
Badminton	127	0.1	57	0.0	25	0.1	45	0.1
Ball—Base	2707	1.3	1685	1.1	368	1.3	654	1.7
Ball—Basket ..	5845	2.7	3526	2.4	718	2.5	1601	4.3
Ball—Foot	6108	2.8	3636	2.4	936	3.3	1536	4.1
Ball—Hand ...	362	0.2	350	0.2	2	0.0	10	0.0
Ball—Soccer ..	44	0.0	21	0.0	2	0.0	21	0.1
Ball—Soft	41065	19.1	28662	19.2	4723	16.7	7680	20.4
Ball—Touch ..	5701	2.6	4236	2.8	555	2.0	910	2.4
Ball—Volley ..	188	0.1	104	0.1	37	0.1	47	0.1
Bicycling	4	0.0	..	..	3	0.0	1	0.0
Boxing	592	0.3	341	0.2	113	0.4	138	0.4
Checkers	28	0.0	22	0.0	..	..	6	0.0
Club Meetings .	10811	5.0	9719	6.5	489	1.7	603	1.6
Craft	19699	9.2	14837	10.0	1885	6.6	2977	7.9
Dancing—Social	812	0.4	581	0.4	84	0.3	147	0.4
Dancing—Other	87	0.0	73	0.1	3	0.0	11	0.0
Dramatics	3	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Games Room...	88781	41.3	58465	39.2	14333	50.5	15983	42.4
Gymnasium								
Activities ...	11119	5.2	7713	5.2	1416	5.0	1990	5.3
Hikes &								
Outings	1344	0.6	1097	0.7	132	0.5	115	0.3
Horseshoes ...	1725	0.8	1192	0.8	187	0.7	346	0.9
Library	10	0.0	10	0.0	..	..	..	..
Marbles	596	0.3	405	0.3	86	0.3	105	0.3
Music &								
Choral	1410	0.7	1102	0.7	261	0.9	47	0.1
Playground ...	952	0.4	704	0.5	85	0.3	163	0.4
Skating—								
Roller	42	0.0	26	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0
Skating—Ice ..	734	0.3	571	0.4	61	0.2	102	0.3
Swimming* ...	6777	3.2	5142	3.5	878	3.1	757	2.0
Table Tennis ..	1103	0.5	525	0.4	222	0.8	356	1.0
Tennis	11	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0	..	..
Track & Field .	682	0.3	444	0.3	89	0.3	149	0.4
Trips	4143	1.9	2956	2.0	468	1.7	719	1.9
Wrestling	80	0.0	47	0.0	33	0.1	..	..

*Swimming was reported from one location in this area.

activities. Where delinquents appeared in organized activities, these were of a highly competitive nature.

RECREATION ACTIVITY OF GIRLS

While the survey of recreation in the Lower North Side Area attempted to secure comparable information for both boys and girls, the material for girls which will be presented here is neither as detailed nor as complete as that for boys.

This is due in some measure to the small number of girls reported in recreation between August 1, 1938 and July 31, 1939. Only 835 girls, or 28.6 per cent, of the girl residents of the North Side area in the ten- to seventeen-year-old age group, were represented in recreation during this year period. Almost 71 per cent of these girls were under fourteen years of age. Only six of these girls had delinquency records.¹⁰

The small representation of girls in recreation may be due to the adult role assigned to the girl of fifteen or more by the Italian community. In accordance with this role, participation in recreational activity would be treated as childish.

On the other hand, this low representation of girls in recreation may be a result of the types of programs offered by the recreation agencies of the Lower North Side area. Most of these agencies, particularly those which were community-sponsored, had programs which might be called "boy-centered." Very few activities were offered in which girls might have participated.

In comparison with the boys' groups, the streets seemed to have no great attraction for the 10- to 17-year-old girls' group in the Lower North Side. In a survey of street play made in March, 1939, only 376 girls were reported in the street as compared with 955 boys. Seventeen per cent of the girls reported during this survey period were in supervised recreation activity, a rise of 9.4 per cent over the report for boys for the same period.

Of the 64 girls in supervised recreation, 29 were in games room, 27 in gymnasium classes, and 8 were roller skating under the supervision of a recreation leader.

In this March survey almost no girls were reported as loitering

¹⁰ Because of the small number of delinquents all reports will be based on the total number of girls in the program.

TABLE 31

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, MARCH 21, 1939, 3:30 TO 5:30 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	GIRLS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number	Per Cent	
Total	376	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	64	17.0	
Active Games .....	..		..
Games with Ball .....	..		..
General Street Play	8		2.1
Spectators and Loiterers	56		14.9
Other Activities .....	..		..
Natural Play Groups	312	83.0	
Active Games	7		1.9
Games with Ball	56		14.9
General Street Play	185		49.2
Spectators and Loiterers	37		9.8
Other Activities	27		7.2

in the streets. The boys seemed to have completely taken over the open play spaces.

The girls of the Lower North Side like the boys were steady movie-goers and regular radio-listeners. Four hundred and thirteen seventh- and eighth-grade girls who replied to the questionnaire of May, 1939, reported attendance at 1.3 movies each week. In contrast to the boys' group, only 34.8 per cent of the girls stated that they attended two or more movies a week, and no girl reached the boys' record of attendance at eleven movies. The high record of movie attendance for girls was seven, and only 2.9 per cent attended four or more movies a week.

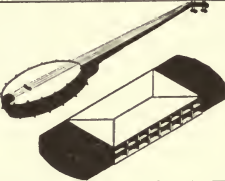




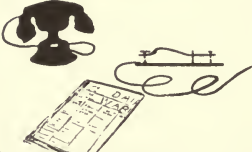




Four hundred and thirty-three girls replied to the questions on radio program preference. As shown in Table 32, crime programs were less popular with the girls of the Lower North Side than they had been with the boys. Comedians and variety hours, human interest stories and features, and the various radio theatres occupied the attention of these children.

An analysis of the individual programs preferred by the girls of the Lower North Side area, however, showed "Gang Busters" and the "Lone Ranger" ranking first and second in popularity. This ranking is similar to that given these programs by the boys' group. The other crime programs which were preferred by the boys of the area were replaced on the girls' list of favorite programs by the "Lux Radio Theatre" and "Good News of 1939."

FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS

GRADE GIRLS

19

<p>Folk Music</p> 	
<p>Popular Music</p> 	
<p>Stage & Theatre</p> 	
<p>News Programs</p> 	
<p>Quiz Programs</p> 	
<p>Sports Programs</p> 	

OF SEVENTH AND EIGHTH NORTH SIDE,

39

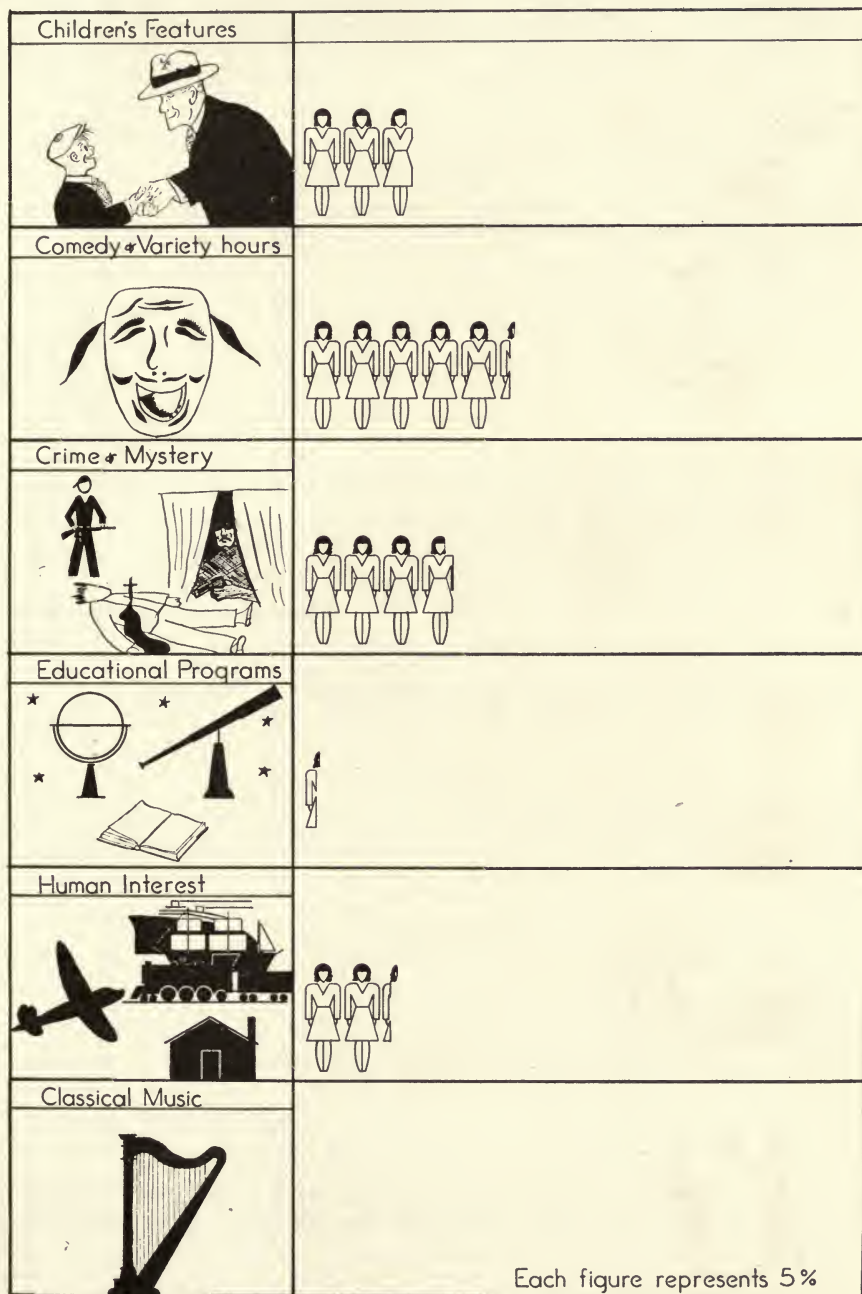


TABLE 32

DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 433 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE GIRLS, IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

TYPE OF PROGRAM	WEIGHTED SCORE*	PER CENT
Total	2598	100.0
Children's Features	363	14.0
Comedians and Variety Hour	683	26.3
Crime and Mystery	514	19.8
Educational Programs	37	1.4
Human Interest Stories and Features.....	306	11.8
Classical Music	44	1.7
Folk Music	1	0.0
Popular Music	219	8.4
Plays and Theatres	278	10.7
News Programs	3	0.1
Quiz Programs	18	0.7
Sports Broadcasts	20	0.8
Unknown	112	4.3

*See first footnote to Table 8.

Where supervised recreation was concerned the tastes of the boys and girls of the Lower North Side were similar. Like their brothers, the girls of this area who participated in supervised recreation spent most of their time in the games room. In the autumn season of 1938, this activity was responsible for 27.7 per cent of the 8,308 hours in recreation reported. An equally large amount of time, however, 27 per cent of the total, was reported in artcraft and handicraft, 19 per cent in gym-

TABLE 33

TEN FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 433 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE GIRLS, IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

NAME OF PROGRAM	NUMBER OF CHOICES
Total	576
Gang Busters	112
The Lone Ranger	97
Lux Radio Theatre	95
Eddie Cantor	44
Good News	43
Kay Kyser's Orchestra	41
Chase & Sanborn Hour	37
Major Bowes Amateur Hour	37
South Center Amateur Hour	36
Mr. District Attorney	34
Total Possible Choices	1299

nasium, and only 14.8 per cent of the total hours reported were spent in the traditionally feminine occupations of cooking and sewing.

TABLE 34

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 2,904 GIRLS, IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	SEASON									
	All Seasons		Autumn		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	45873	100.0	8308	100.0	12336	100.0	14453	100.0	10776	100.0
Artc'ft & Art	6405	14.0	2036	24.5	2279	18.5	971	6.7	1119	10.4
Ball—Base .	12	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0.1
Ball—Soft .	1727	3.8	4	0.0	..	..	740	5.1	983	9.1
Ball—Volley.	820	1.8	31	0.4	626	5.0	163	1.1	..	..
Circle Games	114	0.2	114	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Club Meet'gs	806	1.8	96	1.1	229	1.8	384	2.7	97	0.9
Cooking	817	1.8	165	2.0	306	2.8	251	1.7	95	0.9
Craft	1570	3.4	211	2.5	907	7.3	348	2.4	104	1.0
Dancing—										
Social	763	1.7	182	2.2	172	1.4	376	2.6	33	0.3
Dancing—										
Other	1164	2.5	24	0.3	469	3.8	335	2.3	336	3.1
Dramatics ..	2052	4.5	405	4.9	420	3.4	1098	7.7	129	1.2
Games Rm..	15993	34.9	2301	27.7	4869	39.5	6106	42.3	2717	25.2
Gymnasium										
Activities .	3856	8.4	1578	19.0	746	6.0	977	6.8	555	5.1
Hikes and										
Outings ..	1123	2.4	5	0.0	..	..	344	2.4	774	7.2
Horseshoes..	18	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0.2
Music and										
Choral ...	453	1.0	73	0.9	91	0.7	54	0.4	235	2.2
Playground .	1642	3.6	23	0.3	..	..	38	0.3	1581	14.7
Sewing	4990	10.9	1060	12.8	857	6.9	1726	12.0	1347	12.5
Skating—Ice.	28	0.1	..	..	28	0.2	..	..	..	..
Skating—										
Roller	283	0.6	..	..	..	..	277	1.9	6	0.1
Swimming ..	460	1.0	..	..	56	0.4	..	..	404	3.7
Table Tennis	383	0.8	..	..	230	1.9	55	0.4	98	0.9
Track and										
Field	54	0.1	..	..	..	..	40	0.3	14	0.1
Trips	340	0.7	..	..	51	0.4	170	0.9	119	1.1

In the winter season the time spent in the games room had risen to 39.5 per cent, while the time spent in the crafts dropped to 25.8 per cent of the total of 12,336 hours. Cooking and sewing declined to 9.7 per cent of the total time reported and gymnasium activities, including volley ball, to 11 per cent of the total.

Hours in supervised recreation reported for girls during the spring season of 1938 totalled 14,453. Almost half of this time, 42.3 per cent, was spent in the games room; gymnasium activities, including softball and volleyball, were responsible for 13 per cent of the time spent in recreation; cooking and sewing

for 13.7 per cent; and the craft activities for only 1,319 hours, or 9.1 per cent.

With the coming of summer, the total time spent in the games room declined to 25.2 per cent, and the time spent in outdoor activities rose. Softball, baseball, hikes and outings, and playground activities took 31.1 per cent of the 10,776 hours reported in supervised activities during this season. The proportion of time reported in craft activities and in cooking and sewing remained almost unchanged from the spring season, 24.8 per cent of the total.

The number of girls who participated in supervised recreation during each season, compared with the number of 10- to 17-year-old girls in the area, was extremely low. The greatest number of girls, 551 and 548, or approximately 19 per cent of the girls in the area, were active in recreation during the winter and spring seasons. The smallest number of girls, 440, were reported during the autumn season.

TABLE 35

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, IN RECREATION DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

NUMBER IN AREA	SEASON							
	Autumn		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
2904	440	15.2	551	19.0	548	18.9	509	17.5

More than half of the girls who participated in recreation during the autumn and winter seasons spent less than 10 hours a month in supervised recreation. This is a higher proportion than that reported for boys in the same category during the same two seasons. Furthermore, as Table 36 shows, less than 20 per cent of the girls in recreation during these two seasons spent more than 40 hours a month in activities. Almost 28 per cent of the boys represented in these periods spent that amount of time in supervised play. Furthermore, while the average amount of time reported in recreational activities for boys during the summer season was 37 hours, the average for girls was only 21.2 hours.

Like the boys of the Lower North Side, the girls of the area tended to participate in the programs of only one type of agency. A greater proportion of girls than of boys participated in the programs of private agencies only. A small number of girls

attended two or more types of agencies. During the summer season of 1938, however, 102 girls, or 20 per cent of the total number in recreation for the summer, were reported in two types of agencies. During the same season, two girls were reported as attending all three types of agencies.

TABLE 36

DISTRIBUTION OF 2,904 GIRLS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION, DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	SEASON							
	Autumn		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	440	100.0	551	100.0	548	100.0	509	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours	234	53.2	301	54.6	246	44.9	230	45.2
10.0 to 24.5 hours ..	86	19.5	109	19.8	100	18.2	109	21.4
25.0 to 39.5 hours ..	47	10.7	47	8.5	80	14.6	89	17.5
40.0 hours and over .	73	16.6	94	17.1	122	22.3	81	15.9

"Games Room" remained the favorite single activity of girls in the Lower North Side area throughout the various seasons of the year. The proportion of girls reporting this as their favorite varied between a high figure of 52.1 per cent for the spring season and a low figure of 28 per cent for the autumn season. During this latter season, gymnasium activities were the favorite of 15.5 per cent of the participants, a considerably higher rating than that reached by this activity during any of the other seasons.

TABLE 37

DISTRIBUTION OF 2,904 GIRLS IN THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, WHO PARTICIPATED IN RECREATION IN *Only One Type of AGENCY* DURING THE YEAR

TYPES OF AGENCIES	SEASON							
	Autumn		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Agencies	382	100.0	483	100.0	483	100.0	405	100.0
Chicago Park District	157	41.1	156	32.3	131	27.1	160	39.5
Community	73	19.1	145	30.0	174	36.0	93	23.0
Private	152	39.8	182	37.7	178	36.9	152	37.5

As may be seen in Table 38, the proportion of girls who preferred sewing and cooking was never very close to the proportion of those who preferred games room. The former activities seemed to have been at their peak during the autumn season, when 20.9 per cent of the 440 girls in recreation indicated that these were their favorites. This proportion declined during the winter season but rose again during the spring and summer.

TABLE 38
FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 2,904 GIRLS OF THE LOWER NORTH SIDE AREA OF
CHICAGO, DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	SEASON							
	Autumn		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	440	100.0	551	100.0	548	100.0	509	100.0
Artaft and Art....	85	19.3	51	9.3	23	4.2	32	6.2
Ball—Soft .....	..	..	..	..	13	2.4	54	10.6
Ball—Volley .....	..	..	24	4.4	1	0.2	..	..
Circle Games	5	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings	15	3.4	12	2.2	21	3.8	13	2.6
Cooking	14	3.2	21	3.8	11	2.0	6	1.2
Craft	5	1.1	38	6.9	7	1.3	..	..
Dancing—Social	3	0.7	12	2.2	14	2.6	4	0.8
Dancing—Other .....	..	..	18	3.3	2	0.4	11	2.2
Dramatics	39	8.9	53	9.6	52	9.5	5	1.0
Games Room	123	28.0	245	44.4	286	52.1	171	33.5
Gym. Activities	68	15.5	17	3.1	22	4.0	8	1.6
Hikes & Outings	3	0.7	..	..	11	2.0	47	9.2
Horseshoes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.2
Music and Choral ...	1	0.2	2	0.3	..	..	2	0.2
Playground	1	0.2	..	..	1	0.2	58	11.4
Sewing	78	17.7	53	9.6	76	13.8	76	14.9
Skating—Roller .....	..	..	..	..	7	1.3	1	0.2
Swimming .....	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	14	2.8
Table Tennis .....	..	..	..	..	1	0.2	1	0.2
Trips .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1.0

The results of this survey of the participation of 10- to 17-year-old girls in the Lower North Side area in recreation activity may be summarized briefly. Fewer girls than boys were represented in play groups whether on the street or in recreation agencies. Like the boys, most girls participated in the programs of only one type of agency. A higher proportion of girls than of boys were represented in private agencies.

The girls of the Lower North Side seemed to attend fewer movies than did the boys, and they also indicated preferences for different types of radio programs.

Those girls who participated in supervised recreation were present at recreation agencies for only brief time periods, and, like the boys of the area, the girls preferred unsupervised and low organized games, games room being the most popular activity throughout the entire year.

From the small number of activities reported in which girls participated, it may be inferred that, during the period of this survey, the agencies of the Lower North Side were operating a recreation program designed primarily for boys.

SUMMARY

This survey of recreation and delinquency in the Lower North Side Area of Chicago covered the period from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, for boys, and from August 1, 1938, through July, 1939, for girls. During this time, 84.6 per cent of all boys in the area and 28.6 per cent of all girls in the area were reported as participants in supervised recreation. Five hundred and eleven of the boys in recreation, or 17.6 per cent, had delinquency records. Only 1.3 per cent of the girls had such records.

While a high proportion of the boy-population was represented in supervised recreation some time during the year, it was apparent from special street play studies and an analysis of movie attendances that most of the boys in the Lower North Side Area spent the great majority of their free time in other than supervised recreation activities. Their visits to recreation agencies were occasional ones, resulting in only a few hours of their play-time being under supervision. Of the boys in recreation, the unofficial delinquents had the highest percentage of boys spending forty hours and more in supervised play; the official delinquents were next highest; and the non-delinquents had the lowest percentage of boys with records of many hours in recreation centers. An analysis of the activities preferred by these three groups indicates that the delinquents preferred low organized activities such as games room or active competitive sports like softball, and touch football, while the non-delinquents found individual activities such as craft work and arcraft, and cooperative and highly-organized sports most to their liking. For all groups, games room appeared to be the single most popular activity.

Only 28.6 per cent of the ten- to seventeen-year-old girl-population of the area was reported as participating in supervised recreation. In every season, these girls spent most of their time in games room, and they were interested also in active sports such as softball and gymnasium. Cooking and sewing were preferred by a relatively small proportion of the girls reported. These girls, however, seemed to spend a lesser part of their time on the street than did the boys of the area. It appears also that, during the period of this survey, the recreation program of the area seemed to have been designed primarily for boys.

CHAPTER IV

South Chicago

DESCRIPTION OF THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA

Greater South Chicago covers a vast section of the southern part of Chicago, extending from 79th Street on the north to the Calumet River, and from Stony Island Avenue on the west to the eastern channel of the Calumet.

The community is primarily Slavic: Poles, Hungarians, Serbs, Jugoslavians, and Lithuanians form a large part of the resident population. Near the steel mills, which hem the community on the east and south, live Mexicans and Negroes. In the western residential part of South Chicago, there are a few Swedish, German, and Irish settlers.

The area is chiefly an industrial district in which workmen make their homes. Railroad yards, coal yards, and factories, with the steel mills towering above all, create the spatial pattern of this community. Among these may be found the small cottages, flat buildings, churches, and shopping centers of the area, and westward and to the south, long stretches of prairie land.

In the deteriorated sections of the community, in the shadow of the mills, may be found the "bottle gangs"¹ and boys' groups who comprise, in large part, the delinquents of the area.

COMPOSITION OF THE CHILD POPULATION

As of June 1, 1938, it was estimated that 5,782 boys and 5,769 girls in the ten- to seventeen-year-old age group were living within the boundaries of South Chicago. Fourteen per cent of these boys, or one boy in every seven, had records as official de-

¹ A group which congregates regularly on a corner usually before a tavern. The description "bottle gang" is derived from the habit of such groups' sharing the expense of a bottle of liquor.

RECREATION AGENCIES OF THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, 1938

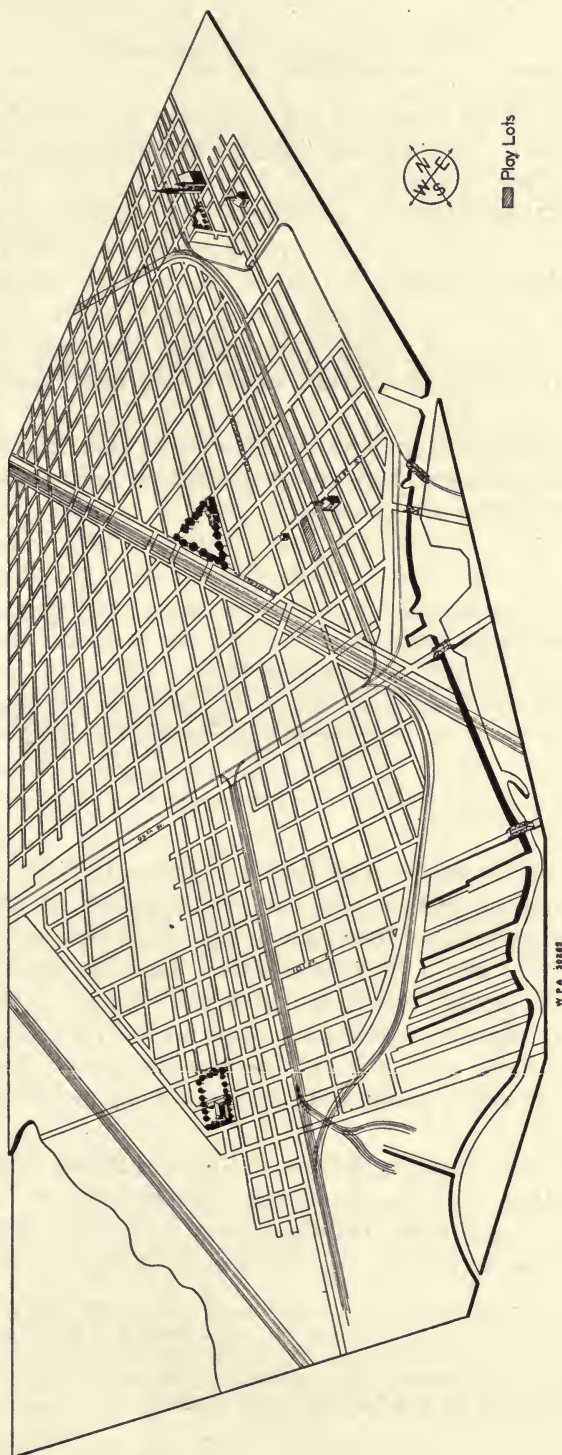


Figure 15

linquents.² If the group of 106 unofficial delinquents had been added to this first group, the number of delinquents would have risen to one boy in every six.³

An interesting aspect of delinquency in South Chicago was the concentration of delinquents in certain sections of the community. Almost no delinquents lived in the western residential part of the area, and if the population of this section had been excluded from the basic population figures, the proportion of delinquents in the South Chicago area would have risen considerably.

Only 91 delinquent girls were reported in this district. As the following table shows, this group comprised only 1.6 per cent of the girl-population of the area.

TABLE 39
PROPORTION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF TEN AND SEVENTEEN YEARS, LIVING IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, JUNE, 1938*

Sex	Number in Area	Official Delinquent	Per Cent Official	Unofficial Delinquent	Per Cent Unofficial
Boys	5782	812	14.0	106	1.8
Girls	5769	91	1.6	..	..

*Newcomb and Lang, *op. cit.*

The recreation agencies of South Chicago, like the major portion of the delinquents in the area, were located in the northern and eastern sections of the community. Only one agency, Trumbull Park, was south of 95th Street. Besides Trumbull Park, there were two other agencies which were a part of the Chicago Park District system—Bessemer Park on the west side and Russell Square Park on the east. Across the street from Russell Square Park was a community-sponsored agency, St. Michael's Boys Club.

Three private agencies, Common Ground, South Chicago Community Center, and South Chicago Neighborhood House, also took part in this survey. Only one large recreation agency in the South Chicago territory, South Chicago Y.M.C.A., was unable

² These reports were compiled from the records of the Eighth and Ninth police districts and from the Juvenile Court reports. The Juvenile Court data were made available through the assistance of Henry D. McKay.

³ The bulk of the reports on unofficial delinquents were furnished by James F. McDonald of the Chicago Area Project.

to participate in this analysis of recreation and delinquency. As may be seen from Figure 15, this agency is in the heart of the community, and it was, therefore, unfortunate that it had to be omitted.

The survey of the participation of 10- to 17-year-old boys in recreational activity in South Chicago began June 1, 1938, and continued until May 31, 1939; the work with girls began January 1, 1938, and ended on August 31, 1939.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN STUDY

Since most of the recreation agencies in South Chicago were in the northern and eastern sections of the community, only a small part of the children from the western end of the community were reported in supervised recreation during the year. This factor may be responsible for the low proportion of boys in activity, 62.1 per cent of the community's 5,782. Only 50.4 per cent of those boys who had official records as delinquents were represented in activity. The high proportion of unofficial delinquent boys in recreation, 99.1 per cent, was probably due to the fact that the reports on unofficial delinquents were made only by the agencies participating in the study.

TABLE 40

PROPORTION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS ACTIVE IN RECREATION
IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	5782	3588	62.1
Non-Delinquent	4864	3074	63.2
Official Delinquent	812	409	50.4
Unofficial Delinquent	106	105	99.1

The age distribution of the 3,074 non-delinquent boys in recreation showed 443 ten-year-old boys in activity; 418, eleven-year-olds; 435 boys who were twelve years old; 466, thirteen; 440, fourteen; 363, fifteen; 316, sixteen; and 193, seventeen. In the official delinquent group, 25 were ten years old; 39, eleven; 49, twelve; 77, thirteen; 66, fourteen; 63, fifteen; 55, sixteen; and 35, seventeen. The largest group of unofficial delinquents, 19,

were reported in the fifteen-year-old category. Fifteen unofficial delinquents were 10 years old; 14, eleven; 15, twelve; 17, thirteen; 15, fourteen; 19, fifteen; 8, sixteen; and 2, seventeen.

Only 41.1 per cent of the girls in the South Chicago area participated in supervised recreation activities during this nine-month period. Though this is a higher figure than that reported for the North Side or the West Side, which were also areas with high delinquency rates, the representation of girls in recreation in South Chicago was low in comparison to the reports for boys.

TABLE 41

PROPORTION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS ACTIVE IN RECREATION
IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	5769	2371	41.1
Non-Delinquent	5678	2355	41.5
Official Delinquent	91	16	17.6
Unofficial Delinquent .....	..	..	..

RECREATION ACTIVITY OF BOYS

While 62.1 per cent of the 10- to 17-year-old boys in Greater South Chicago participated in supervised recreation between June 1, 1938, and May 1, 1939, the visitor to this area on a pleasant afternoon would find a large number of boys in this age group busy in the streets. In order to secure some idea of how much street play actually took place in the South Chicago district, three surveys were made of street play in the area: the first in August, 1938, the others in October, 1938, and in March, 1939. All three surveys were made on days picked at random, but in every case the weather was excellent. On two of these three days, in October and in March, a greater number of boys were playing in natural street groups than were, at the same time, in supervised recreation activities. In the survey made on August 9, 58.3 per cent of the boys in activity on that afternoon were under supervision. This high figure, as the next table indicates, was due largely to 627 boys reported in "Other Activities." Four hundred and ninety-seven of these boys were swimming in park pools and, when this large group

DISTRIBUTION OF TEN TO SEVENTEEN YEAR OLD CHILDREN, SOUTH CHICAGO, 1938

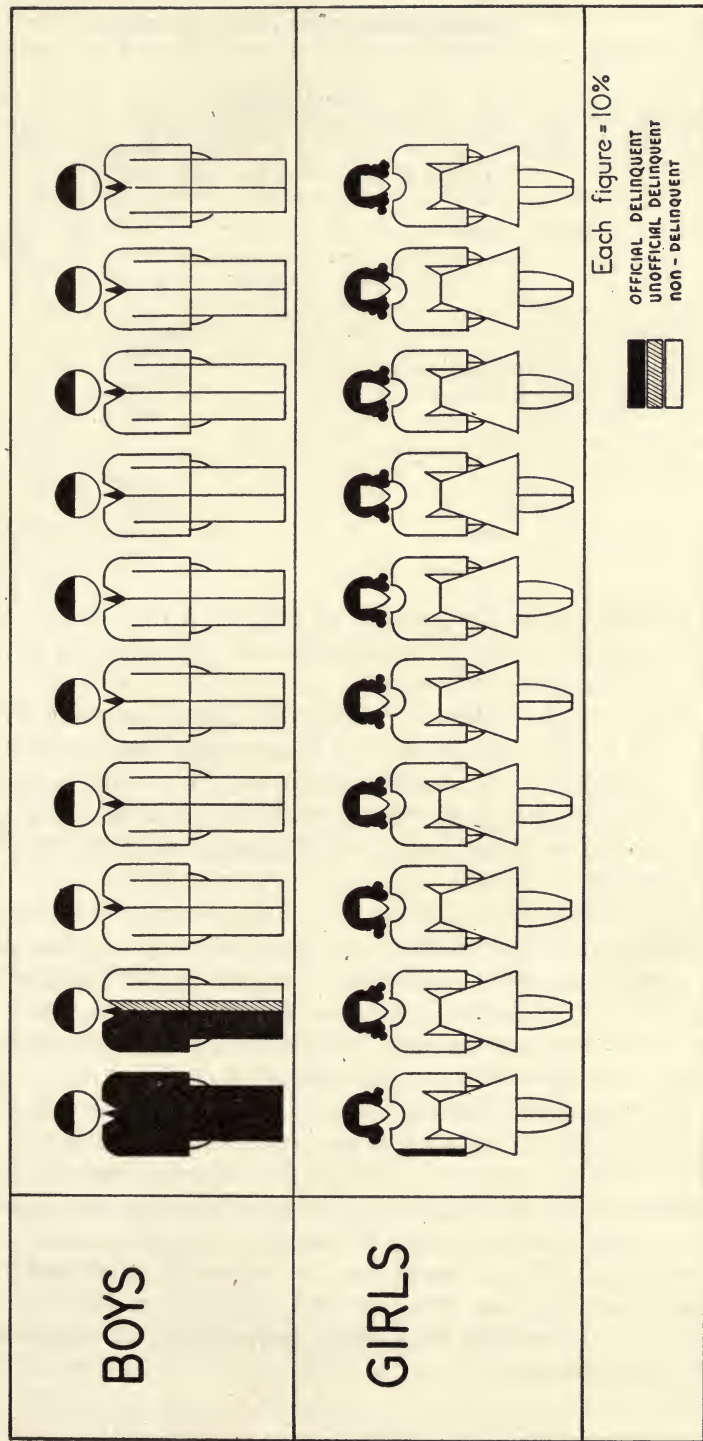


TABLE 42
PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND
UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO,
AUGUST 9, 1938, 1:00 TO 3:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number	Per Cent	
Total	1895	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	1104	58.3	
Active Games	24		1.3
Games with Ball	218		11.5
General Street Play	83		4.4
Spectators and Loiterers	152		8.0
Other Activities	627		33.1
Natural Play Groups	791	41.7	
Active Games	5		0.3
Games with Ball	109		5.7
General Street Play	307		16.2
Spectators and Loiterers	303		16.0
Other Activities	67		3.5

is removed from the number of boys in activities, only 43.4 per cent remain in supervised groups, as contrasted with 56.6 per cent in unsupervised groups.

Eighty-three children were reported in supervised street play. Most of these children were pitching horseshoes; a few were playing cards in an outdoor games room. There was a large group of spectators reported under the heading of supervised activities. This group consisted mainly of children watching swimming and ball games.

One hundred and twenty-two children were reported in card games, 14 in dice games, and more than a hundred others in various street play activities ranging from "kicking cans" to "playing with goats." Sixteen per cent of the boys reported in the August survey were loiterers. Thirty-nine of these boys were reported as "watching men at work."

In the survey of street play made on October 11, 1938, 26.8 per cent of the boys reported in recreation activities were in supervised play groups. Most of this number were playing touch football. The 207 boys reported in supervised ball games, however, were less than half the number reported in these activities when they were unsupervised. Three hundred and sixty-two boys were playing unsupervised football on the afternoon of October 11, and 63 boys were engaged in unsupervised touch football games.

Games room and craft activities were responsible for the greater part of the 200 boys reported in supervised "Other Activities."

TABLE 43

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO,
OCTOBER 11, 1938, 3:30 TO 6:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number	Per Cent	
Total	1740	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	467	26.8	
Active Games	17		1.0
Games with Ball.....	207		11.9
General Street Play	39		2.2
Spectators and Loiterers	4		0.2
Other Activities	200		11.5
Natural Play Groups	1273	73.2	
Active Games	66		3.8
Games with Ball.....	545		31.3
General Street Play	344		19.8
Spectators and Loiterers	211		12.1
Other Activities	107		6.2

In the October survey, 20 per cent of the boys were in unsupervised general street play, and 12 per cent were reported as spectators. There were fewer card games and dice games observed in the October than in the August survey. Other interesting street activities reported were "following drunken men," "shooting arrows," and "playing with jumping beans."

The March 21 survey took place on a pleasant spring day, and it is perhaps for this reason that the proportion of boys reported in supervised groups on that day declined to 9.5 per cent of the total number checked. Sixty-three boys were reported in supervised street play; 51 of these were playing marbles. Seventy-nine boys were reported in "Other Activities." Almost half of these were in the games room, and 21 of these boys were in gymnasium classes.

As Table 44 shows, of all the boys reported in this survey, almost half, or 821, were engaged in general street play.

Four hundred and twenty-one of these boys were playing marbles, and 126 were roller skating. This was the first season in which no card games were reported, although ten boys were recorded as "playing dice." Softball and baseball were also

TABLE 44

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, MARCH 21, 1939, 3:30 TO 5:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY	
	Number	Per Cent
Total	1644	100.0
Supervised Groups	156	9.4
Active Games .....	..	..
Games with Ball	10	0.6
General Street Play	63	3.8
Spectators and Loiterers	4	0.2
Other Activities	79	4.8
Natural Play Groups	1488	90.6
Active Games	31	1.9
Games with Ball	388	23.6
General Street Play	821	50.0
Spectators and Loiterers	197	12.0
Other Activities	51	3.1

extremely popular, 23.6 per cent of all the boys in the survey taking part in such unsupervised activity. Only 6 boys, however, were reported in a supervised softball game.

The movies and the radio, too, had their appeal for the boys of South Chicago. In a survey of 1,093 seventh- and eighth-grade South Chicago boys, of 1,007 who replied to a questionnaire, 27.1 per cent of the non-delinquent group reported they attended two or more movies a week. Thirty-eight per cent of the official delinquent group, and 36 per cent of the unofficial group attended this many movies.

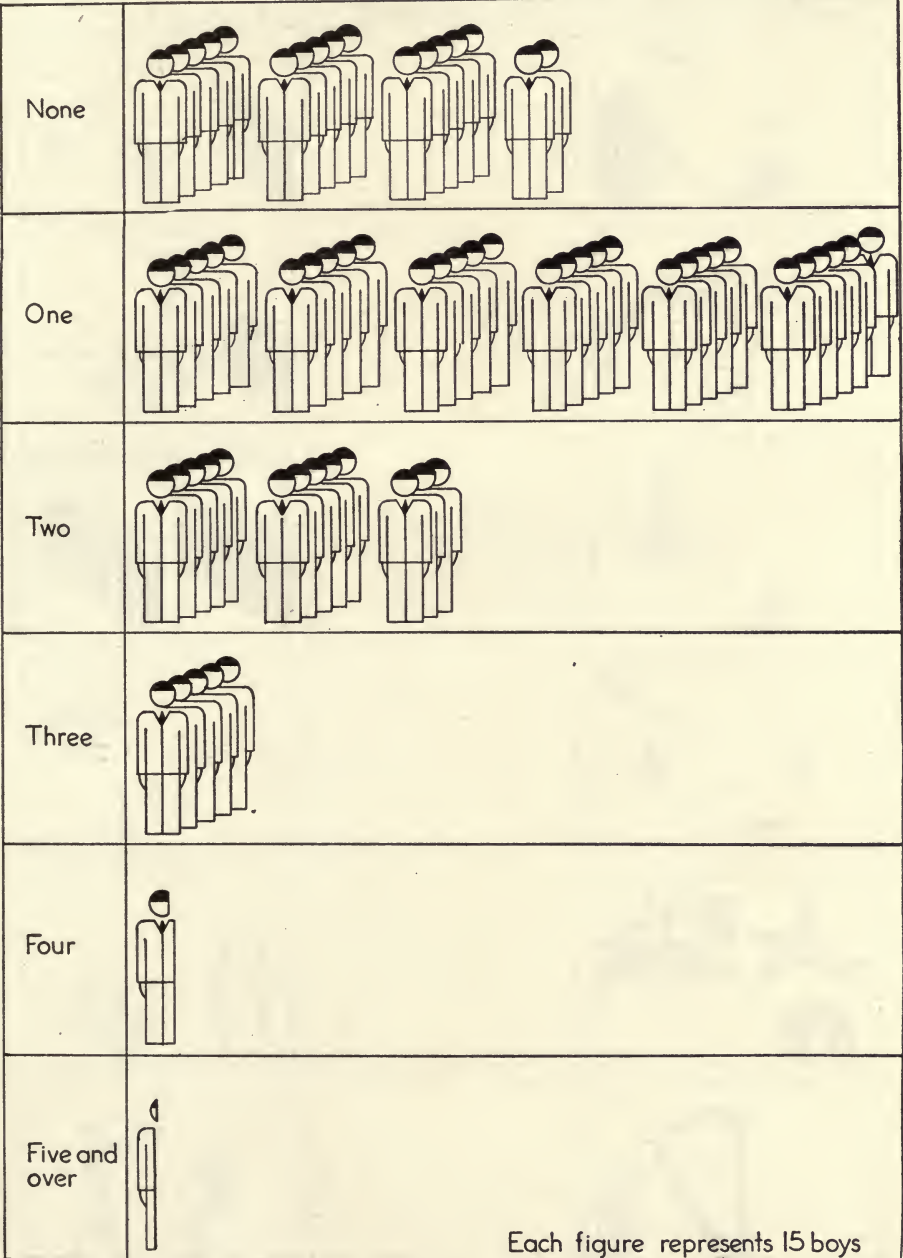
TABLE 45

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT MOVIES PER WEEK REPORTED BY 1,093 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT MOVIES	CLASSIFICATION							
	Total		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1007	100.0	885	100.0	97	100.0	25	100.0
None	253	25.1	222	25.1	25	25.8	6	24.0
One	468	46.5	423	47.8	35	36.1	10	40.0
Two	200	19.8	170	19.2	24	24.7	6	24.0
Three	70	7.0	57	6.5	11	11.3	2	8.0
Four	11	1.1	8	0.9	2	2.1	1	4.0
Five	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Six	2	0.2	2	0.2	..	..	..	..
Seven	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Eight	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..

MOVIES ATTENDED WEEKLY BY SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADE BOYS













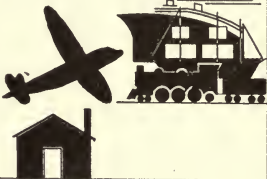




SOUTH CHICAGO, 1939



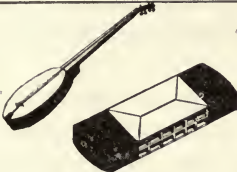
















Each figure represents 15 boys

Figure 17

FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS EIGHTH GRADE BOYS,

Children's Features	Non - Delinquent	Delinquent
		
Comedy & Variety hours		
		
Crime & Mystery		
		
Educational Programs		
		
Human Interest		
		
Classical Music		
		

AMS OF SEVENTH AND SOUTH CHICAGO 1939

Folk Music	Non-Delinquent	Official - Delinquent
		
Popular Music	Non-Delinquent	Official - Delinquent
		
Stage and Theatre	Non-Delinquent	Official - Delinquent
		
News Broadcast	Non-Delinquent	Official - Delinquent
		
Quiz Program	Non-Delinquent	Official - Delinquent
		
Sports	Non-Delinquent	Official - Delinquent
		 Each figure = 5%

The average number of movies attended each week rose from 1.1 for the non-delinquent group of 885 boys to 1.3 for the two delinquent groups of 122 boys. This small variation between the various groups, however, cannot be interpreted as statistically significant.

While the 1930 census reported South Chicago as one of the areas of Chicago in which only a small proportion of the families owned radios, by the time of this survey the situation had changed greatly. Of 1,093 seventh- and eighth-grade boys, less than one per cent reported that there were no radios in their homes. These replies were corroborated by persons familiar with the South Chicago community, who indicated that those boys whose homes had no radios congregated in stores and social settlements where they could hear certain radio programs.

The radio programs to which the boys of South Chicago listened were primarily concerned with crime. While more than 150 separate programs were listed in answer to the question "What radio program do you like best?" 42 per cent of the non-delinquent boys and 48.8 per cent of the delinquents, chose crime and mystery programs. Almost 26 per cent of the non-delinquents and 13 per cent of the delinquents indicated that comedians and variety hour programs were their favorites. Children's features and sports broadcasts were also popular with the delinquent group.

TABLE 46
DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 1,093 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939*

TYPE OF PROGRAM	CLASSIFICATION			
	Non-Delinquent		Delinquent*	
	Weighted Score*	Per Cent	Weighted Score	Per Cent
Total	5736	100.0	822	100.0
Children's Features	339	5.9	80	9.7
Comedians and Variety Hours	1477	25.7	107	13.0
Crime and Mystery	2411	42.0	401	48.8
Educational Programs	81	1.4	6	0.7
Human Interest Stories and Features	136	2.4	12	1.5
Classical Music	44	0.8	1	0.1
Folk Music	33	0.6	6	0.7
Popular Music	366	6.4	51	6.2
Plays and Theatres	159	2.8	12	1.5
News Programs	19	0.3	2	0.3
Quiz Programs	34	0.6	1	0.1
Sports Broadcasts	392	6.8	65	7.9
Unknown	245	4.3	78	9.5

*See Footnotes to Table 8.

An analysis of the individual programs preferred by the boys of South Chicago showed "Gang Busters" as the single most popular program. Unlike the other sections of the city in which "The Lone Ranger" was the second most popular program, the delinquent group preferred "Sports Broadcasts" and the non-delinquents, "Mr. District Attorney." Other crime programs such as "Peter Quill" and "Lights Out" were also listed among the ten most popular programs.

TABLE 47

TEN FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 1,093 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

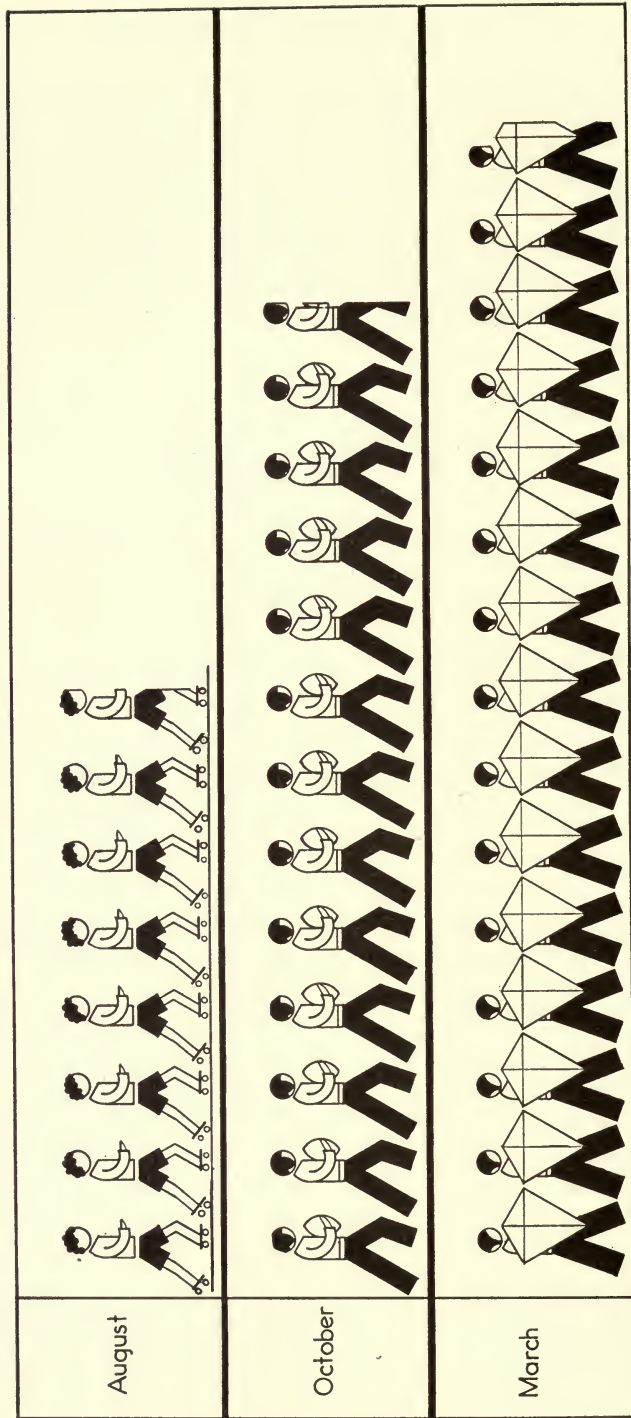
CLASSIFICATION			
Non-Delinquent		Delinquent	
NAME OF PROGRAM	Number of Choices	NAME OF PROGRAM	Number of Choices
Total	1708	Total	263
Gang Busters	506	Gang Busters	79
Mr. District Attorney	232	Sports Broadcasts	39
Lone Ranger	220	Mr. District Attorney	30
Sports Broadcasts	180	Lights Out	26
Peter Quill	131	Peter Quill	25
Kay Kyser's Orchestra	104	Lone Ranger	24
Eddie Cantor	89	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	13
Jello Program	84	Eddie Cantor	12
Green Hornet	83	Green Hornet	8
Lights Out	79	Chase and Sanborn Hour	7
Total Possible Choices	2868	Total Possible Choices	411

On the basis of this sample of seventh- and eighth-grade South Chicago boys, it would seem that the boys of this area were regular radio listeners and movie-goers.

On the other hand, less than half of the boy population of South Chicago was represented in recreational activities during any season of the year.⁴ In the autumn season of 1938, 2,300 boys, representing 39.8 per cent of the South Chicago boy-population, were reported in the leisure-time program. Table 48 gives the distribution by delinquency status of these boys, and Table 49 indicates how much time these youths spent in recreation.

⁴ The seasonal reports for the South Chicago area are based on the following monthly groupings: Autumn: September, October, November, 1938; Winter: December, 1938, January, February, 1939; Spring: March, April, May, 1939; Summer: June, July, August, 1938.

NUMBER OF BOYS IN NATURAL PLAY GROUPS SOUTH CHICAGO, 1938-1939



Each figure represents 100 boys

Figure 19

As may be seen from Table 48, only 40 per cent of the non-delinquent boy-population of South Chicago took part in recreation activity, as contrasted with 31 per cent of the officially delinquent boy-population, and 96 per cent of the unofficial delinquents.⁵ More than half of both the non-delinquent and

TABLE 48

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE AUTUMN SEASON, 1938

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	5782	2300	39.8
Non-Delinquent	4864	1945	40.0
Official Delinquent	812	253	31.2
Unofficial Delinquent	106	102	96.2

official delinquent groups spent less than ten hours in supervised activity during the season, while only 11.8 per cent of the unofficial group were in this category. Slightly less than 67 per cent of the members of this latter group spent more than 40 hours in the recreation program, in contrast to the proportions of 23.3 per cent reported for the official delinquent group and 16.5 per cent for the non-delinquent group. The individual delinquent in South Chicago, like the individual delinquent in the Lower North Side area, spent a greater amount of time in recreation than did the non-delinquent.

TABLE 49

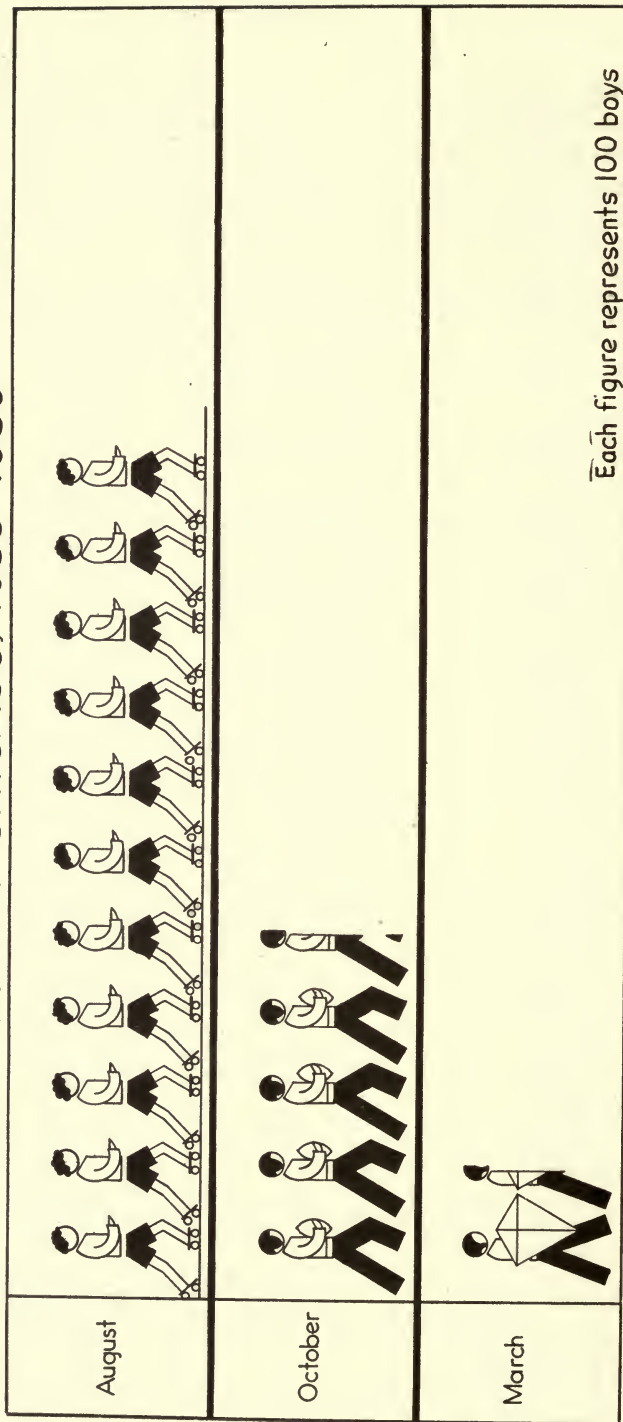
DISTRIBUTION OF 2,300 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, AUTUMN, 1938

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2300	100.0	1945	100.0	253	100.0	102	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ..	1174	51.1	1031	53.0	131	51.8	12	11.8
10.0 to 24.5 hours.	451	19.6	400	20.6	39	15.4	12	11.8
25.0 to 39.5 hours.	226	9.8	192	9.9	24	9.5	10	9.8
40.0 hours and over	449	19.5	322	16.5	59	23.3	63	66.6

While official delinquents and unofficial delinquents spent a greater average amount of time in recreation than did non-

⁵ This high representation of unofficial delinquents is undoubtedly due to the practice of recreation agency personnel of reporting as unofficial delinquents only those children with whom they were familiar through the agency program.

NUMBER OF BOYS IN SUPERVISED PLAY GROUPS SOUTH CHICAGO, 1938-1939



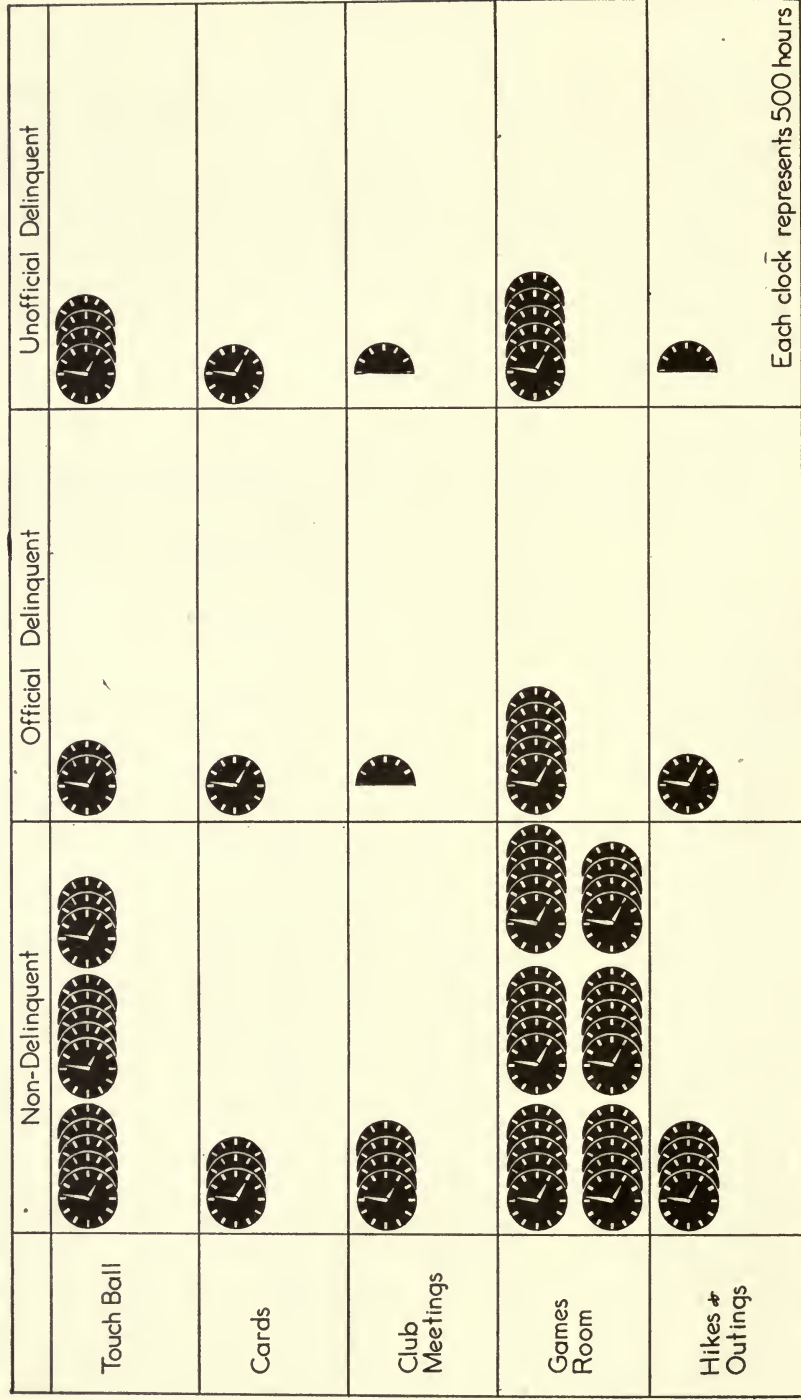
delinquents, within each group approximately the same proportion of their total time was reported in certain selected activities. More than thirty-six per cent of the time of non-delinquents, 35 per cent of the time of official delinquents, and 34 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents was spent in the games room. Touchball and football were responsible for 21 per cent of the time reported for non-delinquents, 20.7 per cent of the participation for official delinquents, and 29.8 per cent of the reports for unofficial delinquents. Card playing consumed more of the time of both official and unofficial delinquents than of non-delinquents.

TABLE 50

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 2,300 TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, AUTUMN, 1938

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	54355	100.0	40769	100.0	6613	100.0	6973	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	36	0.1	36	0.1	..	..	..	..
Badminton	19	0.0	19	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	494	0.9	417	1.0	35	0.5	42	0.6
Ball—Basket	2239	4.1	1977	4.9	184	2.8	78	1.1
Ball—Foot	2431	4.5	2117	5.2	196	2.9	118	1.7
Ball—Hand	168	0.3	102	0.2	32	0.5	34	0.5
Ball—Soccer	67	0.1	52	0.1	11	0.2	4	0.1
Ball—Soft	1458	2.7	1144	2.8	225	3.4	89	1.3
Ball—Touch	9566	17.6	6434	15.8	1175	17.8	1957	28.1
Ball—Volley	156	0.3	137	0.3	19	0.3	..	..
Boxing	143	0.3	134	0.3	4	0.1	5	0.1
Cards	2577	4.7	1408	3.5	537	8.1	632	9.1
Checkers	177	0.3	135	0.3	25	0.4	17	0.2
Circle Games	831	1.5	318	0.8	246	3.7	267	3.8
Club Meetings	2600	4.8	2071	5.1	284	4.3	245	3.5
Cooking	48	0.1	38	0.1	10	0.1	..	..
Craft	3263	6.0	2706	6.6	227	3.4	330	4.7
Dancing—Social ..	406	0.8	342	0.8	60	0.9	4	0.1
Dancing—Other ...	62	0.1	48	0.1	14	0.2	..	..
Dice Games	232	0.4	130	0.3	42	0.6	60	0.9
Games Room	19416	35.7	14722	36.1	2313	35.0	2381	34.2
Gym. Activities ...	810	1.5	679	1.7	72	1.0	59	0.8
Hikes and Outings.	2608	4.8	1890	4.6	394	6.0	324	4.6
Horseshoes	1223	2.3	1049	2.6	123	1.9	51	0.7
Music and Choral ..	1508	2.8	1363	3.3	138	2.1	7	0.1
Playground	1028	1.9	769	1.9	123	1.9	136	1.9
Spectators	67	0.1	47	0.1	5	0.1	15	0.2
Swimming	185	0.3	121	0.3	21	0.3	43	0.6
Table Tennis	283	0.5	163	0.4	59	0.9	61	0.9
Tennis	40	0.1	37	0.1	3	0.1	..	..
Trips	57	0.1	22	0.1	21	0.3	14	0.2
Wrestling	157	0.3	142	0.4	15	0.2	..	..

HOURS SPENT IN FIVE ACTIVITIES BY BOYS, SOUTH CHICAGO, AUTUMN, 1938



A boys' cooking class was reported as taking one-tenth of one per cent of the time of both the non-delinquent and official delinquent groups.

When an analysis is made of how individual boys spent their time, certain interesting variations appear. The range of favorite activities is greatest for the non-delinquent group and least for the unofficial delinquent group. Indeed, 43.1 per cent of this latter group, as may be seen in Table 51, preferred games room to all other activities. Thirty-four and three-tenths per cent

TABLE 51
FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 2,300 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF
CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, AUTUMN, 1938

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2300	100.0	1945	100.0	253	100.0	102	100.0
Ball—Base	40	1.7	36	1.9	3	1.1	1	1.0
Ball—Basket	126	5.5	113	5.8	13	5.1	..	..
Ball—Foot	175	7.6	147	7.5	25	9.9	3	2.9
Ball—Hand	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soccer	3	0.1	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft	93	4.0	82	4.4	9	3.6	2	2.0
Ball—Touch	432	18.8	346	17.8	54	21.3	32	31.4
Ball—Volley	16	0.7	14	0.7	2	0.8	..	..
Boxing	3	0.1	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Cards	36	1.6	21	1.0	7	2.8	8	7.8
Checkers	5	0.2	4	0.2	1	0.4	..	..
Circle Games	15	0.7	6	0.3	6	2.4	3	2.9
Club Meetings	134	5.8	121	6.2	11	4.3	2	2.0
Cooking	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Craft	98	4.3	87	4.5	7	2.8	4	3.9
Dancing—Social ...	17	0.8	15	0.8	2	0.8	..	..
Dancing—Other ...	12	0.5	10	0.5	2	0.8	..	..
Games Room	731	31.8	607	31.2	80	31.6	44	43.1
Gym. Activities ...	25	1.1	22	1.1	3	1.1	..	..
Hikes and Outings ..	148	6.4	134	6.9	12	4.8	2	2.0
Horseshoes	52	2.3	45	2.3	7	2.8	..	..
Music and Choral ..	74	3.2	67	3.4	6	2.4	1	1.0
Playground	37	1.6	36	1.9	1	0.4	..	..
Table Tennis	4	0.2	4	0.2	..	..	..	..
Tennis	11	0.5	10	0.5	1	0.4	..	..
Trips	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Wrestling	8	0.3	7	0.3	1	0.4	..	..

of these unofficial delinquents preferred touch football and football, 7.8 per cent preferred cards, and the remaining 14.8 per cent were scattered among seven other activities.

In the official delinquent group, almost the same proportion, 31.6 per cent, preferred games room, 31.2 per cent preferred

touch football and football, and the remaining 37.2 per cent participated in 18 activities. Slightly more than 31 per cent of the membership of the non-delinquent group indicated a preference for games room, 25.3 per cent for touch football and football, 6.2 per cent for club meetings, 6.9 per cent for hikes and outings, and 5.8 per cent for basketball. More than 20 activities were chosen as their favorite by the remaining 24.6 per cent of the boys.

During the autumn season, 1,676 of the 2,300 boys in recreation participated in the programs of only one type of agency. Nine hundred and seventy-nine boys, of whom 98 were official delinquents and one an unofficial delinquent, were represented only in the parks of the Chicago Park District. In spite of the large number of parks and other recreation centers, 306 boys took part in the programs of only the community-sponsored agencies. Three hundred and ninety-one boys were active only in private agencies.

TABLE 52
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,676 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WHO PARTICIPATED IN
RECREATION IN *Only One Type* OF AGENCY, AUTUMN, 1938

TYPES OF AGENCIES	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Types	1676	100.0	1469	100.0	180	100.0	27	100.0
Chicago Park Dist.	979	58.4	880	59.9	98	54.4	1	3.7
Community	306	18.3	230	15.7	59	32.8	17	63.0
Private	391	23.3	359	24.4	23	12.8	9	33.3

The winter season found 2,143 boys in recreation, of whom 1,667, or 77.8 per cent, participated in the program of only one type of agency. Once again, the great bulk of these, or 1,023, were represented in park programs only, while 294 and 350 visited only community-sponsored and private agencies respectively.

There was a slight rise in the proportion of official delinquents in recreation during the winter season, and a decline in the representation of both unofficial delinquents and non-delinquents. In all, only 37.1 per cent of the community's ten -to seventeen-year-old boys were represented in the leisure-time program.

TABLE 53

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,667 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WHO PARTICIPATED IN
RECREATION IN *Only One Type* of AGENCY, WINTER, 1938-1939

TYPES OF AGENCIES	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Types	1667	100.0	1440	100.0	186	100.0	41	100.0
Chicago Park Dist.	1023	61.4	909	63.1	112	60.2	2	4.9
Community	294	17.6	238	16.5	25	13.5	31	75.6
Private	350	21.0	293	20.4	49	26.3	8	19.5

TABLE 54

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE SOUTH
CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE WINTER SEASON, 1938-1939

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	5782	2143	37.1
Non-Delinquent	4864	1788	36.8
Official Delinquent	812	260	32.0
Unofficial Delinquent	106	95	89.6

During the winter season, as in the autumn, the individual delinquent spent a greater amount of time in recreation than did the individual non-delinquent. Only 27.4 per cent of the non-delinquent group spent more than 40 hours in recreation during the winter season, while 36.9 per cent of the official delinquents, and 70.5 per cent of the unofficial delinquents were in this category. Indeed, only 20 per cent of the unofficial delinquent group spent less than 25 hours in supervised recreation during the winter season.

TABLE 55

DISTRIBUTION OF 2,143 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO,
ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION
ACTIVITY, WINTER, 1938-1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2143	100.0	1788	100.0	260	100.0	95	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	904	42.2	807	45.1	90	34.6	7	7.4
10.0 to 24.5 hours.	390	18.2	333	18.6	45	17.3	12	12.6
25.0 to 39.5 hours.	196	9.1	158	8.9	29	11.2	9	9.5
40.0 hours and over	653	30.5	490	27.4	96	36.9	67	70.5

While there was a small decline in the number of boys participating in the recreation program during the winter, there was a rise in the number of hours reported in activities, the total hours reported reaching a total of 80,232, as compared with 54,355 for the autumn season. The bulk of this rise was due to increased participation in the games room. Slightly more than 67 per cent of the time reported for non-delinquents, 75.8 per cent of the time of official delinquents, and 64.8 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents was spent in this activity. While the drawing power of other activities seemed to

TABLE 56
DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 2,143
BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS, WINTER, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	80232	100.0	60948	100.0	11875	100.0	7409	100.0
Artercraft and Art..	14	0.0	14	0.0	..	..	..	..
Badminton	19	0.0	19	0.0	..	..	..	..
Ball—Basket	4556	5.7	3722	6.1	335	2.8	499	6.7
Ball—Foot	54	0.1	42	0.1	2	0.0	10	0.1
Ball—Hand	84	0.1	54	0.1	10	0.1	20	0.3
Ball—Soccer	77	0.1	64	0.1	2	0.0	11	0.1
Ball—Touch	1188	1.5	786	1.3	193	1.6	209	2.8
Ball—Volley	120	0.2	96	0.2	12	0.1	12	0.2
Boxing	274	0.3	202	0.3	53	0.5	19	0.3
Cards	1397	1.8	941	1.5	133	1.1	323	4.4
Checkers	123	0.2	96	0.2	11	0.1	16	0.2
Circle Games	404	0.5	209	0.4	39	0.3	156	2.1
Club Meetings	1727	2.2	1486	2.4	87	0.7	154	2.1
Cooking	10	0.0	8	0.0	2	0.0	..	..
Craft	5306	6.6	3868	6.3	782	6.6	656	8.9
Dancing—Social ...	914	1.1	715	1.2	170	1.4	29	0.4
Dramatics	108	0.1	100	0.2	2	0.0	6	0.1
Games Room	54804	68.3	41017	67.3	8988	75.8	4799	64.8
Gym. Activities ...	188	0.2	158	0.3	8	0.1	22	0.3
Hikes and Outings.	3157	3.9	2482	4.1	464	3.9	211	2.9
Horseshoes	8	0.0	6	0.0	2	0.0	..	..
Marbles	21	0.0	18	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Music and Choral .	1030	1.3	933	1.5	79	0.7	18	0.2
Playground	£63	0.5	268	0.4	39	0.3	56	0.8
Pool and Billiards..	202	0.3	162	0.3	40	0.4	..	..
Skating—Ice	2652	3.3	2335	3.8	242	2.0	75	1.0
Spectators	280	0.3	244	0.4	27	0.2	9	0.1
Swimming	274	0.3	167	0.3	37	0.3	70	0.9
Table Tennis	722	0.9	614	1.0	97	0.8	11	0.1
Trips	72	0.1	57	0.1	6	0.1	9	0.1
Wrestling	84	0.1	65	0.1	12	0.1	7	0.1

have declined with the coming of cold weather, games room was more popular than ever.

Indeed, an analysis of the favorite winter activities of boys in South Chicago found 60.9 per cent of the non-delinquents, 73.4 per cent of the official delinquents, and 79 per cent of the unofficial delinquents indicating a preference for games room. Ice skating was the favorite of 10 per cent of the non-delinquents, 7.7 per cent of the official delinquents, and 2.1 per cent of the unofficial delinquents. In addition to the choices of these two activities, there was some preference for basketball and some for craft activities. No other part of the recreation program seemed to be similarly important.

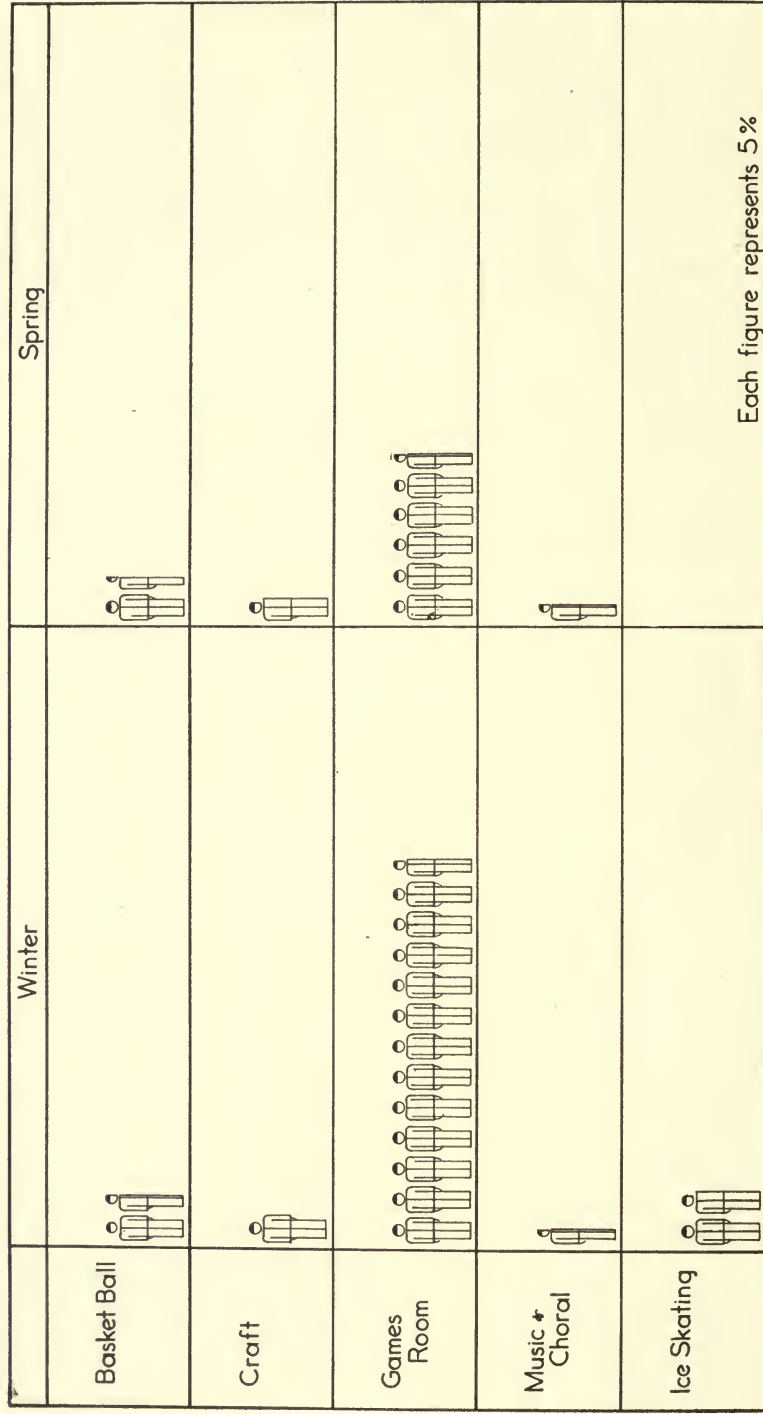
TABLE 57

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 2,143 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WINTER, 1938-1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2143	100.0	1788	100.0	260	100.0	95	100.0
Ball—Basket	163	7.7	142	7.9	14	5.4	7	7.4
Ball—Foot	7	0.3	7	0.4	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soccer	4	0.2	4	0.2	..	..	..	..
Ball—Touch	54	2.5	47	2.6	6	2.3	1	1.0
Ball—Volley	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Boxing	4	0.2	4	0.2	..	..	..	..
Cards	23	1.1	19	1.0	1	0.4	3	3.2
Circle Games	4	0.2	2	0.1	..	..	2	2.1
Club Meetings	48	2.3	46	2.6	2	0.8	..	..
Craft	116	5.4	98	5.4	15	5.8	3	3.2
Dancing—Social ...	26	1.2	21	1.2	5	1.9	..	..
Dramatics	3	0.1	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Games Room	1355	63.3	1089	60.9	191	73.4	75	79.0
Gym. Activities ...	3	0.1	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Hikes and Outings..	54	2.5	49	2.7	4	1.5	1	1.0
Horseshoes	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Music and Choral..	60	2.8	57	3.2	2	0.8	1	1.0
Playground	5	0.2	5	0.3	..	..	..	..
Skating—Ice	200	9.4	178	10.0	20	7.7	2	2.1
Spectators	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Swimming	1	0.0	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Table Tennis	3	0.1	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Trips	1	0.0	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Wrestling	3	0.1	3	0.2	..	..	..	..

In the spring season, the number of boys in recreation remained almost unchanged: 2,106, or 36.4 per cent of the boy-population of the area. The greatest representation in recreation, as in

FIVE FAVORITE SUPERVISED ACTIVITIES OF ALL SOUTH CHICAGO BOYS, WINTER AND SPRING, 1938 - 1939



the other two seasons, was reported for the unofficial delinquent group, 88.7 per cent of whose membership participated in some kind of activity.

TABLE 58

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE SPRING SEASON, 1939

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	5782	2106	36.4
Non-Delinquent	4864	1751	36.0
Official Delinquent	812	261	32.1
Unofficial Delinquent	106	94	88.7

As the above table shows, only 32 per cent of the official delinquents and 36 per cent of the non-delinquents took part in the recreation program. Only half of this non-delinquent group spent more than 10 hours a season in recreation, and a little more than 20 per cent of this group participated in recreation for more than 40 hours. More than 25 per cent of the official delinquents and 46.8 per cent of the unofficial delinquents were represented in recreation for more than 40 hours, the latter group having only 11.7 per cent of its membership who spent less than 10 hours in recreation during the spring season.

TABLE 59

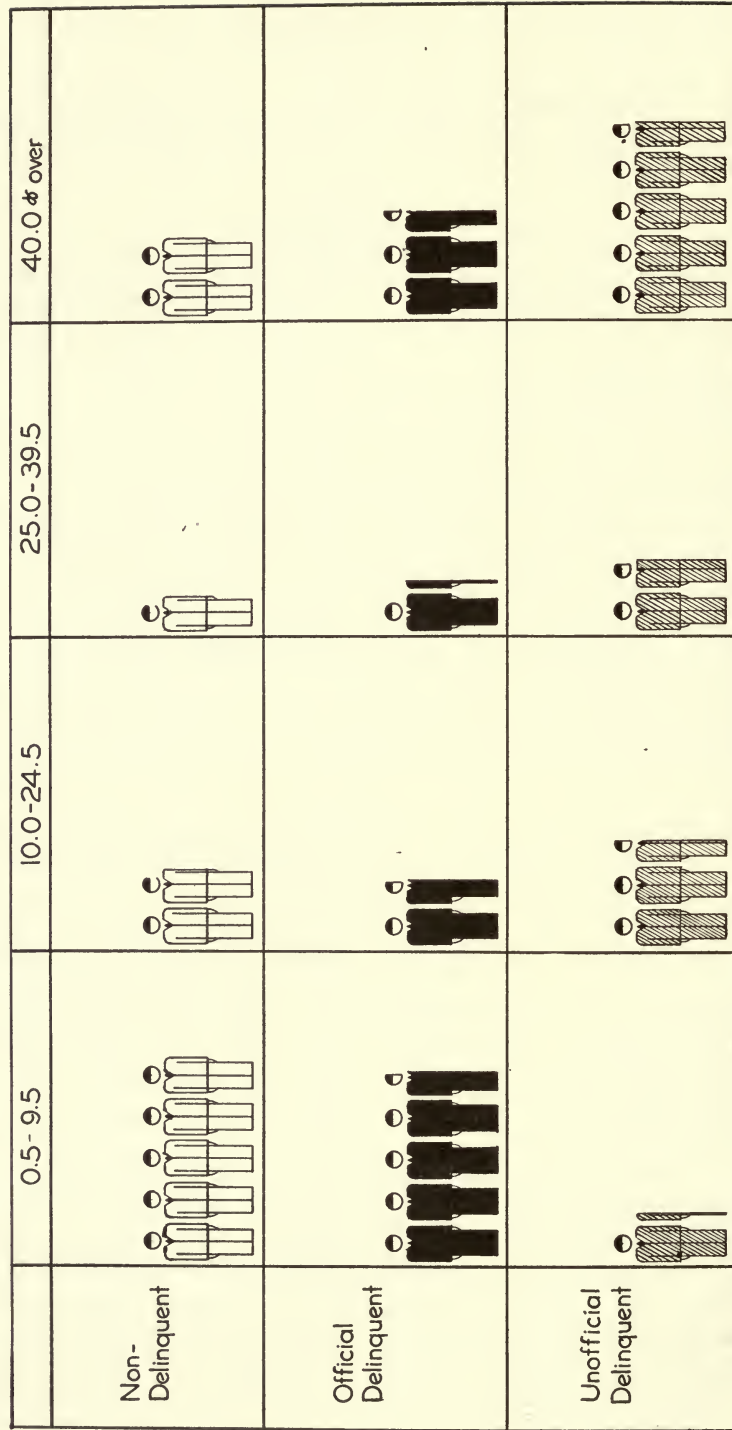
DISTRIBUTION OF 2,106 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, SPRING, 1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2106	100.0	1751	100.0	261	100.0	94	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	1022	48.5	890	50.8	121	46.4	11	11.7
10.0 to 24.5 hours.	403	19.1	337	19.3	43	16.4	23	24.5
25.0 to 39.5 hours.	213	10.2	106	9.5	31	11.9	16	17.0
40.0 hours and over	468	22.2	358	20.4	66	25.3	44	46.8

Fifteen hundred and forty-five boys, or 73.4 per cent of those who participated in the spring recreation programs, were active in only one type of recreation agency.

Two-thirds of all non-delinquents in the program, 8.6 per cent of all official delinquents, and 1 per cent of all unofficial delinquents were among this number. Of the 1,545 boys who visited only one type of agency, more than two-thirds participated

NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION, SOUTH CHICAGO, BOYS, SPRING, 1939



WPA 30285

Each figure = 10%

Figure 23

in activities in the public parks alone. Thirteen per cent were represented only at community-sponsored agencies and 17 per cent in private agencies.

The number of hours spent in supervised activities declined considerably with the spring months. A total of 58,413 hours was reported for the spring season. This was an average participation of 28 hours for each South Chicago boy in the program, 9 hours less than the average participation of 37 hours for the winter season.

TABLE 60

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,545 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WHO PARTICIPATED IN
RECREATION IN *Only One Type* OF AGENCY, SPRING, 1939

TYPES OF AGENCIES	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Agencies	1545	100.0	1341	100.0	182	100.0	22	100.0
Chicago Park Dist.	1080	69.9	963	71.8	114	62.7	3	13.6
Community	202	13.1	159	11.9	27	14.8	16	72.8
Private	263	17.0	219	16.3	41	22.5	3	13.6

While games room continued to be the activity in which most participation was reported, 30.7 per cent of the time of non-delinquents, 34.8 per cent of the time of official delinquents, and 27.3 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents being spent in this activity, outdoor activities were increasingly popular. Slightly more than one-fourth of the time of non-delinquents was reported in baseball and softball. These activities were also responsible for 23.1 per cent of the time of official delinquents and 27 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents. There was increased participation in hikes and outings, and, along with marble playing and circle games, dice games and card playing became more evident.

The listing of favorite activities indicated that 38.6 per cent of the non-delinquent boys of South Chicago preferred baseball and softball. Games room, which was preferred by 25.7 per cent of the non-delinquent boys of South Chicago, was second choice. Of the official delinquent group, 36.7 per cent preferred the games room, and 35.5 per cent baseball and softball. The unofficial delinquent group, whose members had spent the

greatest amount of time in recreation, also had the greatest proportion of its members preferring games room, 46.8 per cent.

With the summer season, there was a rise in the number of boys reported in supervised activity. Fifty per cent of the non-delinquent group participated in the program of leisure-time

TABLE 61

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 2,106 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SPRING, 1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	58413	100.0	44709	100.0	8349	100.0	5355	100.0
Archery-Rifle								
Range	12	0.0	9	0.0	3	0.0	..	..
Artcraft and Art..	68	0.1	51	0.1	13	0.2	4	0.1
Badminton	40	0.1	36	0.1	4	0.0	..	..
Ball—Base	4432	7.6	3922	8.8	321	3.8	189	3.6
Ball—Basket	2970	5.1	2446	5.5	259	3.1	265	5.0
Ball—Hand	27	0.0	25	0.1	2	0.0	..	..
Ball—Soccer	93	0.2	55	0.1	5	0.1	33	0.6
Ball—Soft	10389	17.8	7531	16.9	1608	19.3	1250	23.4
Ball—Volley	375	0.6	319	0.7	51	0.6	5	0.1
Bicycling	16	0.0	11	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
Boxing	206	0.4	105	0.2	91	1.1	10	0.2
Cards	664	1.1	544	1.2	24	0.3	96	1.8
Checkers	55	0.1	44	0.1	11	0.1	..	..
Circle Games	1352	2.3	754	1.7	114	1.4	484	9.0
Club Meetings	2289	3.9	1608	3.6	483	5.8	198	3.7
Cooking	56	0.1	44	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.1
Craft	2539	4.3	2197	4.9	264	3.2	78	1.5
Dancing—Social ..	894	1.5	775	1.7	116	1.4	3	0.1
Dancing—Other ..	22	0.0	18	0.0	4	0.0	..	..
Dice Games	80	0.1	29	0.1	37	0.4	14	0.2
Dramatics	51	0.1	47	0.1	4	0.1	..	..
Games Room	18106	31.0	13742	30.7	2903	34.8	1461	27.3
Gym. Activities ..	2181	3.7	1887	4.2	241	2.9	53	1.0
Hikes and Outings	3446	5.9	2511	5.6	468	5.6	467	8.7
Horseshoes	284	0.5	225	0.5	47	0.6	12	0.2
Marbles	2492	4.3	1515	3.4	670	8.0	307	5.7
Music and Choral.	1019	1.8	919	2.1	80	1.0	20	0.4
Playground	156	0.3	96	0.2	14	0.1	46	0.8
Pool & Billiards ..	390	0.7	344	0.8	46	0.5	..	..
Skating—Roller ..	744	1.3	415	0.9	163	2.0	166	3.1
Spectators	654	1.0	583	1.3	63	0.5	8	0.1
Swimming	279	0.5	158	0.4	52	0.6	69	1.3
Table Tennis	371	0.6	294	0.7	67	0.8	10	0.2
Tennis	582	1.0	550	1.2	31	0.4	1	0.0
Track and Field ..	142	0.3	128	0.3	14	0.2	..	..
Trips	335	0.6	274	0.6	27	0.3	34	0.6
Wrestling	602	1.0	498	1.1	38	0.4	66	1.2

agencies, as did 96.2 per cent of the unofficial delinquents. The proportion of delinquents represented in recreation activity continued to be about 30 per cent of the delinquents in the area.

TABLE 62

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 2,106 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SPRING, 1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2106	100.0	1751	100.0	261	100.0	94	100.0
Archery-Rifle								
Range	1	0.0	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	244	11.5	222	12.7	19	7.2	3	3.1
Ball—Basket	151	7.2	137	7.8	13	5.0	1	1.1
Ball—Soccer	9	0.4	8	0.5	..	..	1	1.1
Ball—Soft	550	26.1	453	25.9	74	28.3	23	24.5
Ball—Volley	5	0.2	5	0.3	..	..	..	..
Boxing	1	0.0	..	..	1	0.4	..	..
Cards	12	0.6	10	0.6	..	..	2	2.1
Checkers	15	0.7	13	0.7	2	0.8	..	..
Circle Games	14	0.7	7	0.4	1	0.4	6	6.4
Club Meetings	63	3.0	54	3.0	5	2.0	4	4.3
Craft	92	4.4	83	4.7	8	3.1	1	1.1
Dancing—Social ..	17	0.8	14	0.8	2	0.8	1	1.1
Dice Games	1	0.0	..	..	1	0.4	..	..
Games Room	590	28.0	450	25.7	96	36.7	44	46.8
Gym. Activities ..	113	5.4	98	5.6	15	5.7	..	..
Hikes and Outings	45	2.1	39	2.2	3	1.1	3	3.1
Horseshoes	7	0.3	5	0.3	2	0.8	..	..
Marbles	33	1.6	24	1.4	9	3.4	..	..
Music and Choral .	62	3.0	59	3.3	2	0.8	1	1.1
Playground	3	0.2	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Pool and Billiards.	10	0.5	9	0.5	1	0.4	..	..
Skating—Roller ..	8	0.4	8	0.5	..	..	..	..
Spectators	7	0.3	6	0.3	1	0.4	..	..
Swimming	10	0.5	3	0.2	4	1.5	3	3.1
Table Tennis	2	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	1	1.1
Tennis	18	0.9	17	1.0	1	0.4	..	..
Wrestling	23	1.1	22	1.2	1	0.4	..	..

The amount of time spent in recreation rose along with the number of participants, a total of 77,640 hours being reported.

TABLE 63

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE SUMMER SEASON, 1938

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	5782	2812	48.6
Non-Delinquent	4864	2451	50.4
Official Delinquent	812	259	31.9
Unofficial Delinquent	106	102	96.2

Slightly under 70 per cent of the non-delinquent group spent more than 10 hours in activity during the summer, and the proportion who spent more than 40 hours in activity rose to 20.8 per cent. This representation was close to the official delinquent report of 23.6 per cent, but far below the report of 49 per cent for the unofficial delinquents in this category. Only four unofficial delinquents, out of a total of 102, spent less than ten hours in supervised activity during the summer season.

TABLE 64
DISTRIBUTION OF 2,812 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO,
ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY,
SUMMER, 1938-1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2812	100.0	2451	100.0	259	100.0	102	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	833	29.6	749	30.6	80	30.9	4	3.9
10.0 to 24.5 hours.	885	31.5	790	32.2	68	26.2	27	26.5
25.0 to 39.5 hours.	473	16.8	402	16.4	50	19.3	21	20.6
40.0 hours and over	621	22.1	510	20.8	61	23.6	50	49.0

In spite of the increase in the number of participants in recreation and the increase in the amount of time reported during the summer season, the proportion of children, 73.2 per cent, or 2,059, who visited only one type of agency remained high. Sixteen hundred and sixty-one of these 2,059 children participated only in the activities of the Chicago Park District. Ninety-four were active only in the program of community-sponsored agencies and 304, or 14.8 per cent, were active in the programs of private agencies only.

Most of the time reported for both the delinquent and non-delinquent groups was spent in swimming. This was not unexpected, since a survey of attendance at bathing beaches taken during the month of August, 1938, indicated that 476 boys, or 26.6 per cent of the number sampled, had made 1,012 trips to the beaches during the month. Undoubtedly, some of these same boys contributed to the report of 27,657 hours spent in supervised swimming.

The next greatest amount of time was reported in softball and baseball. It should be noted that 15.1 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents was spent in pitching horseshoes, and in spite of the warm weather, 9.5 per cent of the time of this group was reported from the games room.

TABLE 65

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 2,812 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SUMMER, 1938

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	77640	100.0	64023	100.0	8111	100.0	5506	100.0
Ball—Base	4056	5.2	3509	5.5	359	4.4	188	3.4
Ball—Basket	25	0.0	17	0.0	7	0.1	1	0.0
Ball—Foot	1141	1.5	972	1.5	148	1.8	21	0.4
Ball—Hand	229	0.3	206	0.3	1	0.0	22	0.4
Ball—Soft	15953	20.5	13013	20.3	2068	25.5	872	15.9
Ball—Touch	420	0.5	370	0.6	21	0.3	29	0.5
Ball—Volley	141	0.2	114	0.2	2	0.0	25	0.5
Boxing	5	0.0	4	0.0	..	..	1	0.0
Cards	1365	1.8	706	1.1	264	3.3	395	7.2
Checkers	230	0.3	191	0.3	12	0.1	27	0.5
Circle Games	236	0.3	80	0.1	79	1.0	77	1.4
Club Meetings	2249	2.9	1865	2.9	272	3.4	112	2.0
Craft	5426	7.0	4608	7.2	402	5.0	416	7.6
Dramatics	89	0.1	82	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0
Games Rooms	2417	3.1	1661	2.6	233	2.9	523	9.5
Gym. Activities ...	234	0.3	216	0.3	18	0.2	..	..
Hikes and Outings. 5221	6.7	4641	7.3	432	5.3	148	2.7	
Horseshoes	3928	5.1	2696	4.2	401	5.0	831	15.1
Music and Choral. 1690	2.2	1469	2.3	98	1.2	123	2.2	
Playground	2857	3.7	2379	3.7	278	3.4	200	3.6
Skating—Roller ..	25	0.0	..	..	12	0.1	13	0.2
Swimming	27657	35.6	23626	36.9	2735	33.7	1296	23.6
Table Tennis	436	0.6	287	0.5	75	0.9	74	1.3
Tennis	313	0.4	276	0.5	33	0.4	4	0.0
Track and Field ..	42	0.1	39	0.0	3	0.0	..	..
Trips	1255	1.6	996	1.6	152	1.9	107	2.0

An analysis of the favorite activities of individual South Chicago boys found swimming preferred by 48 per cent of all the non-delinquent boys in recreation. Approximately the same number of official delinquents, 47.9 per cent, preferred this activity, and 38.2 per cent of the unofficial delinquents had this preference. Twenty-six per cent of the non-delinquent group reported that softball and baseball were their favorites. These same activities were the choice of 30.9 per cent of the official delinquent group and only 13.7 per cent of the unofficial delinquent group. About one-fifth of this latter group preferred pitching horseshoes to any other activity.

In reviewing the boys' recreation program of South Chicago during the year, 1938-1939, certain findings seem to be especially important. First, only 62.1 per cent of the boys in South Chicago

participated in supervised recreation during the year. The great majority of these boys were represented in the program of only one type of agency, and most of these boys spent only a small amount of time in recreation. The groups which spent the most time in supervised recreation were the unofficial and official delinquents.

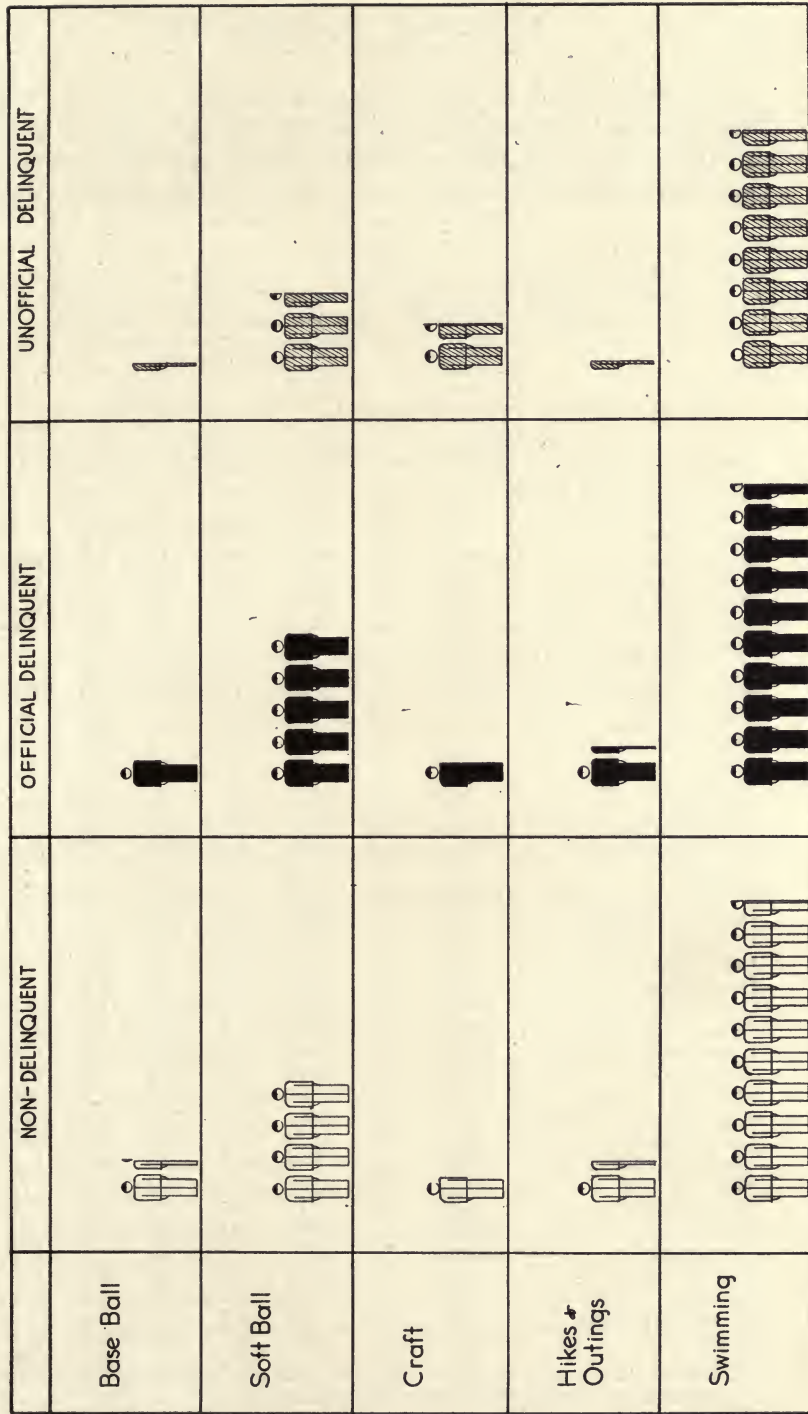
TABLE 66
FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 2,812 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SUMMER, 1938

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2812	100.0	2451	100.0	259	100.0	102	100.0
Ball—Base	165	5.9	150	6.1	14	5.4	1	1.0
Ball—Basket	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Foot	9	0.3	9	0.4	..	..	..	..
Ball—Hand	7	0.2	6	0.2	..	..	1	1.0
Ball—Soft	575	20.5	496	20.3	66	25.5	13	12.7
Ball—Touch	7	0.2	4	0.2	2	0.8	1	1.0
Cards	13	0.5	9	0.4	1	0.4	3	2.9
Checkers	5	0.2	3	0.1	..	..	2	2.0
Circle Games	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.4	..	..
Club Meetings	53	1.9	49	2.0	4	1.5	..	..
Craft	135	4.8	116	4.8	11	4.2	8	7.8
Dramatics	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Games Room	46	1.6	34	1.4	2	0.8	10	9.8
Gym. Activities ...	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Hikes and Outings	160	5.7	144	5.9	15	5.7	1	1.0
Horseshoes	123	4.4	93	3.8	9	3.5	21	20.6
Music and Choral ..	45	1.6	42	1.7	2	0.8	1	1.0
Playground	65	2.3	62	2.5	3	1.2	..	..
Swimming	1339	47.6	1176	48.0	124	47.9	39	38.2
Table Tennis	9	0.3	8	0.3	1	0.4	..	..
Tennis	29	1.0	25	1.0	4	1.5	..	..
Track and Field ..	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Trips	19	0.7	18	0.7	..	..	1	1.0

During the year period, more than 270,000 hours were reported in supervised recreation activity. Thirty-five per cent of this time was reported for the games room. When this figure is analyzed in terms of the delinquency status of recreation participants, it appears that more than 41 per cent of the time of official delinquents and more than 36 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents was spent in the games room.

Thus, as might be expected, games room was the favorite activity of both the delinquent and non-delinquent groups during the autumn and winter seasons. In contrast to the delinquents

FIVE FAVORITE SUPERVISED ACTIVITIES OF BOYS, SOUTH CHICAGO, SUMMER, 1938



who participated in only a few activities, however, the non-delinquents indicated preferences for a wide range of activities. In the spring, baseball and softball were the first choice of the non-delinquent boy, while games room continued to be the most

TABLE 67

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 3,588 BOYS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	270640	100.0	210449	100.0	34948	100.0	25243	100.0
Archery & Rifle Range	12	0.0	9	0.0	3	0.0	..	..
Artcraft and Art	118	0.1	101	0.1	13	0.0	4	0.0
Badminton	78	0.0	74	0.0	4	0.0	..	..
Ball—Base	8982	3.3	7848	3.7	715	2.1	419	1.7
Ball—Basket	9790	3.6	8162	3.9	785	2.2	843	3.3
Ball—Foot	3626	1.3	3131	1.5	346	1.0	149	0.6
Ball—Hand	508	0.2	387	0.2	45	0.1	76	0.3
Ball—Soccer	237	0.1	171	0.1	18	0.1	48	0.2
Ball—Soft	27800	10.3	21688	10.3	3901	11.2	2211	8.8
Ball—Touch	11174	4.1	7590	3.6	1389	4.0	2195	8.7
Ball—Volley	792	0.3	666	0.3	84	0.2	42	0.2
Bicycling	16	0.0	11	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
Boxing	628	0.2	445	0.2	148	0.4	35	0.1
Cards	6003	2.2	3599	1.7	958	2.7	1446	5.7
Checkers	585	0.2	466	0.2	59	0.2	60	0.2
Circle Games	2823	1.1	1361	0.6	478	1.4	984	3.9
Club Meetings	8865	3.3	7030	3.3	1126	3.2	709	2.8
Cooking	114	0.0	90	0.1	20	0.1	4	0.0
Craft	16534	6.1	13379	6.4	1675	4.8	1480	5.9
Dancing—Social	2214	0.8	1832	0.9	346	1.0	36	0.1
Dancing—Other	84	0.0	66	0.0	18	0.1	..	..
Dice Games	312	0.1	159	0.1	79	0.2	74	0.3
Dramatics	248	0.1	229	0.1	12	0.0	7	0.0
Games Room	94743	35.0	71142	33.8	14437	41.3	9164	36.3
Gym. Activities	3413	1.3	2940	1.4	339	1.0	134	0.5
Hikes and Outings ...	14432	5.4	11524	5.5	1758	5.0	1150	4.6
Horseshoes	5443	2.0	3976	1.9	573	1.6	894	3.6
Marbles	2513	0.9	1533	0.7	671	1.9	309	1.2
Music and Choral ...	5247	1.9	4684	2.2	395	1.1	168	0.7
Playground	4404	1.6	3512	1.7	454	1.3	438	1.7
Pool and Billiards ...	592	0.2	506	0.3	86	0.2	..	..
Skating—Ice	2652	1.0	2335	1.1	242	0.7	75	0.3
Skating—Roller	769	0.3	415	0.2	175	0.5	179	0.7
Spectators	1001	0.4	874	0.4	95	0.3	32	0.1
Swimming*	28395	10.5	24072	11.4	2845	8.2	1478	5.9
Table Tennis	1812	0.7	1358	0.7	298	0.9	156	0.6
Tennis	935	0.4	863	0.4	67	0.2	5	0.0
Track and Field	184	0.1	167	0.1	17	0.0	..	..
Trips	1719	0.6	1349	0.6	206	0.6	164	0.7
Wrestling	843	0.3	705	0.3	65	0.2	73	0.3

*Swimming was reported from three locations in this area.

popular activity of the delinquent groups. All three groups preferred swimming in the summer. In spite of warm weather, however, games room continued to be the favorite activity of ten of the 102 unofficial delinquents reported.

Both the delinquent and non-delinquent boys in South Chicago preferred crime and mystery programs to all other types of radio programs, and the great majority of South Chicago boys chose "Gang Busters" as their favorite program.

RECREATION ACTIVITY OF GIRLS

Only 41.4 per cent of the ten- to seventeen-year-old girls in South Chicago, in contrast to 62.1 per cent of the boys, were reported in supervised play activities. This figure included 16⁶ of the 91 official girl delinquents who had been reported as residing in the area. Most of the girls participating in supervised recreation in South Chicago were young: approximately, 66 per cent were under 14 years of age. The older girls in the South Chicago area were apparently too busy for play activities, whether such activities were carried on in a leisure-time agency or on the street.

A survey of girls' street play was made in South Chicago in March, 1939. Only 600 girls, less than 11 per cent of the girl-population were reported in recreation activity at that time.

In this survey, due probably to exceptionally pleasant weather, only 3.8 per cent of the girls in recreation activity were reported under supervision, and fifty-five per cent of the total number of girls in play activity were reported in general street play. Of this number, 123 girls were jumping rope, and 176 were roller skating. The representation of general street play under supervised activities is due to a small group of four girls who were jumping rope under the supervision of a recreation leader.

Like the boys of the area, most of the girls of South Chicago reported regular attendance at the movies. Eleven hundred and seventy-five seventh- and eighth-grade girls replied to a general questionnaire on recreational habits. Of the 1,086 who reported on movie attendance, 271, or 24.9 per cent, reported that they attended two or more movies a week. One girl stated that she

⁶ These delinquent girls who appeared in recreation have been combined with the non-delinquent girls in all the material presented in this section.

MOVIES ATTENDED WEEKLY BY SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADE GIRLS

SOUTH CHICAGO, 1939

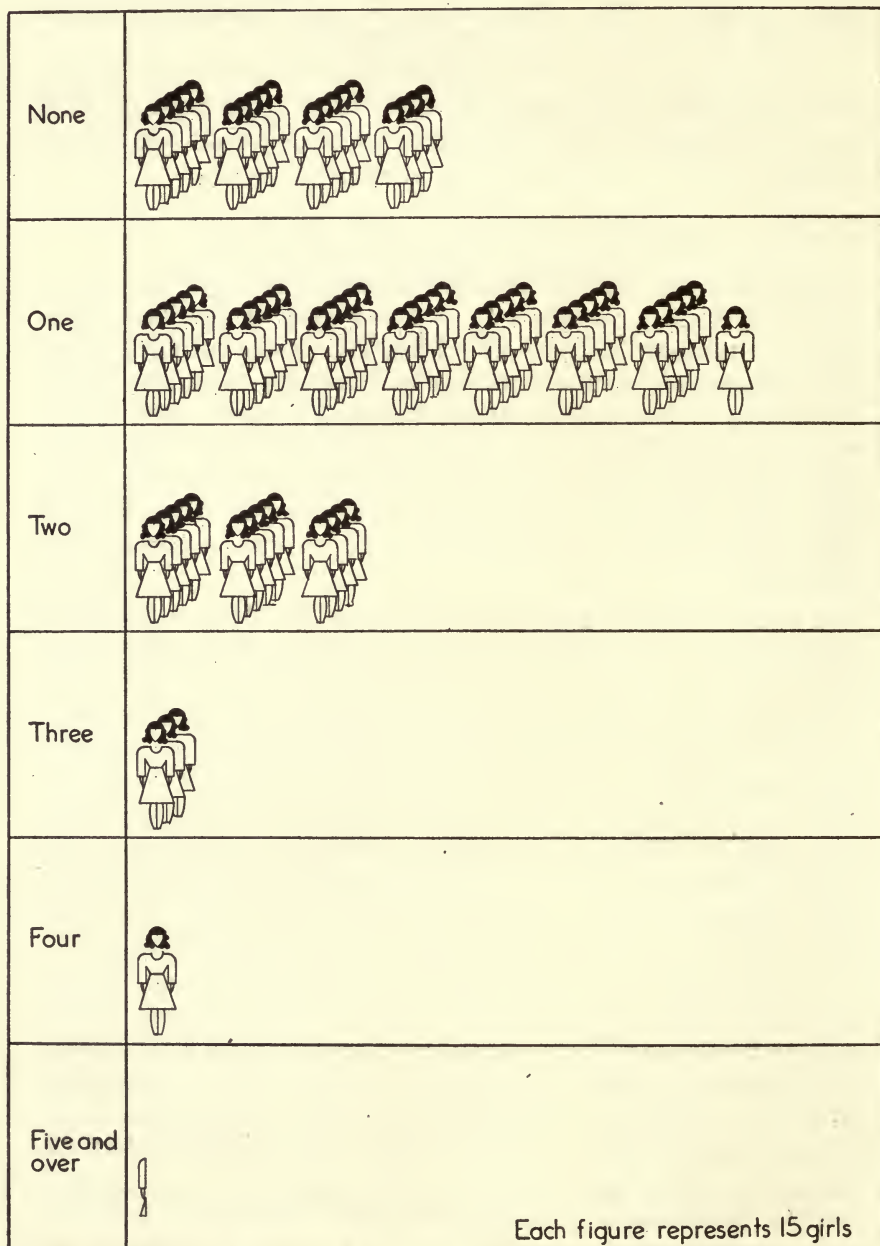


TABLE 68

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, MARCH 21, 1939, 3:30 TO 5:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	GIRLS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number		Per Cent
Total	600	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	23	3.8	
Active Games	15		2.5
Games with Ball .....	..		..
General Street Play	4		0.7
Spectators and Loiterers .....	..		..
Other Activities	4		0.6
Natural Play Groups	577	96.2	
Active Games	10		1.7
Games with Ball	46		7.7
General Street Play	331		55.2
Spectators and Loiterers	149		24.8
Other Activities	41		6.8

went to five movies a week, and two girls reported attendance at six. A fairly high proportion, more than 25 per cent, reported no movie attendance during the previous week. This figure is exactly the same as the proportion reported in this category for boys. The average number of movies attended by South Chicago girls was 1.1 weekly.

The material on radio listening habits also revealed certain interesting items. Unlike the boys of the area, the girls of South Chicago preferred comedians and variety hours to crime

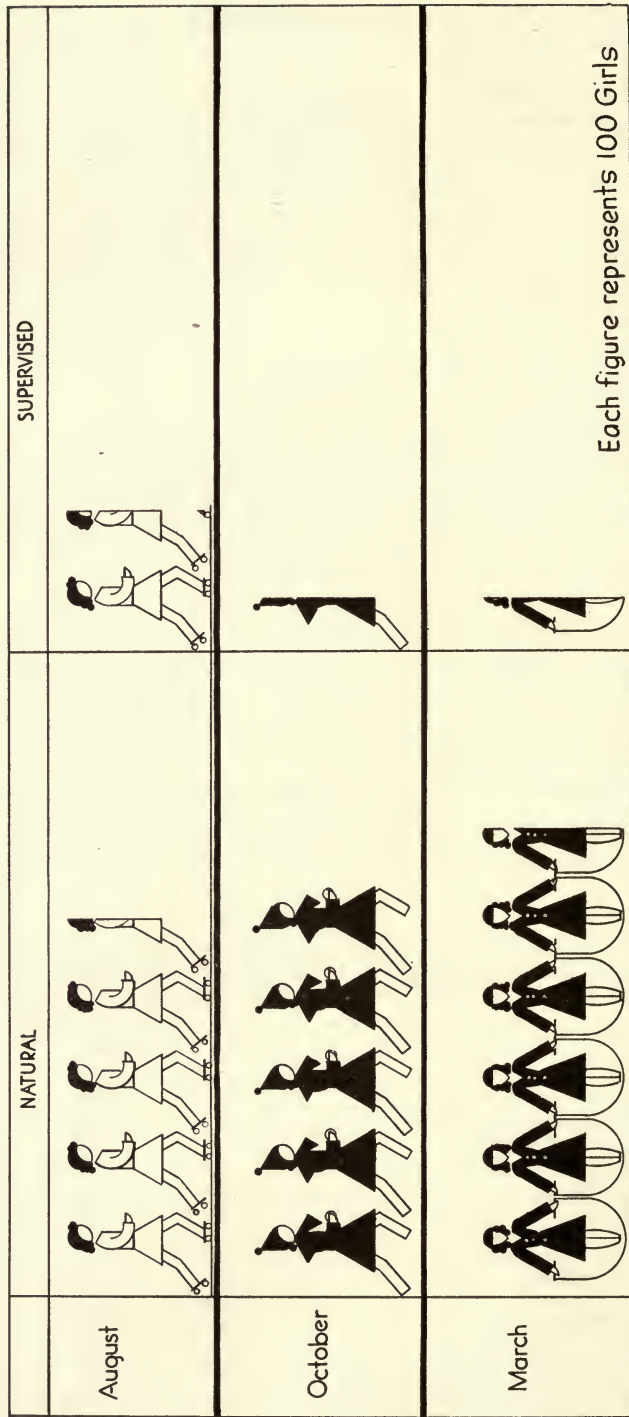
TABLE 69

DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 1,175 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE GIRLS, IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

TYPE OF PROGRAM	Weighted Score*	Per Cent
Total	7050	100.0
Children's Features	777	11.0
Comedians and Variety Hours	1861	26.4
Crime and Mystery	1236	18.0
Educational Programs	190	2.7
Human Interest Stories and Features	860	12.2
Classical Music	45	0.6
Folk Music	80	1.1
Popular Music	616	8.7
Plays and Theatres	947	13.4
News Programs	11	0.2
Quiz Programs	125	1.8
Sports Broadcasts	64	0.9
Unknown	208	3.0

*See First Footnote to Table 8.

NUMBER OF GIRLS IN NATURAL AND SUPERVISED PLAY GROUPS, SOUTH CHICAGO, 1938 - 1939



programs. Human interest stories and radio plays and theatres also ranked high, closely followed by children's features.

Like the girls of Greater Hyde Park, a non-delinquent area, the girls of South Chicago chose the "Lux Radio Theatre" as their favorite program. "Gang Busters," which had swept the boys' field, was second in popularity with the girls, and the "Lone Ranger," another boys' favorite, was fourth.

TABLE 70

TEN FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 1,175 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE GIRLS, IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

NAME OF PROGRAM	NUMBER OF CHOICES
Total	1581
Lux Radio Theatre	286
Gang Busters	237
Kay Kyser's Orchestra	181
The Lone Ranger	171
Mr. District Attorney	136
Chase and Sanborn Hour	127
Jello Program	125
Eddie Cantor	108
Sach's Amateur Hour	107
Good News of 1939	103
Total Possible Choices	3525

In general, the participation of South Chicago girls in recreation was much less than the participation reported for boys. In the winter season, only 18.4 per cent of the girls of the area were reported in the recreation program. This proportion dropped to 16.1 per cent in the spring, but rose to 34.2 per cent in the summer.

As might have been expected, a lower proportion of girls than of boys spent more than 10 hours a season in supervised recreation activity. On the average, 60 per cent of the girls who participated in supervised recreation were active for less than 10 hours a season, although the summer reports deviate from this figure. The rise in the number of girls active in supervised recreation during the summer season alone is reflected in the high proportion of girls who spent less than 10 hours in activity during that season. While more individual girls took part in supervised leisure-time activities during the summer, the bulk of the newcomers apparently participated for only a minimum amount of time.

TABLE 71

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, IN RECREATION,* DURING NINE MONTHS, 1938-1939

SEASON	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Winter	5769	1059	18.4
Spring	5769	927	16.1
Summer	5769	1972	34.2

*The delinquent girls who participated in recreation during the year have been combined with the non-delinquents for all seasons.

Since so little time was spent by individual children in supervised activity, it is not unexpected to find the greatest amount of time reported from the games room. Participation in this activity is the easiest and most casual of all contacts with the programs of leisure-time agencies. In the winter and spring seasons, of all time in activity, 33.7 per cent and 23 per cent respectively were spent in the games room. Volley ball and other gymnasium activities were responsible for approximately 18 per cent of the time spent in recreation in these seasons. Only a small fraction of the total time reported was devoted to cooking and sewing.

TABLE 72

DISTRIBUTION OF 2,371 GIRLS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, DURING THE NINE MONTHS, 1938-1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	SEASON					
	Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	1059	100.0	927	100.0	1972	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours	643	60.7	557	60.1	1351	68.5
10.0 to 24.5 hours	260	24.6	208	22.4	264	13.4
25.0 to 39.5 hours	70	6.6	90	9.7	165	8.4
40.0 hours and over	86	8.1	72	7.8	192	9.7

In the summer season the great bulk of the reports were from swimming. This activity, together with playground activities, was responsible for more than 50 per cent of the total time spent in the summer program.

TABLE 73

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION SPENT IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES
BY 2,371 GIRLS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO,
DURING NINE MONTHS, 1938-1939

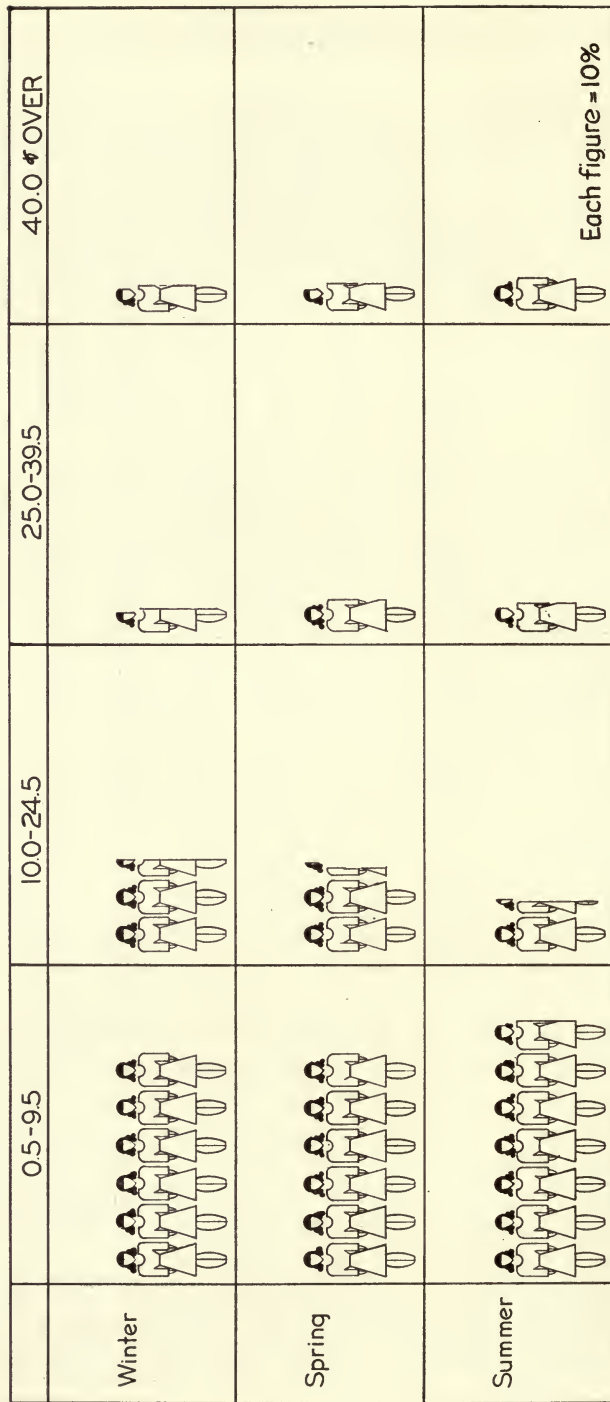
TYPE OF ACTIVITY	SEASON							
	All Seasons		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	64888	100.0	14582	100.0	12399	100.0	37909	100.0
Artacraft and Art.	734	1.1	143	1.0	40	0.3	551	1.5
Badminton	1210	1.9	14	0.1	421	3.4	775	2.0
Ball—Base	8	0.0	..	..	8	0.1	..	..
Ball—Basket	349	0.5	211	1.4	138	1.1	..	..
Ball—Soft	3458	5.3	..	..	1541	12.4	1917	5.1
Ball—Volley	3065	4.7	1790	12.2	1235	10.0	40	0.1
Ball—Other	488	0.2	..	..	..	..	488	1.3
Cards	110	0.2	2	0.0	108	0.9	..	..
Checkers	76	0.1	3	0.0	31	0.3	42	0.1
Circle Games	79	0.1	67	0.5	..	..	12	0.0
Club Meetings	1262	1.9	410	2.8	231	1.9	621	1.6
Cooking	292	0.5	184	1.3	108	0.9	..	..
Craft	1967	3.0	266	1.8	522	4.2	1179	3.1
Dancing—Social ..	2312	3.6	1215	8.3	908	7.3	189	0.5
Dancing—Other ..	2185	3.4	1246	8.6	890	7.2	49	0.1
Dramatics	871	1.3	693	4.8	87	0.7	91	0.2
Games Room	8733	13.5	4919	33.7	2860	23.0	954	2.5
Gym. Activities ...	2364	3.6	667	4.6	1007	8.1	690	1.8
Hikes and Outings	965	1.5	302	2.1	115	0.9	548	1.5
Marbles	5	0.0	5	0.0	..	..	..	..
Music and Choral .	1706	2.6	284	1.9	601	4.9	821	2.2
Playground	5469	8.4	24	0.2	499	4.0	4946	13.0
Sewing	3371	5.2	541	3.7	178	1.4	2652	7.0
Skating—Ice	1225	1.9	1225	8.4	..	..	..	..
Skating—Roller ..	52	0.1	..	..	15	0.1	37	0.1
Spectators	3001	4.6	114	0.8	237	1.9	2650	7.0
Swimming	16338	25.2	39	0.3	..	..	16299	43.0
Table Tennis	423	0.7	218	1.5	205	1.7	..	..
Tennis	2261	3.5	..	..	340	2.7	1921	5.1
Track and Field ..	363	0.6	..	..	36	0.3	327	0.9
Trips	146	0.2	..	..	38	0.3	108	0.3

Games room was the favorite activity of 32.2 per cent of the girls in the winter program. Ice skating was preferred by 17.8 per cent of all the girls in this program, and volley ball by 13.1 per cent. With the coming of spring, while games room was responsible for 23 per cent of the total time reported, it was the favorite activity of only 19 per cent of the girls in recreation. Gymnasium activities and volley ball were preferred by almost 20 per cent and softball by 15.7 per cent.

During the summer season almost 50 per cent of the girls indicated that swimming was their favorite activity, while the second highest number, 19.7 per cent, chose playground activ-

NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION

SOUTH CHICAGO, 1938-1939



ities. Tennis, an activity for which only 5 per cent of the total time for the season was reported, was the favorite of 203 South Chicago girls, or 10.3 per cent of those in recreation.

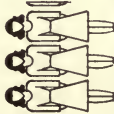

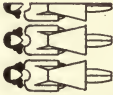











TABLE 74

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 2,371 GIRLS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, DURING NINE MONTHS, 1938-1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	SEASON					
	Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1059	100.0	927	100.0	1973	100.0
Artercraft and Art .....	..	..	3	0.3	2	0.1
Badminton	2	0.2	22	2.4	3	0.2
Ball—Basket	18	1.7	17	1.8	..	..
Ball—Soft .....	..	..	146	15.7	129	6.5
Ball—Volley	139	13.1	118	12.7	10	0.5
Ball—Other .....	..	..	..	..	2	0.1
Cards .....	..	..	4	0.4	..	..
Checkers .....	..	..	1	0.1	7	0.4
Circle Games	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings	19	1.8	6	0.6	4	0.2
Cooking	7	0.7	6	0.6	..	..
Craft	15	1.4	31	3.3	25	1.3
Dancing—Social	91	8.5	54	5.8	16	0.8
Dancing—Other	57	5.5	88	9.5	5	0.3
Dramatics	27	2.6	7	0.8	3	0.2
Games Room	340	32.2	175	19.0	46	2.3
Gymnasium Activities	52	4.9	66	7.1	..	..
Hikes and Outings	16	1.5	7	0.8	10	0.5
Music and Choral	14	1.3	29	3.1	30	1.5
Playground	1	0.1	51	5.5	389	19.7
Sewing	51	4.8	22	2.4	76	3.9
Skating—Ice	188	17.8	..	..	..	..
Spectators	10	0.9	8	0.9	48	2.4
Swimming	1	0.0	..	..	963	48.8
Table Tennis	10	0.9	7	0.8	..	..
Tennis .....	..	..	59	6.4	203	10.3
Track and Field .....	..	..	..	..	1	0.0
Trips .....	..	..	..	..	1	0.0

The great bulk of girls who took part in recreation in South Chicago were represented at only one type of agency, the parks of the Chicago Park District. More than 71 per cent of the girls in recreation programs in the winter season, and 70.4 per cent of those in activity in the spring were reported in the parks only. Five per cent were reported in both private and park agencies in the winter and 3.2 per cent in the spring. Private agencies only were attended by 20.4 per cent of all girls in activity during the winter season and by 17.8 per cent of the girls in the spring. In view of the popularity of swimming, it is not unexpected to

FIVE FAVORITE SUPERVISED ACTIVITIES OF GIRLS SOUTH CHICAGO, 1938-1939

	Winter	Spring	Summer
Soft Ball			
Volley Ball			
Dancing Social			
Games Room			
Sewing			

Each figure = 5%

find that of 1,972 girls in supervised recreation during the summer season, 1,735 or 88 per cent, were reported only from the parks.

TABLE 75

DISTRIBUTION OF 2,371 TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN THE SOUTH CHICAGO AREA OF CHICAGO, WHO PARTICIPATED IN *Only One* Type of AGENCY, DURING THE NINE MONTHS, 1938-1939

TYPES OF AGENCIES	SEASON					
	Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Types	979	100.0	837	100.0	1842	100.0
Chicago Park District	755	77.1	653	78.0	1735	94.2
Community	8	0.8	19	2.3	14	0.8
Private	216	22.1	165	19.7	93	5.0

There was no variation between the recreation habits of the girls of the South Chicago area and the general pattern for the other areas. South Chicago girls participated less than did the boys of the area in the activities of recreational agencies, and, of those girls who did take part in activities, young girls predominated. Only 41.4 per cent of the girl-population, as compared with 62.1 per cent of the boys, appeared in the study, and two-thirds of these girls were under fourteen years of age.

This small participation of girls in recreation ranged from a low of 16.1 per cent of the girl-population in the winter, to a high of only 34.2 per cent in the summer. Not only were the numbers of the girl participants low, but the time which the majority of them spent in recreation during each season was less than 10 hours. In the summer season, even with the largest number of girls included, the proportion of girls with less than ten hours in activity reached its peak of 68.5 per cent. It may be inferred from these figures that the newcomers in recreation in this summer season were largely occasional visitors.

Except for the summer, when swimming and playground activities accounted for over 50 per cent of the time spent in recreation, games room, on the basis of number of hours reported, led the list of activities. When all hours spent in recreation during the year are totaled, however, it appears that the greatest amount of time, 24.3 per cent, was spent in swimming. This activity contributed 16,338 hours of a total of 64,888.

When individual choices of favorite activities were considered, although games room led in the winter, ice skating and volley

ball were close followers; gymnasium and volley ball took the lead in spring; and swimming, playground, and tennis, in the summer. As might have been expected, since these latter activities were chiefly those offered by the Chicago Park District, the parks of the area were the recreation agencies most popular with the girls of the area.

The South Chicago girls broke with the general pattern for girls in areas with higher than average delinquency, however, when radio listening habits were examined. Together with the girls of Hyde Park, they were the only ones in the study of seventh-and eighth-grade children who did not rate "Gang Busters" as their favorite program. Further, opposed to the boys of the area and the children of other areas with higher than average delinquency rates as well as to the delinquents of Hyde Park, they preferred comedians and variety hours to crime and mystery programs.

SUMMARY

South Chicago, with its wide expanse of territory, its more scattered population, and its fewer recreation agencies, had the smallest participation in supervised recreation of any of the areas studied—only 62.1 per cent of the boy-population and 41.4 per cent of the girl-population being included. These low proportions in supervised recreation may be due, in some measure, to the very fact of this large territory, since many children lived too far from any recreation agency to take part in its program. This factor of distance is probably especially important when non-delinquent children are considered, since both the delinquent population and the recreational agencies tended to cluster in certain segments of the community. Proximity of residence to the agencies of the area may, therefore, partially account for the much greater proportion of delinquent children than non-delinquent children appearing in supervised recreation.

Of those children who participated in recreation, in general, in every area with delinquency rates higher than the average, it has been observed that the individual delinquent child spent more time in recreation than did the individual non-delinquent. In South Chicago, even though total participation was smaller, this contrast in the amount of time spent in recreation was particularly striking.

The variation in choice of activities was also apparent in South Chicago. The delinquent children who spent so much time in recreation centers spent it in low-organized activities, while the non-delinquent children were interested in a wider variety of activities. Games room was again outstanding as the single most popular activity among the delinquent group. Softball, football, tennis, and swimming interested the non-delinquent group, though they too were often in the games room with the delinquents.

Both the boys and girls tended to spend the majority of their time in one type of agency, with the Chicago Park District attracting most of the non-delinquent and official delinquent boys, while community-sponsored agencies were more popular with the unofficial delinquents. This concentration of unofficial delinquents in community-sponsored agencies, however, may be the result of the more detailed reporting by these agencies of the unofficial delinquents who took part in their programs.

In contrast to the low proportion of children who have been found in supervised recreation, certain special studies showed that the children of South Chicago participated in and enjoyed other types of play. This was indicated by the high proportion of children who were found playing in the streets, as evidenced in the several street surveys which were taken at various times during the year. This fact is emphasized when it is recalled that the children of South Chicago were regular radio listeners and frequently attended the movies.

In general, although a smaller proportion of the children of South Chicago than of other areas took part in supervised play, the recreation pattern of this district was similar to that of the other areas with higher than average delinquency rates.

CHAPTER V

Fuller Park

DESCRIPTION OF THE FULLER PARK AREA

Greater Fuller Park may be described as an area in transition. Once almost entirely Irish, with an admixture of Germans, the neighborhood has had an influx of Italians, Poles and other national groups. The patterns of the old Irish gangs, however, still determine the life of the youth of the community, and the boys still gather on street corners or in store fronts or basement clubrooms.

Greater Fuller Park, part of the old Town of Lake, stretches from 39th Street on the north to 55th Street on the south and from Morgan Street on the west to Wentworth Avenue on the east. Directly west of Fuller Park are the Stockyards, and east of Fuller Park is the South Side Black Belt.

Through the center of Fuller Park runs a broad expanse of railroad tracks which divide the community into two parts. Along the streets of the area stretch material survivals of the early Irish settlers, row after row of frame cottages and two-flat houses. Along some streets, too, there are many empty lots upon which the foundations of former homes and old factories may still be seen. These lots have now become part of the play spaces of the Fuller Park Community.

COMPOSITION OF THE CHILD-POPULATION

As of April 1, 1938, the estimated child-population of Fuller Park included 2,617 ten- to seventeen-year-old boys and 2,246 ten- to seventeen-years-old girls.¹ Three hundred and forty-seven

¹ Newcomb & Lang, *op. cit.*

of these boys had records as official delinquents.² These official delinquents were children arrested on various charges, including malicious mischief. Forty-five additional boys were considered unofficial delinquents by the Case Adjustment Committee of the Fuller Park Community Council.

Similarly 43 girls had official delinquency records, and four girls were classified as unofficial delinquents.

TABLE 76

PROPORTION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF TEN AND SEVENTEEN YEARS, LIVING IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, APRIL, 1938

SEX	Number in Area	Official Delinquent	Per Cent Official	Unofficial Delinquent	Per Cent Unofficial
Boys	2617	347*	13.3	45	1.7
Girls	2246	43	1.9	4	0.2

*Six delinquents were committed to institutions at the time of the study and, therefore, excluded from this count.

TYPES OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Under the auspices of the Fuller Park Community Council, Fuller Park has tried to carry forward a broad recreation program. This program was designed to use the facilities of all existing recreation agencies and to supplement these facilities when necessary. For this reason, eight community-sponsored recreation agencies were reported from Fuller Park. These included five agencies in which the program was primarily indoors: Gethsemane Church School, Pilgrim Mayflower Church School, Saint Anne's Church School, Saint Cecilia's Church School, and Saint Gabriel's Church School; and three in which there was an outdoors program: Enterprise Athletic Field, Graham School, and the Stockyards Police Station playlot.

In addition, three private agencies, Bethlehem Creche, Saint Mary's Settlement, and the Union Avenue M. E. Church, participated in this study, along with two public agencies: the city Bureau of Parks with Boyce Field and O'Toole Field, and the Chicago Park District with Fuller Park.

² This material was compiled from the records of the Stockyards Police Station. The Juvenile Court data were made available through the assistance of Henry D. McKay of the Institute for Juvenile Research. The delinquent group includes children who within the past few years have had a police or juvenile court contact and are within this age group and living in the area.

The survey of the participation of boys in recreation began on April 1, 1938, and continued until March 31, 1939. The work with girls began on July 1, 1938, and continued until June 30, 1939.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN STUDY

With such a broad coverage of the area by recreation agencies, it might have been expected that a high proportion of the child-population of Fuller Park would participate in recreation. This expectation was fully realized. An analysis of the participants in recreation during the year 1938-1939 indicated that 97.6 per cent of the non-delinquent boy-population of Fuller Park was represented in supervised recreation. Only 73.3 per cent of the unofficial delinquent boy-population, however, took part in such activity and only 52.5 per cent of those boys who had official delinquent records were represented.

TABLE 77

PROPORTION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS ACTIVE IN RECREATION IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	2617	2386	91.2
Non-Delinquent	2225	2171	97.6
Official Delinquent	347	182	52.5
Unofficial Delinquent	45	33	73.3

Of the 2,171 non-delinquent boys in recreation, 354 were ten years old; 307, eleven; 309, twelve; 259, thirteen; 255, fourteen; 252, fifteen; 220, sixteen; and 215, seventeen. In the official delinquent group, 7 boys were ten years old; 18, eleven; 25, twelve; 34, thirteen; 24, fourteen; 28, fifteen; 23, sixteen; and 23, seventeen. The unofficial delinquent group in recreation included 33 boys, of whom one was 10; 3, eleven; 5, twelve; 9, thirteen; 6, fourteen; 5, fifteen; 2, sixteen; and 2, seventeen years old.

While the proportion of girls in recreation, 73.7 per cent, was lower than the figure for boys, Fuller Park had a higher proportion of its girl-population in recreation than any of the other areas studied. Furthermore, a smaller proportion, 67.4 per cent, of the girls who participated in supervised recreation was under

RECREATION AGENCIES OF FULLER PARK, 1938-1939

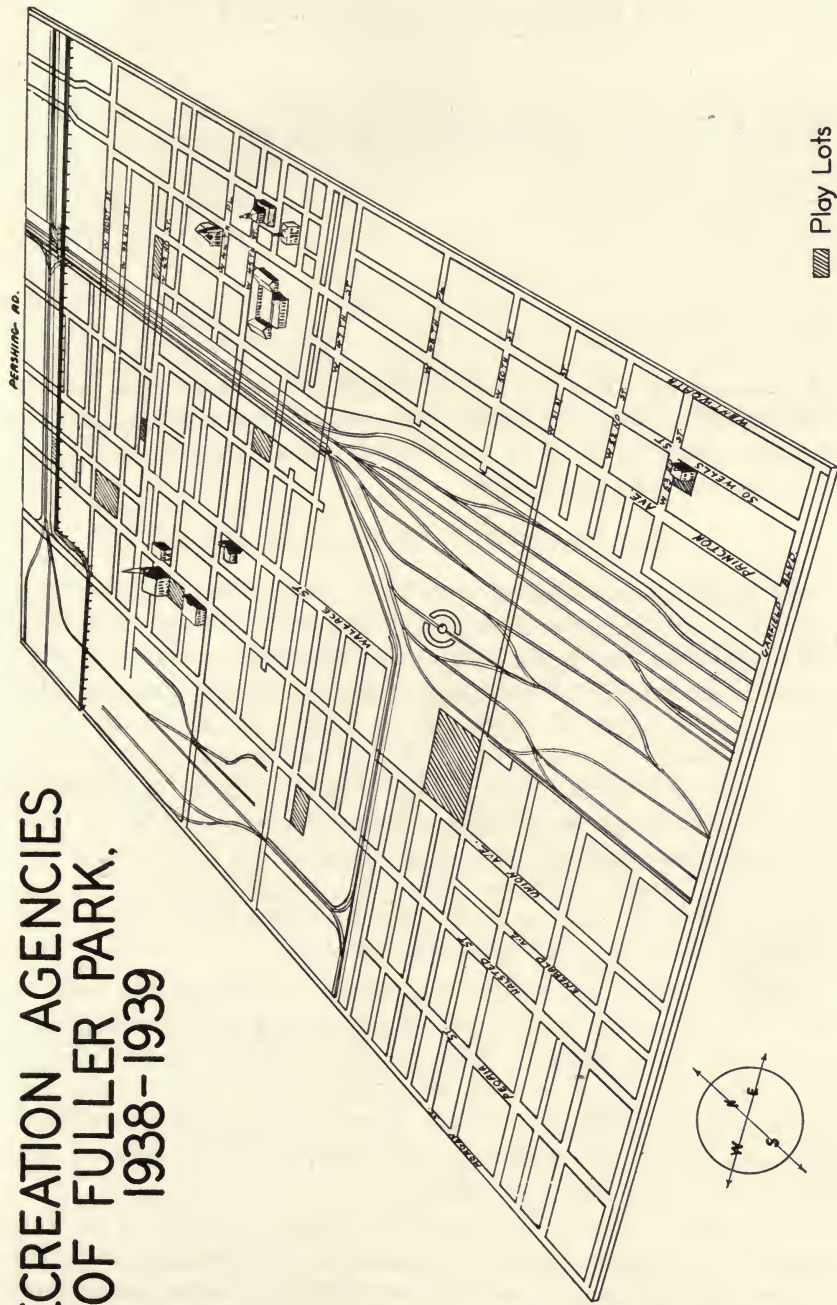


Figure 29

TABLE 78

PROPORTION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS ACTIVE IN RECREATION IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	2246	1655	73.7
Non-Delinquent	2199	1633	74.3
Official Delinquent	43	19	44.2
Unofficial Delinquent	4	3	75.0

14 years of age than in the other areas of higher than average delinquency. Thus, the Fuller Park recreation program appeared to attract more girls than the other areas studied, as well as attracting an older age group.

RECREATION ACTIVITY OF BOYS

As might be expected, the representation of most of the Fuller Park boys in supervised recreation had its effect on the general play habits of the area. This was reflected in three surveys which were made of street play in Fuller Park in August, 1938, and again in October, 1938, and in March, 1939. In the other areas studied, on these same days, most of the children were on the street. In Fuller Park, in the August survey, two-fifths of the boys were reported in supervised recreation, and, in the October survey, the proportion in supervised groups had risen to two-thirds. In March, however, when the survey was made on one of the first of the spring days, only one-tenth of the boys in the area were participating in supervised play.

An analysis of the reports for August 9 showed 401 boys, or 26.5 per cent of the total reported during the survey, engaged in supervised ball games. Eighty-eight children were playing horseshoes, and 66 more were in craft groups. Only 7.9 per cent of the boys in Fuller Park were reported as spectators or loiterers during this August survey. This proportion is far below that of the other four areas studied.

The survey of street play made in October found 32.7 per cent of all boys engaged in play in supervised football and touchball games. Only 9 per cent of the boys of the area were participants in unsupervised ball games, and only 4.5 per cent were spectators and loiterers. Of the group reported in other supervised

TABLE 79

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, AUGUST 9, 1938, 2:00 TO 3:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number	Per Cent	
Total	1514	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	618	40.8	
Active Games	51		3.4
Games with Ball	401		26.5
General Street Play	88		5.8
Spectators and Loiterers .....	..		..
Other Activities	78		5.1
Natural Play Groups	896	59.2	
Active Games	41		2.7
Games with Ball	407		26.9
General Street Play	243		16.1
Spectators and Loiterers	120		7.9
Other Activities	85		5.6

activities, 69 were in woodcraft, 2 in artcraft, 75 in other craft activities, and only 53 in a supervised games room.

In the March survey, however, possibly because of the exceptionally good weather, the play pattern of Fuller Park was, for

TABLE 80

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, OCTOBER 11, 1938, 3:30 TO 5:30 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number	Per Cent	
Total	1391	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	924	66.4	
Active Games	90		6.5
Games with Ball	455		32.7
General Street Play	119		8.5
Spectators and Loiterers .....	..		..
Other Activities	260		18.7
Natural Play Groups	467	33.6	
Active Games	23		1.6
Games with Ball	125		9.0
General Street Play	196		14.1
Spectators and Loiterers	62		4.5
Other Activities	61		4.4

the first time, similar to those of the other areas with higher than average delinquency rates. Two hundred and nine boys were engaged in unsupervised ball games, and 36.8 per cent of the boys reported were engaged in general street play. This group

included 160 marble players and 41 kite flyers. Once again, however, the number of spectators and loiterers was extremely small, only 23 boys, or 2.7 per cent of those reported in the survey, being in this group.

TABLE 81
PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND
UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
MARCH 21, 1939, 3:30 TO 5:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY	
	Number	Per Cent
Total	859	100.0
Supervised Groups	94	10.9
Active Games .....	..	..
Games with Ball	24	2.8
General Street Play .....	..	..
Spectators and Loiterers .....	..	..
Other Activities	70	8.1
Natural Play Groups	765	89.1
Active Games	43	5.0
Games with Ball	209	24.3
General Street Play	316	36.8
Spectators and Loiterers	23	2.7
Other Activities	174	20.3

The boys of Fuller Park seemed to be equally as fond of the movies and the radio as were the boys of the other districts. Of 359 seventh- and eighth-grade boys who replied to the question concerning movie attendance on the general questionnaire, 38.7 per cent attended two or more movie performance weekly. Two boys reported attendance at five movies, and one child reported daily movie attendance. The average number of movies visited was 1.4 per week.

TABLE 82
NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT MOVIES PER WEEK REPORTED BY 373 SEVENTH-
AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
MAY, 1939

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT MOVIES	Number of Boys	Per Cent
Total	359*	100.0
None	70	19.5
One	150	41.8
Two	92	25.6
Three	34	9.5
Four	10	2.8
Five	2	0.5
Seven	1	0.3

*Excludes 14 who did not answer.

TABLE 83

DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 373 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

TYPE OF PROGRAM	CLASSIFICATION			
	Delinquent		Non-Delinquent*	
	Weighted Score*	Per Cent	Weighted Score	Per Cent
Total	228	100.0	2,010	100.0
Children's Features	38	16.7	378	18.8
Comedians & Variety Hours ..	46	20.2	444	22.1
Crime and Mystery	64	28.1	635	31.6
Educational Programs	3	1.3	33	1.7
Human Interest Stories & Features	8	3.5	62	3.1
Classical Music	2	0.8	39	1.9
Folk Music .....	..	..	5	0.2
Popular Music	7	3.1	85	4.2
Plays and Theatres	18	7.9	84	4.2
News Programs .....	..	..	6	0.3
Quiz Programs .....	..	..	8	0.4
Sports Broadcasts	17	7.5	89	4.4
Unknown	25	10.9	142	7.1

*See Footnotes to Table 8.

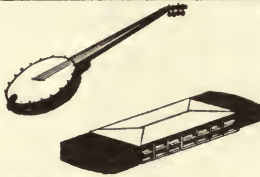











Like the boys of the other areas with higher than average delinquency rates the seventh-and eighth-grade boys of Fuller Park chose crime and mystery features as their favorite radio programs. Comedians and variety hours were the second choice of these boys, and children's features, the third.

TABLE 84

TEN FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 373 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939


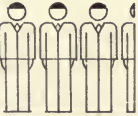


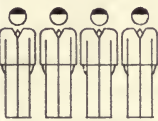

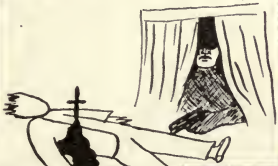
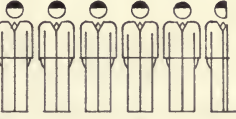










CLASSIFICATION			
Delinquent		Non-Delinquent	
NAME OF PROGRAM	Number of Choices	NAME OF PROGRAM	Number of Choices
Total	62	Total	491
Gang Busters	17	Gang Busters	138
The Lone Ranger	12	The Lone Ranger	92
Sports Program	8	Peter Quill	40
Lux Radio Theatre	5	Mr. District Attorney	39
Mr. District Attorney	4	Sports Programs	36
Jack Armstrong	4	Eddie Cantor	33
Peter Quill	3	Jello Program	30
Eddie Cantor	3	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	28
Jello Program	3	Lux Radio Theatre	28
Lights Out	3	Lightning Jim Whipple	27
Total Possible Choices	114	Total Possible Choices	1005

FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS GRADE BOYS.

Folk Music	Non-Delinquent	Delinquent
		
Popular Music		
		
Stage and Theatre		
		
News Broadcast		
		
Quiz Program		
		
Sports		
		

OF SEVENTH AND EIGHTH FULLER PARK

39

Children's Features	Non-Delinquent	Delinquent
		
Comedy ♦ Variety hours		
		
Crime ♦ Mystery		
		
Educational Programs		
		
Human Interest		
		
Classical Music		
		

Each figure = 5%

In Fuller Park, as in other areas, the single most popular program for this age group was "Gang Busters," with the "Lone Ranger" as the second choice. "Peter Quill" and "Mr. District Attorney" were among the other major favorites of this area.

The participation of boys in supervised recreation in Fuller Park varied considerably from the reports of such participation in the other areas with higher than average delinquency rates. The major cause of this variation was the difference in the types of activities preferred by the boys of the Fuller Park Area.

In general, although almost all of the boys of the Fuller Park area appeared in supervised recreation during the year, during any one season, only half of the boys of the area were active in the recreation program. The greatest number of boys in activities was reported during the summer of 1938,³ when 71.6 per cent of the non-delinquent boy-population of the area took part in supervised recreation. This was a considerable rise over the representation of approximately 50 per cent reported for the other seasons of the year.

The representation of the official and unofficial delinquent group consistently remained below the representation for the non-delinquents. On the average, about 30 per cent of the official delinquent group and about 45 per cent of the unofficial delinquent group took part in recreation during any one season. The participation of unofficial delinquents rose to 66.7 per cent during the summer season, but the number of official delinquents reported in recreation remained unchanged.

TABLE 85

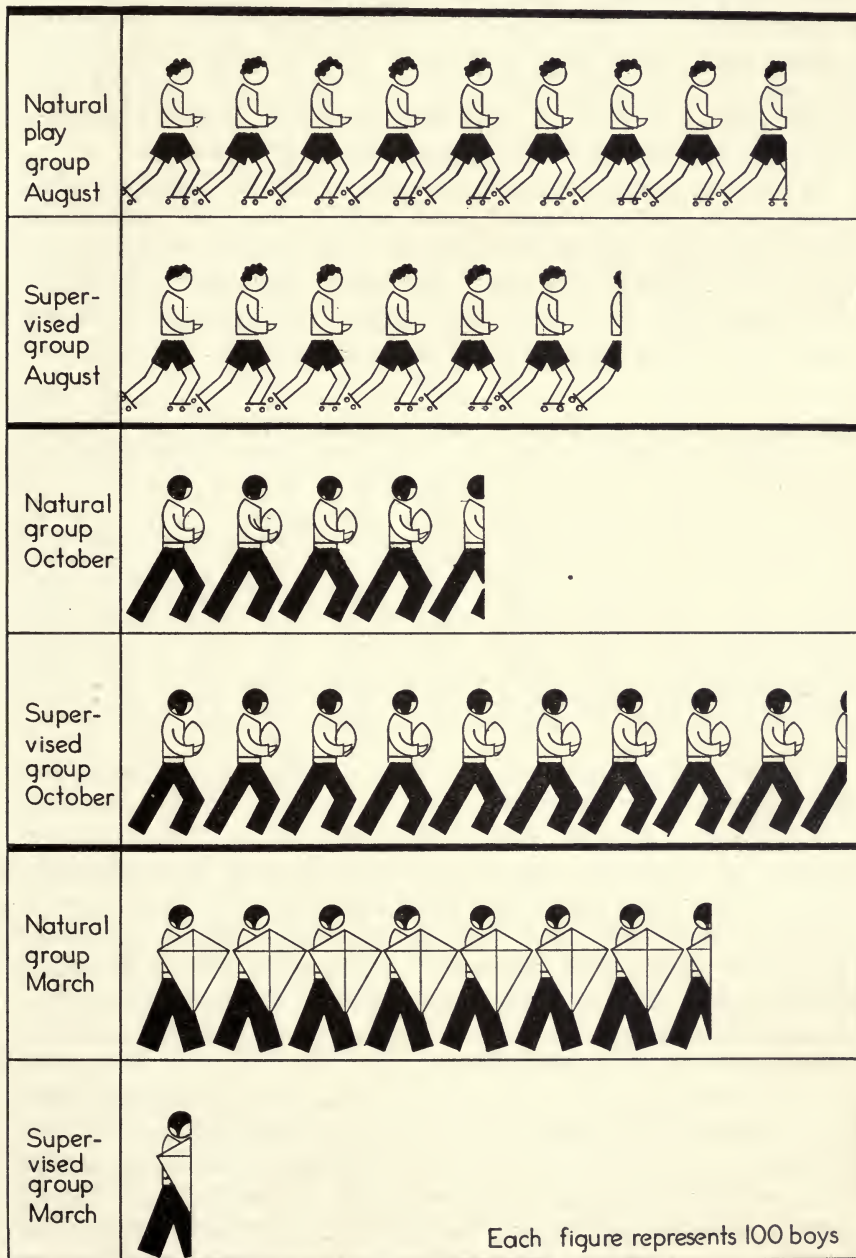
PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE AUTUMN SEASON, 1938

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	2617	1326	50.7
Non-Delinquent	2225	1216	54.7
Official Delinquent	347	87	25.1
Unofficial Delinquent	45	23	51.1

³ The summer season consists of June, July, August, 1938; the autumn season of September, October, November, 1938; the winter season of December, 1938, January and February, 1939; and the spring season of March, 1939, April, and May, 1938.

NUMBER OF BOYS IN NATURAL AND SUPERVISED PLAY GROUPS

FULLER PARK, 1938-1939



Most of the boys who took part in supervised recreation activities during the autumn season, 1938, spent less than 25 hours in such activity during the three-month period. Of the non-delinquent group, 44.1 per cent were active for periods which totaled less than ten hours during the entire season. The official delinquent group had 36.8 per cent of its members in this category, and the small unofficial delinquent group, 34.8 per cent.

In contrast to these figures, however, one-fifth of the boys who took part in activities spent more than 40 hours in supervised play during this period. In other words, in spite of the large number of children who were represented only briefly in supervised recreation, one boy in five spent an average of $13\frac{1}{3}$ hours in such activity during each of the autumn months.

TABLE 86
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,326 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY,
AUTUMN, 1938

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION					
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1326	100.0	1216	100.0	87	100.0
0. to 9.5 hours	577	43.6	537	44.1	32	36.8
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	352	26.5	316	26.0	34	39.1
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	134	10.1	125	10.3	5	5.7
40.0 hours and over	263	19.8	238	19.6	16	18.4
					9	39.1

Fuller Park was the only area with a higher than average delinquency rate in which the greatest amount of time for the autumn season was not spent in the games room. Thirty-one per cent of the time of the non-delinquent group was spent in touchball and football. Similarly, the official delinquent group spent 22.9 per cent of its time in such activities, and the unofficial delinquent group, 30.3 per cent. Games room was responsible for only 10.3 per cent of the time reported for non-delinquents, 16.4 per cent of the time of official delinquents, and 14.3 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents.

An analysis, however, of the favorite activities of Fuller Park boys indicated that while touchball was the favorite of the non-delinquents, and softball of the unofficial delinquents, games room was preferred by almost one-fourth of the official delinquent boys in the study. The favorite activities of both the official and

TABLE 87

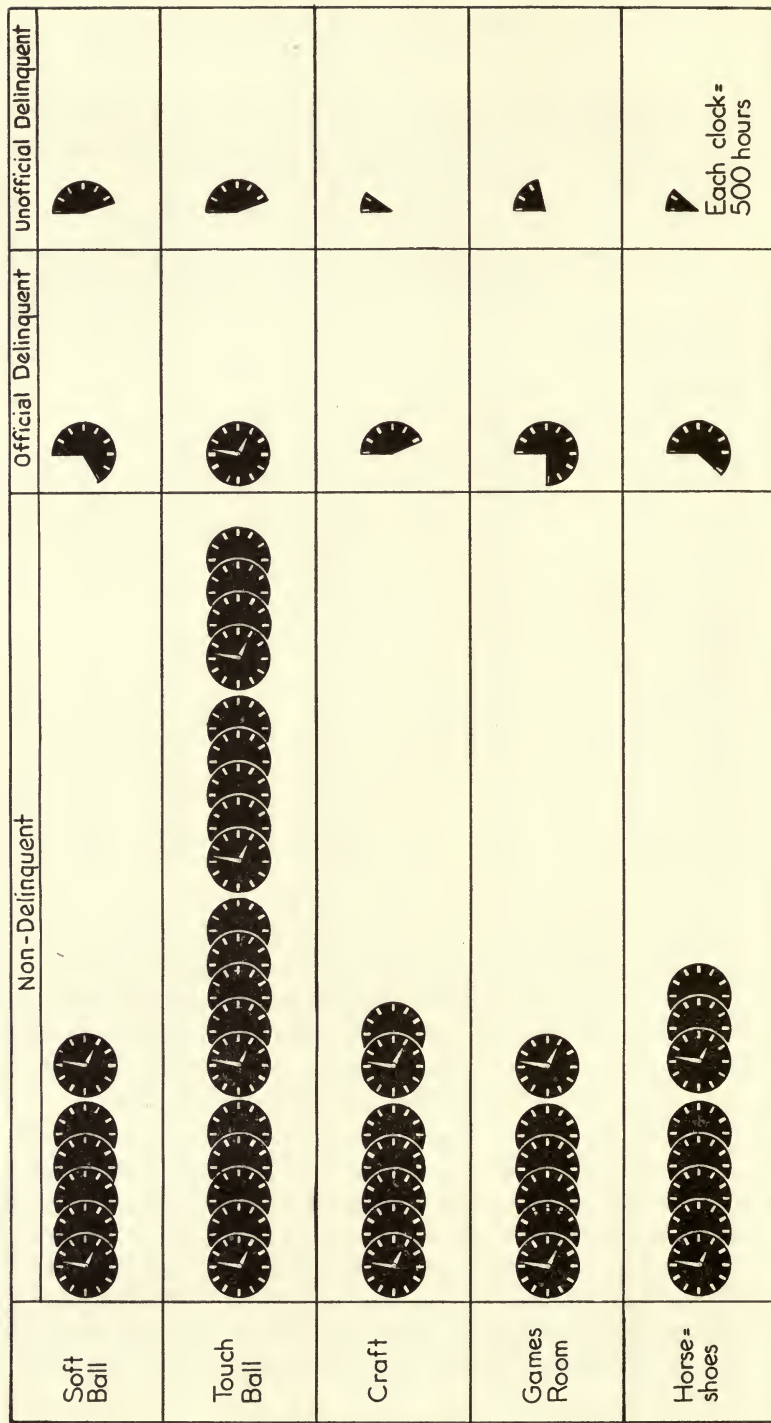
DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,326
BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS, AUTUMN, 1938

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	33609	100.0	30576	100.0	2280	100.0	753	100.0
Artercraft and Art..	21	0.1	21	0.1	..	..	..	..
Badminton	196	0.6	196	0.6	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	15	0.0	15	0.0	..	..	..	..
Ball—Basket	939	2.8	792	2.5	144	6.3	3	0.4
Ball—Foot	122	0.4	120	0.4	2	0.1	..	..
Ball—Hand	205	0.6	160	0.5	45	2.0	..	..
Ball—Soccer	22	0.1	22	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft	3467	10.3	2911	9.5	334	14.7	222	29.5
Ball—Touch	10104	30.1	9356	30.6	520	22.8	228	30.3
Ball—Volley	136	0.4	136	0.5	..	..	..	..
Checkers	313	0.9	310	1.1	3	0.1	..	..
Circle Games	2	0.0	2	0.0	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings	1428	4.2	1270	4.2	114	5.0	44	5.8
Cooking	155	0.5	137	0.5	18	0.7	..	..
Craft	3693	11.0	3419	11.1	220	9.7	54	7.2
Dancing—Other ..	60	0.2	49	0.2	11	0.5	..	..
Dramatics	24	0.1	24	0.1	..	..	..	..
Games Room	3638	10.8	3155	10.3	375	16.4	108	14.3
Gym. Activities ...	608	1.8	540	1.8	47	2.1	21	2.8
Hikes and Outings	15	0.0	15	0.2	..	..	..	..
Horseshoes	4180	12.4	3815	12.5	310	13.6	55	7.3
Music and Choral.	119	0.3	119	0.4	..	..	..	..
Playground	3790	11.3	3640	11.9	132	5.8	18	2.4
Table Tennis	173	0.5	168	0.5	5	0.2	..	..
Tennis	184	0.6	184	0.6	..	..	..	..

unofficial delinquents were somewhat restricted. These two groups tended to prefer active games and games room activities, although one-fifth of each of these groups indicated preferences for club meetings and craft activities. The members of the non-delinquent group, on the contrary, had a considerable number of favorite activities ranging from artcraft to tennis.

One thousand and eighty-four, or 82 per cent, of the 1,326 boys who participated in recreation during the autumn season, were represented in the programs of only one type of agency. Slightly more than 36 per cent of the non-delinquent group and 29.6 per cent of the official delinquent group were active only at the Chicago Park District agency. Sixteen per cent of the non-delinquents and 26.8 per cent of the official delinquents were represented only in community-sponsored agencies, while

HOURS SPENT IN FIVE ACTIVITIES BY BOYS, FULLER PARK, AUTUMN, 1938



30 per cent of the non-delinquents and 33.8 per cent of the official delinquents were represented in private agencies only. In spite of the fact that the program of public agencies was entirely outdoors, 18 per cent of the non-delinquent boys and 9.9 per cent of the official delinquents took part in recreation in these agencies only.

TABLE 88

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,326 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, AUTUMN, 1938

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1326	100.0	1216	100.0	87	100.0	23	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	2	0.2	2	0.2	..	..	..	..
Badminton	3	0.2	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	15	1.1	15	1.2	..	..	..	..
Ball—Basket	30	2.3	26	2.1	3	3.4	1	4.3
Ball—Hand	7	0.5	6	0.5	1	1.2	..	..
Ball—Soccer	6	0.5	6	0.5	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft	128	9.7	113	9.3	9	10.3	6	26.1
Ball—Touch	304	22.9	285	23.5	14	16.1	5	21.8
Ball—Volley	3	0.2	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Checkers	12	0.9	11	0.9	1	1.2	..	..
Club Meetings	119	9.0	108	8.9	8	9.2	3	13.1
Cooking	4	0.3	3	0.2	1	1.2	..	..
Craft	170	12.8	158	13.0	10	11.4	2	8.7
Dancing—Other ..	1	0.1	..	..	1	1.2	..	..
Dramatics	3	0.2	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Games Room	232	17.5	210	17.3	20	23.0	2	8.7
Gym. Activities ..	29	2.2	25	2.1	3	3.4	1	4.3
Horseshoes	97	7.3	88	7.2	7	8.0	2	8.7
Music and Choral..	7	0.5	7	0.6	..	..	..	..
Playground	134	10.1	125	10.3	8	9.2	1	4.3
Table Tennis	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	1.2	..	..
Tennis	18	1.4	18	1.5	..	..	..	..

During the winter season, the number of boys in recreation remained almost unchanged, but the number of official delinquents represented rose to 104—30 per cent of the official delinquents in the area. The distribution of time spent in recreation, however, indicated that most children in recreation spent less than 10 hours in activity during the entire season. The proportion of children who spent more than 40 hours in supervised play declined from 19.6 per cent for the autumn season to a low figure of 11.1 per cent for the non-delinquent group. One official delinquent in every five, however, spent more than 40 hours in supervised play during the winter months.

TABLE 89

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE WINTER SEASON, 1938-1939

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	2617	1304	49.8
Non-Delinquent	2225	1180	53.0
Official Delinquent	347	104	30.0
Unofficial Delinquent	45	20	44.4

With the coming of cold weather, the boys of Fuller Park spent the greatest amount of their time in the games room. Games room, table tennis, and checkers were responsible for 42.5 per cent of the time reported for non-delinquents during the winter season, and for 51.3 per cent of the time of official delinquents. Almost 46 per cent of the time reported for unofficial delinquents in this season was also spent in the games room. In contrast to this activity, craft and club meetings were responsible for 26.1 per cent of the time of non-delinquents, and for 30.3 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents. Official delinquents spent 12.7 per cent of their time in these activities, a considerably higher figure than reported for the same groups in a comparable season in the other areas of higher than average delinquency. Of the three groups, the official delinquents spent the greatest proportion of their time in active games, 14 per cent being spent in touchball, soccer, and basketball.

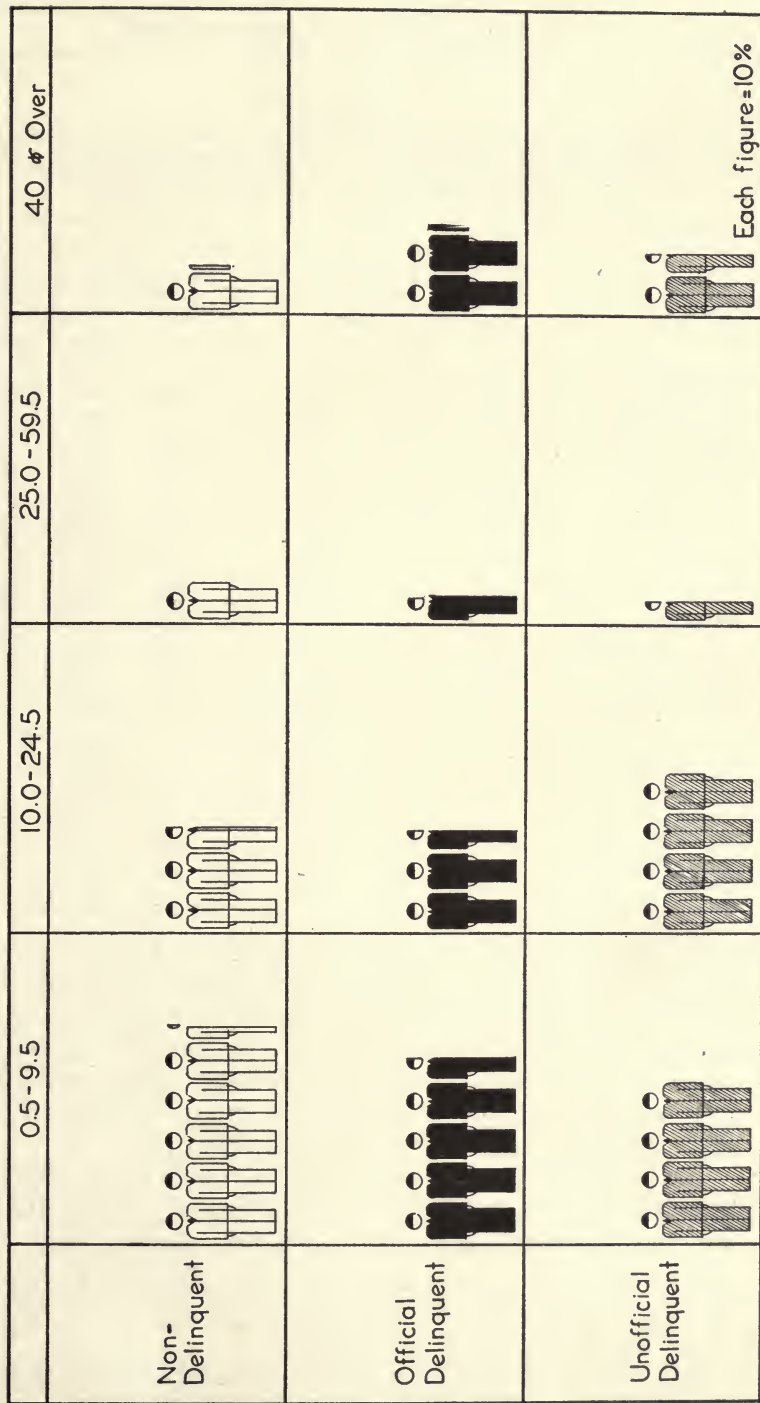
TABLE 90

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,304 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, WINTER, 1938-1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1304	100.0	1180	100.0	104	100.0	20	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ..	674	51.7	618	52.4	48	46.2	8	40.0
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	345	26.4	311	26.3	26	25.0	8	40.0
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	129	9.9	120	10.2	8	7.7	1	5.0
40.0 hours and over	156	12.0	131	11.1	22	21.1	3	15.0

An analysis of the favorite activities of Fuller Park boys during the winter season shows games room, checkers, and table tennis as the favorites of 45 per cent of the unofficial delinquents,

NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION, FULLER PARK, BOYS, WINTER, 1938-1939



WPA 30285

Figure 33

TABLE 91

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,304 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WINTER, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	22866	100.0	20007	100.0	2490	100.0	369	100.0
Artercraft and Art .	27	0.1	27	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Basket	1334	5.8	1090	5.4	220	8.8	24	6.4
Ball—Hand	58	0.3	39	0.2	15	0.6	4	1.0
Ball—Soccer	8	0.0	7	0.0	1	0.0	..	..
Ball—Touch	667	3.0	530	2.7	130	5.2	7	1.9
Boxing	204	0.9	165	0.8	39	1.6	..	..
Checkers	359	1.7	345	1.7	14	0.6	..	..
Circle Games	284	1.2	250	1.3	21	0.8	13	3.4
Club Meetings	2632	11.5	2389	12.0	167	6.7	76	20.7
Cooking	325	1.4	283	1.4	42	1.7	..	..
Craft	3013	13.2	2828	14.1	150	6.0	35	9.6
Dancing—Social ..	286	1.2	260	1.3	26	1.0	..	..
Dancing—Other ..	881	3.9	48	3.7	116	4.6	17	4.6
Dramatics	419	1.8	369	1.8	47	1.9	3	0.8
Games Room	9268	40.5	7850	39.3	1250	50.3	168	45.7
Gym. Activities ...	1059	4.6	923	4.6	117	4.7	19	5.1
Hikes and Outings	98	0.4	98	0.5	..	..	..	..
Horseshoes	14	0.1	12	0.1	2	0.1	..	..
Music and Choral.	122	0.5	111	0.6	11	0.4	..	..
Playground	294	1.3	267	1.3	27	1.1	..	..
Sewing	30	0.1	30	0.2	..	..	..	..
Skating—Ice	984	4.3	900	4.5	81	3.3	3	0.8
Table Tennis	318	1.4	308	1.5	10	0.4	..	..
Trips	182	0.8	178	0.9	4	0.2	..	..

47.3 per cent of the non-delinquents, and of 59.7 per cent of the official delinquents. Six of the small unofficial delinquent group, or 30 per cent, preferred club meetings to all other activities. This activity was chosen by 12.2 per cent of the non-delinquents and 7.7 per cent of the official delinquents. Craft activities were also popular with the non-delinquent group—almost 10 per cent of the children choosing these as their favorites.

During the winter season, most of the boys of Fuller Park attended only one type of recreation agency. Five hundred and fourteen, or 45.3 per cent, of these single-agency children participated only in the program of the Chicago Park District. About a third of these children, 32.3 per cent, were active only in the programs of private agencies.

The coming of the spring months brought a decline in the num-

TABLE 92

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,304 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WINTER, 1938-1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1304	100.0	1180	100.0	104	100.0	20	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Basket	55	4.2	52	4.4	2	1.9	1	5.0
Ball—Hand	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soccer	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Touch	44	3.4	35	3.0	9	8.6	..	..
Boxing	2	0.2	2	0.2	..	..	..	..
Checkers	27	2.1	26	2.2	1	1.0	..	..
Circle Games	13	1.0	12	1.0	1	1.0	..	..
Club Meetings	158	12.1	144	12.2	8	7.7	6	30.0
Cooking	8	0.6	6	0.5	2	1.9	..	..
Craft	115	8.8	111	9.4	2	1.9	2	10.0
Dancing—Social ..	13	1.0	12	1.0	1	1.0	..	..
Dancing—Other ..	58	4.4	50	4.2	7	6.7	1	5.0
Dramatics	9	0.7	9	0.8	..	..	..	..
Games Room	594	45.5	525	44.5	60	57.7	9	45.0
Gym. Activities ...	62	4.8	59	5.0	2	1.9	1	5.0
Hikes and Outings	3	0.2	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Horseshoes	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Music and Choral ..	6	0.4	6	0.5	..	..	..	..
Playground	35	2.7	34	2.9	1	1.0	..	..
Sewing	2	0.2	2	0.2	..	..	..	..
Skating—Ice	82	6.3	75	6.3	7	6.7	..	..
Table Tennis	8	0.6	7	0.6	1	1.0	..	..
Trips	6	0.4	6	0.5	..	..	..	..

ber of children participating in one type of agency only, and, as might have been expected, pleasant days saw each child broadening his interests and visiting agencies which were scattered throughout the community. Now only 418, or 34.2 per cent, were in the parks only, and 27.1 per cent in private agencies. On the other hand, with the expansion of spring programs, 242, or 19.8 per cent, visited more than one type of agency.

The number of children reported in recreation declined during the spring season, but the number of official delinquents in recreation rose to 109, or 31.4 per cent of the official delinquents in the area. The spring season found the great majority of Fuller Park children spending only a nominal amount of time in recreation. A fraction less than 59 per cent of the non-delinquent youths who took part in activities, and 53.2 per cent of the official delinquent group, spent less than 10 hours in supervised activity during the spring season, a rough average of three hours a month.

The proportion of children spending a great amount of time in recreation remained low, only one boy in ten spending more than 40 hours in supervised activity during the season.

TABLE 93

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,221 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, SPRING, 1938-1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1221	100.0	1090	100.0	109	100.0	22	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	712	58.3	642	58.9	58	53.2	12	54.5
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	285	23.4	251	23.0	27	24.8	7	31.9
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	103	8.4	88	8.1	12	11.0	3	13.6
40.0 hours and over	121	9.9	109	10.0	12	11.0	..	..

The warmer weather had its expected effect on the amount of time reported in the various activities. While 35.3 per cent of

TABLE 94

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,221 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SPRING, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	19867	100.0	17435	100.0	2180	100.0	252	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	32	0.2	32	0.2	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	828	4.2	787	4.5	41	1.9	..	..
Ball—Basket	872	4.4	752	4.2	118	5.4	2	0.8
Ball—Hand	54	0.3	36	0.2	18	0.8	..	..
Ball—Soft	2920	14.7	2517	14.4	375	17.2	28	11.1
Boxing	94	0.5	76	0.4	18	0.8	..	..
Checkers	8	0.0	8	0.0	..	..	..	..
Circle Games	99	0.5	93	0.5	6	0.3	..	..
Club Meetings	1535	7.7	1423	8.2	84	3.9	28	11.1
Cooking	108	0.5	93	0.5	15	0.6	..	..
Craft	4142	20.8	3689	21.2	398	18.3	55	21.8
Dancing—Social ..	139	0.7	112	0.7	24	1.0	3	1.2
Dancing—Other ..	409	2.0	356	2.1	45	2.1	8	3.2
Dramatics	55	0.3	55	0.3	..	..	..	..
Games Room	5441	27.4	4622	26.5	768	35.3	51	20.4
Gym. Activities ..	674	3.4	605	3.5	64	2.9	5	1.8
Hikes and Outings	15	0.1	11	0.1	4	0.2	..	..
Horseshoes	44	0.2	33	0.2	11	0.5	..	..
Marbles	61	0.3	38	0.2	10	0.5	13	5.0
Music and Choral.	547	2.7	494	2.8	44	2.0	9	3.6
Playground	1560	7.9	1381	8.0	129	5.9	50	20.0
Sewing	57	0.3	57	0.3	..	..	..	..
Table Tennis	157	0.8	151	0.9	6	0.3	..	..
Trips	16	0.1	14	0.1	2	0.1	..	..

the time of the official delinquents, and 27.4 per cent of the time of non-delinquent boys, was still reported as being spent in the games room and related activities, more than 18 per cent of the time of both groups was reported in softball and baseball. Craft activities continued in their popularity with more than one-fifth of the time of non-delinquents being spent in this activity. In contrast to the delinquent groups in the other areas, the official delinquent group spent approximately 18 per cent of its time in handicraft.

This high proportion of time spent in handicraft during the spring season is represented in the choice of favorite activities. A little less than 12 per cent of the official delinquent group preferred handicraft to all other activities, a figure only slightly less than the proportion of non-delinquents, 14.4 per cent, who preferred this activity.

Games room, however, remained the favorite of 35.4 per cent of the non-delinquents and 45 per cent of the official delinquents.

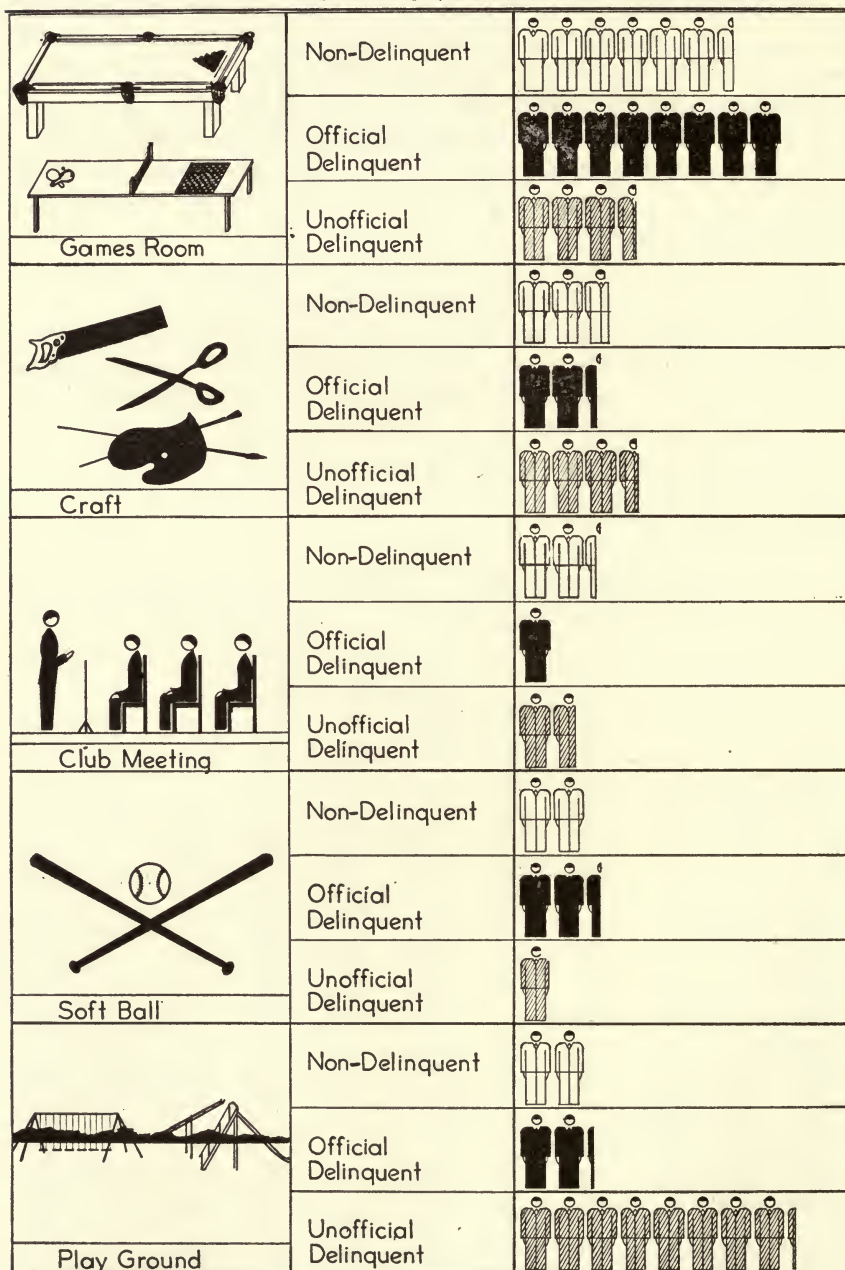
TABLE 95

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,221 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SPRING, 1938-1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1221	100.0	1090	100.0	109	100.0	22	100.0
Artercraft and Art..	2	0.2	2	0.2	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	23	1.9	22	2.0	1	0.9	..	..
Ball—Basket	35	2.9	32	2.9	3	2.8	..	..
Ball—Hand ...	9	0.6	6	0.6	3	2.8	..	..
Ball—Soft	131	10.7	117	10.7	13	11.9	1	4.5
Boxing	3	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.9	..	..
Circle Games	2	0.2	2	0.2	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings ...	133	10.9	125	11.5	6	5.5	2	9.1
Cooking	6	0.5	5	0.5	1	0.9	..	..
Craft	174	14.3	157	14.4	13	11.9	4	18.2
Dancing—Social ..	16	1.3	14	1.3	2	1.8	..	..
Dancing—Other ..	33	2.7	33	3.0	..	..	..	..
Dramatics	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Games Room	402	32.9	354	32.5	44	40.4	4	18.2
Gym. Activities ..	57	4.7	52	4.8	4	3.7	1	4.5
Hikes and Outings	1	0.1	..	..	1	0.9	..	..
Horseshoes	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Marbles	1	0.1	..	..	..	..	1	4.5
Music and Choral .	20	1.6	20	1.8	..	..	..	..
Playground	132	10.8	111	10.1	12	11.0	9	41.0
Sewing	2	0.2	2	0.2	..	..	..	..
Table Tennis	37	3.0	32	2.9	5	4.6	..	..

FIVE FAVORITE SUPERVISED ACTIVITIES OF BOYS, FULLER PARK

SPRING, 1939



WPA 30285

Figure 34

Each figure=5%

Club meetings, softball, and playground were also popular with the non-delinquents. The latter two activities but not the first were also among the marked favorites of the official delinquents.

In the summer season, both the number of boys in supervised recreation and the time spent in such activity rose considerably. Less than one-fourth of the children in the recreation program spent less than 10 hours in activity during the season, and, approximately, one boy in every three was active for more than 40 hours.

TABLE 96

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,731 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY,
SUMMER, 1938

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1731	100.0	1593	100.0	108	100.0	30	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ..	394	22.8	364	22.9	25	23.1	5	16.7
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	441	25.5	405	25.4	33	30.6	3	10.0
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	258	14.9	239	15.0	15	13.9	4	13.3
40.0 hours and over	638	36.8	585	36.7	35	32.4	18	60.0

The great bulk of the rise in the number of children in activity was absorbed by the non-delinquent group. These newcomers to supervised recreation were particularly to be found in swimming at Fuller Park, and almost half of the boys reported in recreation during the summer were participants at this agency only.

An analysis, however, of the time spent in recreation showed approximately 19 per cent of the time of both non-delinquents and official delinquents reported in swimming. Softball and baseball accounted for 48.5 per cent of the time of non-delinquents and 54.2 per cent of the time of official delinquents. Playground activities, including horseshoes, were also responsible for a considerable part of the time reported, and both official delinquents and non-delinquents spent more than 5 per cent of their time in craft.

This increase in playground activities during the summer was a function, to some extent, of the large number of supervised playlots which were operated as part of the community recreation program.

TABLE 97

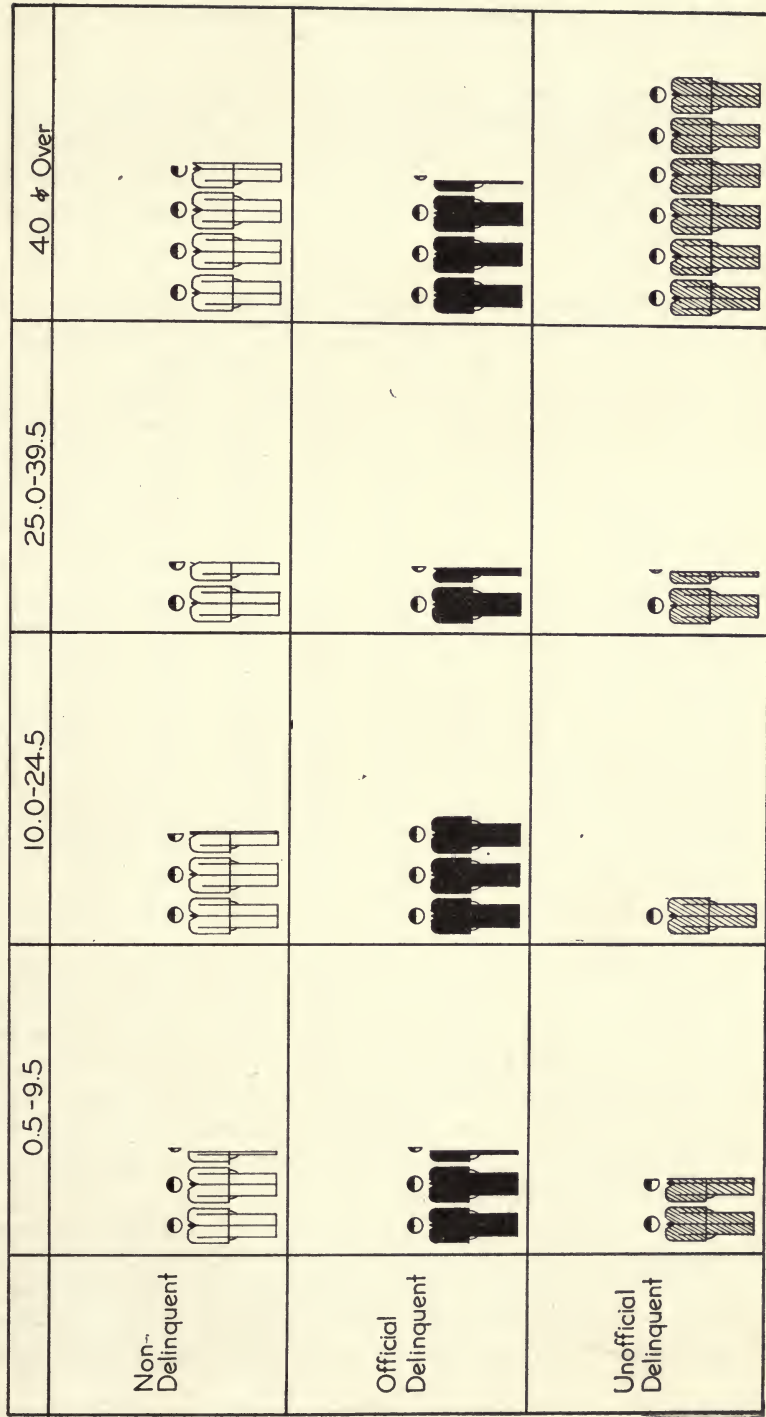
DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,731 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SUMMER, 1938

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	83521	100.0	76176	100.0	5130	100.0	2215	100.0
Artercraft and Art.	199	0.2	168	0.2	31	0.6	..	..
Badminton	103	0.1	103	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	1695	2.0	1578	2.1	35	0.7	82	3.7
Ball—Basket	315	0.4	226	0.3	89	1.7	..	..
Ball—Foot	128	0.2	89	0.1	39	0.8	..	..
Ball—Hand	132	0.2	125	0.2	7	0.1	..	..
Ball—Soccer	164	0.2	109	0.1	55	1.1	..	..
Ball—Soft	39588	47.5	35329	46.4	2739	53.5	1520	68.7
Checkers	291	0.3	275	0.4	16	0.3	..	..
Club Meetings	75	0.1	66	0.1	5	0.1	4	0.2
Cooking	98	0.1	98	0.1	..	..	..	..
Craft	4557	5.5	4231	5.5	293	5.7	33	1.5
Dancing—Other ..	13	0.0	13	0.0	..	..	..	..
Dramatics	53	0.1	53	0.1	..	..	..	..
Games Room	229	0.3	203	0.3	26	0.5	..	..
Hikes and Outings.	1059	1.2	1025	1.3	18	0.3	16	0.7
Horseshoes	5848	7.0	5553	7.3	216	4.2	79	3.5
Music and Choral .	424	0.5	424	0.6	..	..	..	..
Playground	11191	13.4	10603	13.9	489	9.5	99	4.5
Swimming	15913	19.0	14537	19.1	1004	19.6	372	16.8
Tennis	1051	1.2	985	1.3	58	1.1	8	0.3
Trips	395	0.5	383	0.5	10	0.2	2	0.1

The distribution of favorite activities shows the influence of the season very clearly. Slightly more than one-fourth of the non-delinquents and more than one-third of the official delinquents preferred swimming to all other activities. This activity was second in popularity to softball and baseball, which were the favorites of 34.6 per cent of the non-delinquents and 37 per cent of the official delinquents. Playground activities were preferred by 20.9 per cent of the non-delinquents and by 12 per cent of the official delinquents. In spite of the warm weather, however, more than five per cent of both the delinquent and non-delinquent groups continued to choose craft activities as their favorites.

In general, in spite of certain minor differences, the pattern of recreational activity of the boys of Fuller Park differed only slightly from the recreational habits of the boys of the other areas with higher than average delinquency rates. One important variation between Fuller Park and the other areas appeared in

NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION, FULLER PARK, BOYS, SUMMER, 1938



WPA 30285

Each figure=10%

Figure 35

the interest shown by delinquents in craft activities. This was unusual but seemed to be in keeping with the general recreational life of the community since the non-delinquents of the area were also more interested in crafts than were the boys of other areas. Club meetings were also popular with the non-delinquent group.

TABLE 98

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,731 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SUMMER, 1938

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1731	100.0	1593	100.0	108	100.0	30	100.0
Artercraft and Art..	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	44	2.6	42	2.6	..	..	2	6.7
Ball—Basket	6	0.3	4	0.3	2	1.9	..	..
Ball—Foot	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.9	..	..
Ball—Hand	4	0.2	4	0.3	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soccer	4	0.2	3	0.2	1	0.9	..	..
Ball—Soft	568	32.8	511	32.0	40	37.0	17	56.7
Checkers	5	0.3	4	0.3	1	0.9	..	..
Club Meetings	3	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.9	..	..
Cooking	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Craft	92	5.3	86	5.3	6	5.6	..	..
Games Room	5	0.3	5	0.3	..	..	..	..
Hikes and Outings	17	1.0	17	1.1	..	..	..	..
Horseshoes	52	3.0	50	3.1	2	1.9	..	..
Music and Choral	17	1.0	17	1.1	..	..	..	..
Playground	348	20.1	334	20.9	13	12.0	1	3.3
Swimming	502	29.0	455	28.6	37	34.3	10	33.3
Tennis	50	2.9	47	3.0	3	2.8	..	..
Trips	9	0.5	8	0.5	1	0.9	..	..

The differences between Fuller Park and the other areas may also be noted in Table 99, which gives the total time spent in recreation activity during the year. Only 11 per cent of the total time of non-delinquents was spent in the games room, in spite of the popularity of this activity during the winter and spring seasons. Softball was responsible for most of the time reported for this group, as well as for most of the time reported for official and unofficial delinquents.

While most of the boys of Fuller Park appeared in supervised recreation during the year, in any season only about 50 per cent of the boy-population took part in recreational activities. Most of these boys spent only a small amount of time in supervised play, and, in Fuller Park, as in the other areas with higher than

TABLE 99

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 2,386 BOYS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	159863	100.0	144194	100.0	12080	100.0	3589	100.0
Artcraft and Art	279	0.2	248	0.2	31	0.3	..	..
Badminton	299	0.2	299	0.2	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	2538	1.6	2380	1.7	76	0.6	82	2.3
Ball—Basket	3460	2.2	2860	2.0	571	4.7	29	0.8
Ball—Foot	250	0.2	209	0.1	41	0.3	..	..
Ball—Hand	449	0.3	360	0.2	85	0.7	4	0.1
Ball—Soccer	194	0.1	138	0.1	56	0.5	..	..
Ball—Soft	45975	28.8	40757	28.3	3448	28.5	1770	49.3
Ball—Touch	10771	6.7	9886	6.9	650	5.4	235	6.5
Ball—Volley	136	0.1	136	0.1	..	..	..	..
Boxing	298	0.2	241	0.2	57	0.5	..	..
Checkers	971	0.6	938	0.7	33	0.3	..	..
Circle Games	385	0.2	345	0.2	27	0.2	13	0.4
Club Meetings ...	5670	3.5	5148	3.6	370	3.1	152	4.2
Cooking	686	0.4	611	0.4	75	0.6	..	..
Craft	15405	9.6	14167	9.8	1061	8.8	177	4.9
Dancing—Social .	425	0.3	372	0.3	50	0.4	3	0.1
Dancing—Other .	1363	0.8	1166	0.8	172	1.4	25	0.7
Dramatics	551	0.3	501	0.3	47	0.4	3	0.1
Games Room	18576	11.6	15830	11.0	2419	20.0	327	9.1
Gym. Activities .	2341	1.5	2068	1.4	228	1.9	45	1.3
Hikes and Outings	1187	0.7	1149	0.8	22	0.2	16	0.4
Horseshoes	10086	6.3	9413	6.5	539	4.5	134	3.7
Marbles	61	0.0	38	0.0	10	0.1	13	0.4
Music and Choral.	1212	0.8	1148	0.8	55	0.4	9	0.2
Playground	16835	10.5	15891	11.0	777	6.4	167	4.7
Sewing	87	0.1	87	0.1	..	..	..	..
Skating—Ice	984	0.6	900	0.6	81	0.7	3	0.1
Swimming*	15913	10.0	14537	10.1	1004	8.3	372	10.4
Table Tennis	648	0.4	627	0.4	21	0.2	..	..
Tennis	1235	0.8	1169	0.8	58	0.5	8	0.2
Trips	593	0.4	575	0.4	16	0.1	2	0.1

*Swimming was reported from one location in this area.

average delinquency rates, many delinquents as well as non-delinquents were particularly active in the games room.

The boys of Fuller Park, like the boys of the other high-delinquency-rate areas were regular movie-goers, and, similarly, they found the crime programs of the radio, particularly "Gang Busters," especially appealing.

RECREATION ACTIVITIES OF GIRLS

Similar to the reports made for boys, the Fuller Park Area had the highest proportion of girls in supervised recreation during the year of any of the five areas studied. Three-fourths of the girls of the area were participants in some type of activity, and, as might be expected, this high participation in supervised play was reflected in the surveys made of natural play groups. The survey of girls' activities made in August, 1938, found nearly three-fifths of the girls of the area engaged in play under supervision. One hundred and thirty-four of these girls, or 19.7 per cent of the total number reported in activities, were in sewing classes. In spite of the summer weather, 108 girls, reported under "Other Activities," were in the games room.

TABLE 100
PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN SUPERVISED AND
UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
AUGUST 9, 1938, 2:00 TO 3:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	GIRLS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number	Per Cent	
Total	682	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	392	57.5	
Active Games	78		11.4
Games with Ball	10		1.5
General Street Play .....	..		..
Spectators and Loiterers .....	..		..
Other Activities	304		44.6
Natural Play Groups	290	42.5	
Active Games	7		1.0
Games with Ball	57		8.4
General Street Play	107		15.7
Spectators and Loiterers	50		7.3
Other Activities	69		10.1

In the fall survey, almost two-thirds of the 780 girls reported were in supervised groups. Fifty-seven of these girls were on a playground, 39 were playing volley ball, 37 were in a musical group, and 92 were sewing.

In the survey made in March, however, the girls of Fuller Park, like their brothers, were busy in the street. Only 18.6 per cent of the children reported were under supervision. Rope jumping and roller skating were extremely popular street activities. Ninety-six girls were reported as engaged in the former activity, and 140 in the latter. Only six spectators were reported, an unusually low figure. Of the 78 girls under supervision, 27 were sewing.

TABLE 101

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
OCTOBER 11, 1938, 3:30 TO 5:30 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	GIRLS IN ACTIVITY	
	Number	Per Cent
Total	780	100.0
Supervised Groups	493	63.2
Active Games	105	13.4
Games with Ball	53	6.8
General Street Play	38	4.9
Spectators and Loiterers .....	..	..
Other Activities	297	38.1
Natural Play Groups	287	36.8
Active Games	25	3.2
Games with Ball	53	6.8
General Street Play	60	7.7
Spectators and Loiterers	36	4.6
Other Activities	113	14.5

Not only did the play habits of Fuller Park girls seem to differ from the girls of the other areas with higher than average delinquency rates, but the movie-going habits of the children of this area also differed. In a survey of the movies attended by 383 seventh- and eighth-grade children, 92 girls, or 24 per cent reported that they had not been to the movies during the previous week. The average number of movies attended by the girls of Fuller Park was 1.2 per week. This figure would undoubtedly have been lower without the four weekly movie visits reported by ten of the children studied.

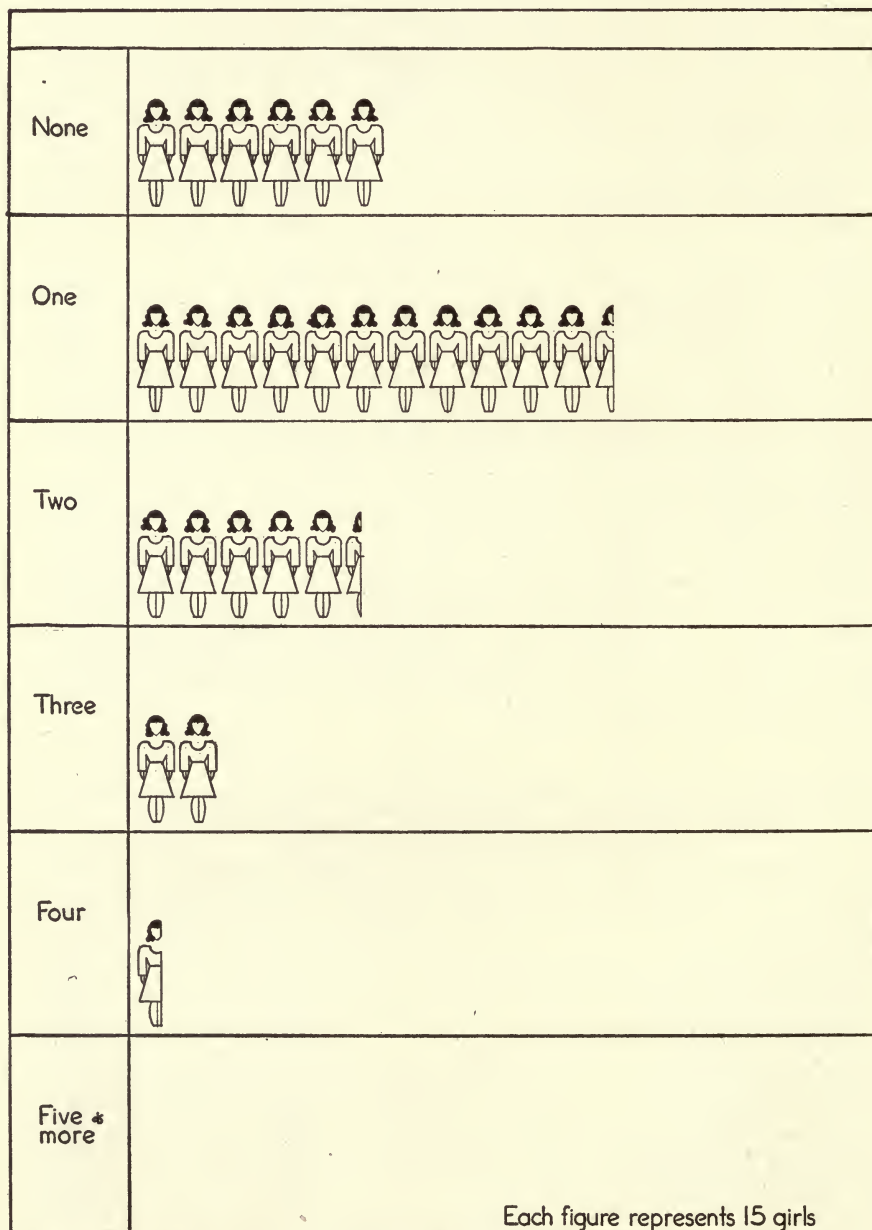
TABLE 102

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
MARCH 21, 1939, 3:30 TO 5:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	GIRLS IN ACTIVITY	
	Number	Per Cent
Total	420	100.0
Supervised Groups	78	18.6
Active Games	11	2.6
Games with Ball .....	..	..
General Street Play	25	6.0
Spectators and Loiterers .....	..	..
Other Activities	42	10.0
Natural Play Groups	342	81.4
Active Games	16	3.8
Games with Ball	36	8.5
General Street Play	130	31.0
Spectators and Loiterers	6	1.4
Other Activities	154	36.7

MOVIES ATTENDED WEEKLY BY SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADE GIRLS,

FULLER PARK, 1939



The girls of Fuller Park, unlike the area's boys, preferred comedians and variety hours to all other types of radio programs. Crime and mystery programs were next popular, and, then, children's features which received 14.1 per cent of the votes cast. This was a higher rating than "Children's Features" received from the girls of any of the other areas.

TABLE 103

DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 384 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE GIRLS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

TYPE OF PROGRAM	Weighted Score*	Per Cent
Total	2304	100.0
Children's Features	325	14.1
Comedians and Variety Hours	582	25.2
Crime and Mystery	403	17.5
Educational Programs	39	1.7
Human Interest Stories and Features	235	10.2
Classical Music	44	1.9
Folk Music	18	0.8
Popular Music	161	7.0
Plays and Theatres	290	12.6
News Programs	22	1.0
Quiz Programs	43	1.8
Sports Broadcasts	11	0.5
Unknown	131	5.7

*See First Footnote to Table 8.

When individual programs were analyzed, however, "Gang Busters," a crime feature, was the most popular program. The "Lux Radio Theatre" was next popular, and a children's feature "Orphan Annie" was fifth in popularity. While "Human Interest" stories were well-liked in Fuller Park, 10 per cent of the

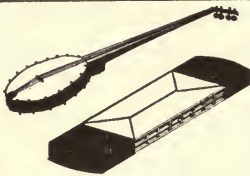










TABLE 104

TEN FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 384 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE GIRLS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

NAME OF PROGRAM	Number of Choices
Total	472
Gang Busters	87
Lux Radio Theatre	78
The Lone Ranger	61
Eddie Cantor	48
Orphan Annie	47
Chase and Sanborn Hour	37
Kay Kyser's Orchestra	33
Jello Program	30
First Nighter	29
Big Town	22
Total Possible Choices	1152

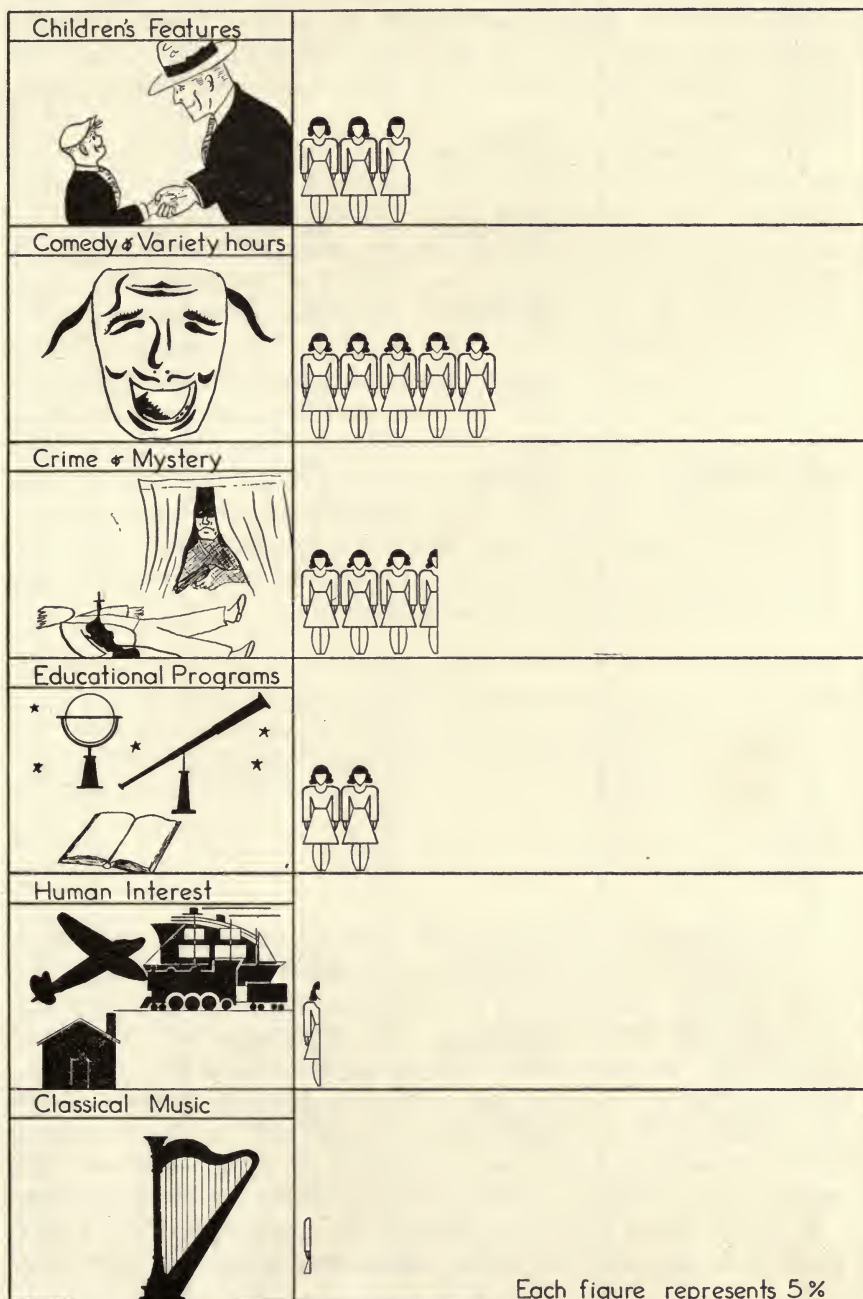
FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS GRADE GIRLS,

19

<p>Folk Music</p> 	
<p>Popular Music</p> 	
<p>Stage and Theatre</p> 	
<p>News Broadcast</p> 	
<p>Quiz Program</p> 	
<p>Sports</p> 	

OF SEVENTH AND EIGHTH FULLER PARK

39



Each figure represents 5%

children choosing them as their favorite, no single "Human Interest" program appeared among the ten most popular programs. In the main, the girls of Fuller Park preferred radio programs which were similar to those of the girls of the other areas of high delinquency rates.

The attendance of Fuller Park girls in supervised recreation differed both from the girls of the other high delinquency rate areas and from the boys of Fuller Park. While 73.7 per cent of the girls of Fuller Park appeared in supervised recreation activities during the year period, only a third of the girls of the area were active during each season, except in the summer season, when the attendance rose to 56.7 per cent of the area population.

This low seasonal representation coupled with the high proportion of girls in the area who took part in recreation during the year, indicated that most of the girls of Fuller Park, like their brothers, were active in leisure-time activity for only a few-months period. The rise in the number of girls in recreation during the summer was undoubtedly due to supervised swimming at the public park, which attracted many children who ordinarily did not participate in the regular program.

TABLE 105

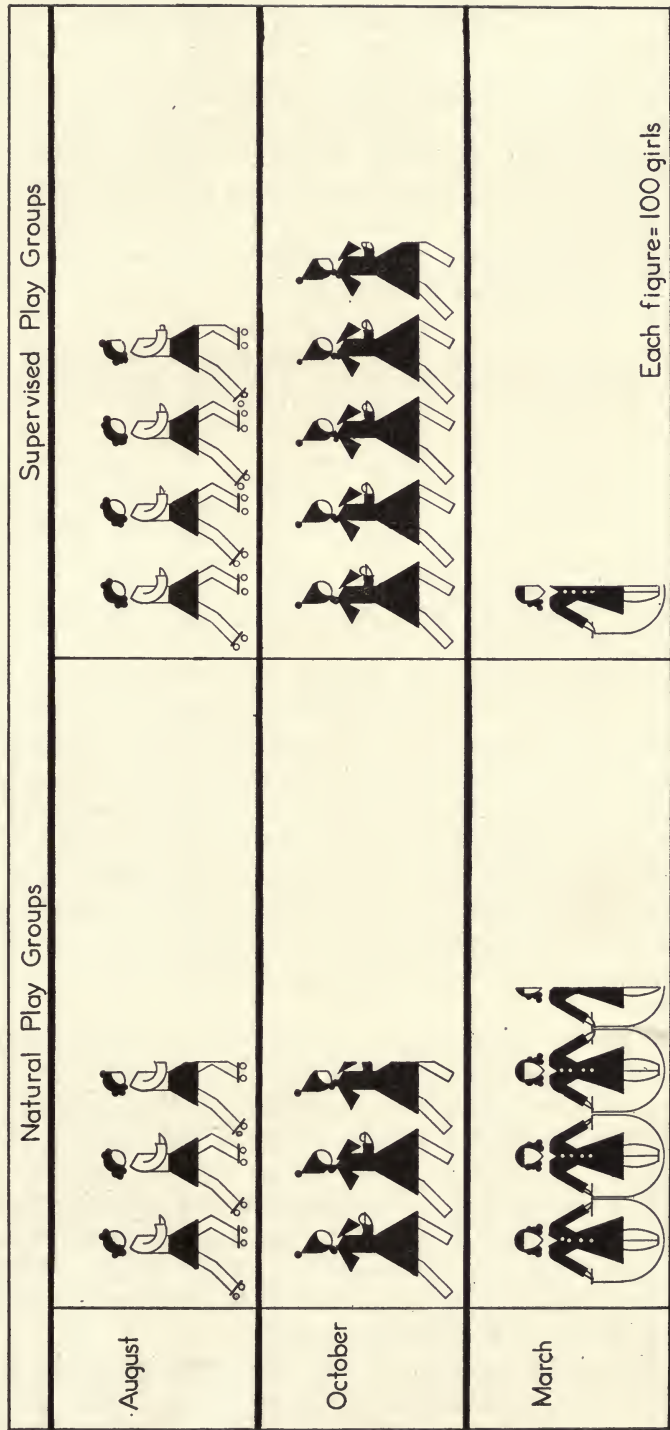
PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

SEASON	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Autumn	2246	761	33.9
Winter	2246	815	36.3
Spring	2246	761	33.9
Summer	2246	1274	56.7

Seven hundred and forty-nine girls of those who took part in recreation during the summer season participated only in the Park District program and an additional 48 girls were active in both the Park District and other community agencies. The Park District did not have this strong an appeal during the other seasons of the year. In both the autumn and winter seasons, about half of the girls of the area participated only in the programs of private agencies, although, in the spring, agencies whose programs were primarily outdoors were slightly better patronized.

In every season except the summer, about one-half of the Fuller Park girls who participated in supervised recreation spent less

NUMBER OF GIRLS IN NATURAL AND SUPERVISED PLAY GROUPS, FULLER PARK, 1938- 1939



WPA 30285

Figure 38

than 10 hours in such activity during the complete season. In the summer season, only one-fourth of the girls in supervised recreation spent less than 10 hours in such activity and almost 35 per cent of the girls in recreation were active for periods of 40 hours and more. This was a rise over any of the other seasons reported where, on the average, only one girl in seven spent more than 40 hours in recreation.

TABLE 106

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,655 GIRLS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY,
DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	SEASON							
	Autumn		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	761	100.0	815	100.0	761	100.0	1274	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	374	49.2	416	51.0	378	49.7	330	25.9
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	199	26.1	215	26.4	194	25.5	288	22.6
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	66	8.7	85	10.4	80	10.5	212	16.6
40.0 hours and over	122	16.0	99	12.2	109	14.3	444	34.9

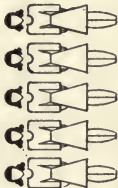



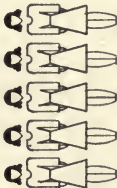



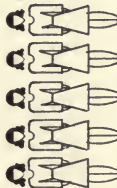







The girls of Fuller Park spent their time in a variety of activities. In this, they were unlike the girls of the other high delinquency rate areas who concentrated their attendance in the games room. During the autumn season, 24.3 per cent of the time reported in activities was spent in the playground, 15.3 per cent in sewing, and 13.6 per cent in volley ball. With the coming of winter, playground activities appeared to be less important. However, 17.8 per cent of the time reported in activities was still spent in sewing, although a considerable amount of time was being reported in club meetings, folk dancing, and in the games room.

With the spring, only 10 per cent of 14,514 hours spent in activities was reported from the games room. Sewing was responsible for 12.4 per cent of the total time spent in activities, club meetings for 17.3 per cent, and folk dancing for 11.4 per cent.

With the influx of several hundred new participants into supervised recreation during the summer months, the total hours spent in supervised play rose to 46,671. The average number of hours in recreation increased from 19 in the spring to a high figure of 36.6 hours for the summer season.

Almost 41 per cent of the time reported under supervision

NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION BY GIRLS, FULLER PARK, 1938 - 1939

	0.5-9.5	10.0-24.5	25.0-39.5	40 & over
Autumn				
Winter				
Spring				
Summer				 Each figure= 10%

was spent in swimming. Playground was the only other outdoor activity with a large number of attendances, 21 per cent of the time spent in recreation being reported in this activity. Sewing was the only indoor activity of any consequence.

The high figures for playground in all seasons in Fuller Park should be interpreted as "Playground Activities and Spectators"

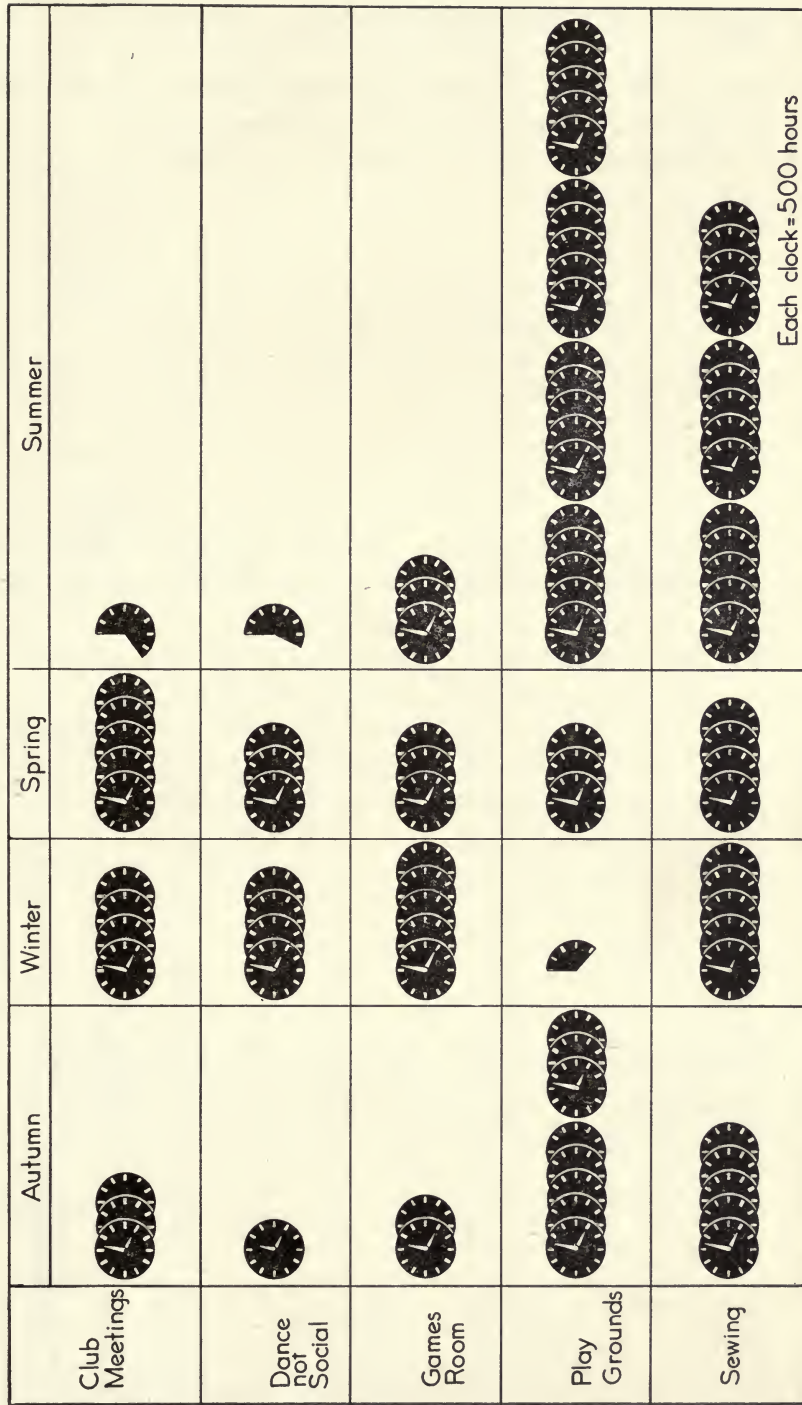
TABLE 107

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,655 GIRLS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	SEASON									
	All Seasons		Autumn		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	91562	100.0	15638	100.0	14739	100.0	14514	100.0	46671	100.0
Artercraft&Art	2077	2.3	836	5.3	241	1.6	384	2.7	616	1.3
Badminton	227	0.2	123	0.8	..	..	..	..	104	0.2
Ball—Base	78	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	0.2
Ball—Basket.	22	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	0.0
Ball—Foot	20	0.0	4	0.0	..	..	..	..	16	0.0
Ball—Hand..	3	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0.0
Ball—Soccer.	11	0.0	..	..	11	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft ..	2743	3.0	299	2.0	..	..	548	3.8	1896	4.1
Ball—Touch.	2	0.0	2	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ball—Volley.	2508	2.7	2121	13.6	99	0.7	163	1.1	125	0.3
Circle Games.	906	1.0	147	0.9	278	1.9	277	1.8	204	0.4
Club Meetings	6533	7.1	1492	9.5	2215	15.0	2507	17.3	319	0.7
Cooking	1056	1.1	214	1.4	440	3.0	227	1.6	175	0.4
Craft	4287	4.7	1170	7.5	1334	9.1	1129	7.8	654	1.4
Dancing—										
Social	620	0.7	49	0.3	154	1.0	403	2.8	14	0.0
Dancing—										
Other	4460	4.9	630	4.0	1888	12.8	1661	11.4	281	0.6
Dramatics ..	2005	2.2	155	1.0	901	6.1	588	4.1	361	0.8
Games Room.	6386	7.0	976	6.3	2387	16.2	1451	10.0	1572	3.4
Gymnasium										
Activities .	1699	1.9	142	0.9	283	1.9	431	3.0	843	1.8
Hikes and										
Outings ..	2083	2.3	240	1.5	136	0.9	98	0.6	1609	3.5
Horseshoes	124	0.1	42	0.3	..	..	..	..	82	0.2
Marbles	6	0.0	..	..	..	..	6	0.0	..	..
Music&Choral	3812	4.2	581	3.7	939	6.4	1262	8.7	1030	2.2
Playground .	14917	16.3	3802	24.3	186	1.3	1143	7.9	9786	21.0
Sewing	13592	12.9	2395	15.3	2625	17.8	1801	12.4	6771	14.5
Skating—Ice	508	2.5	..	..	508	3.4	..	..	..	..
Skating—										
Roller	3	0.0	..	..	..	..	3	0.0	..	..
Swimming*	19007	20.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	19007	40.7
Table Tennis	65	0.1	..	..	..	..	51	0.4	14	0.0
Tennis	254	0.3	..	..	..	..	10	0.1	244	0.5
Track & Field	66	0.1	..	..	..	..	64	0.4	2	0.0
Trips	1482	1.6	218	1.4	114	0.8	307	2.1	843	1.8

*Swimming reported from one location in this area.

HOURS SPENT IN FIVE ACTIVITIES BY GIRLS, FULLER PARK, 1938-1939



since no sharp distinction was drawn between these two categories in the attendance reports from this district.

An analysis of the favorite activities of Fuller Park girls found that the girls of this area not only differ from the boys of the district in their choice of activities but they also differ from the girls of the other areas of higher than average delinquency rates. In the autumn, sewing was the favorite activity of 18.3 per cent of the Fuller Park girls. It was closely followed by playground, which was preferred by 16.3 per cent of the girls of the district and by club meetings, which were the favorite of 13 per cent.

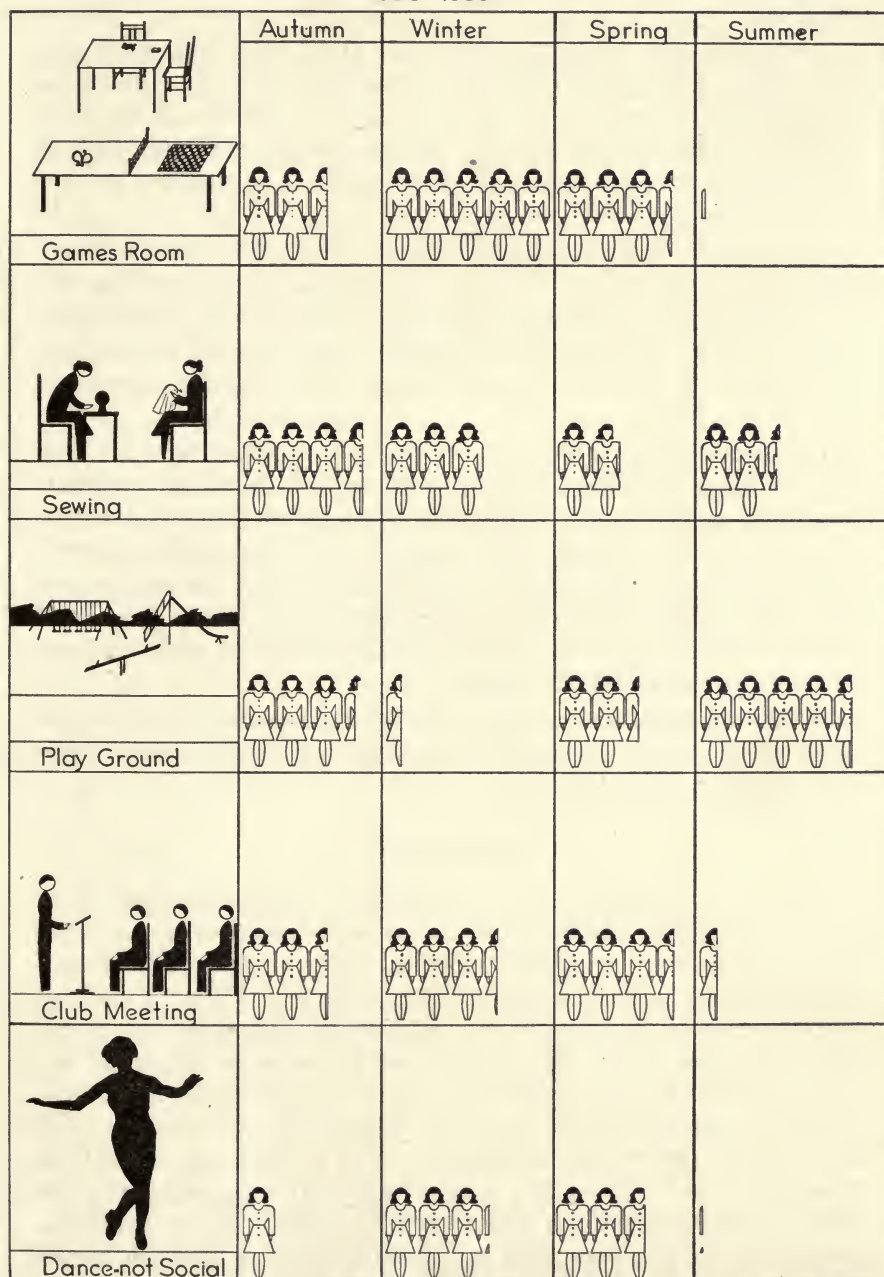
During the winter, games room succeeded sewing as the most popular activity in Fuller Park, one girl of every four in recreation preferring this activity to all others. Sewing, however, was still preferred by 14.9 per cent of the girls of the area. Club meetings and folk dancing were also popular. In the spring, club meetings were the most popular activity, closely followed

TABLE 108
FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,655 GIRLS IN THE FULLER PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	SEASON							
	Autumn		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	761	100.0	815	100.0	761	100.0	1274	100.0
Artaft and Art..	54	7.1	3	0.4	8	1.0	16	1.2
Badminton	1	0.1	..	..	..	..	1	0.1
Ball—Basket .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.1
Ball—Soft	22	2.9	..	..	43	5.7	76	5.9
Ball—Volley	41	5.4	14	1.7	11	1.4	4	0.3
Circle Games	4	0.5	4	0.5	7	0.9	2	0.2
Club Meetings ...	99	13.0	137	16.8	134	17.6	37	2.9
Cooking	17	2.2	19	2.3	11	1.4	4	0.3
Craft	59	7.8	41	5.0	32	4.2	14	1.1
Dancing—Social ..	..	..	11	1.4	35	4.6	..	..
Dancing—Other ..	38	5.0	129	15.8	105	13.8	6	0.5
Dramatics	3	0.4	22	2.7	15	2.0	4	0.3
Games Room	97	12.7	202	24.8	128	16.8	10	0.8
Gym. Activities ..	18	2.4	13	1.6	13	1.7	6	0.5
Hikes and Outings	4	0.5	3	0.4	3	0.4	34	2.6
Horseshoes	3	0.4	..	..	..	..	2	0.2
Music and Choral.	33	4.3	37	4.5	39	5.1	14	1.1
Playground	124	16.3	20	2.5	88	11.6	294	23.1
Sewing	139	18.3	121	14.9	70	9.2	143	11.2
Skating—Ice .....	..	..	37	4.5	..	..	..	..
Swimming .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	582	45.7
Table Tennis .....	..	..	..	..	3	0.4	1	0.1
Tennis .....	..	..	..	..	2	0.3	15	1.2
Track and Field ..	..	..	..	..	9	1.2	..	..
Trips	5	0.7	2	0.2	5	0.7	8	0.6

FIVE FAVORITE SUPERVISED ACTIVITIES OF GIRLS, FULLER PARK

1938 - 1939



by games room, while sewing received its lowest popularity ranking.

In the summer, almost half of the girls who participated in recreation preferred swimming. Indeed, this activity and "Playground" were the favorites of more than two-thirds of the girls of Fuller Park. In spite of the warm weather, 11.2 per cent of the girls in recreation, or 143 girls, continued to choose sewing as their favorite activity.

In the main, the recreational habits of the girls at Fuller Park differed not only from the boys of the area, but also from the girls of the other high delinquency rate areas. Of all the areas studied, Fuller Park had the highest proportion of its girls in recreation. Most girls, however, spent only a small amount of time in activity.

The greatest amount of time during the year period was spent in swimming, although sewing, playground, and club meetings were also well attended. The total amount of time spent in the games room was small, although this ranked as the favorite activity of the winter season. Unlike the girls of the other areas with high delinquency rates, Fuller Park girls were interested in clubs, craft activities, and in sewing, an activity which was almost unknown in the other areas.

Fuller Park girls seemed to attend less movies than did the girls of the other districts. Like these others, however, they were regular radio listeners.

SUMMARY

The recreation habits of the children of the Fuller Park Area have shown certain definite variations from the other areas which have higher than average delinquency rates. Perhaps these differences may be a reflection of the fact that Fuller Park has had a well-planned, organized, and integrated community recreation program, which has endeavored to make its influence felt by all parts of the community. This recreation program was largely responsible for the high proportion of children who took part in supervised recreation. Over 90 per cent of the boys of the area and almost 75 per cent of the girls appeared at some time during the year on supervised locations. The representation for girls was especially significant, for it was much larger

than the participation reported for girls in any other area. Nevertheless, when these figures were analyzed by seasons, it appeared that, in spite of the large total representation, only about 50 per cent of the child-population appeared in supervised play. Individually these children, like those in the other high delinquency rate areas, spent short periods of time in recreation agencies. On the three days on which street surveys were made, however, there was a higher proportion of children in Fuller Park than in the other high-delinquency rate areas who were reported in supervised play.

Though games room was very popular with all groups of boys, when the amount of time spent during the year in various activities was analyzed, it was found that softball led the list and games room shared a less popular place along with playground, swimming, craft, and horseshoes. The delinquents in this area, in contrast to all other areas, showed a definite interest in craft activities and participated regularly in this activity.

The girls' activities also merit special attention. Whereas the girls of the other areas studied were apparently more interested in games room and active competitive games such as softball, the girls of Fuller Park tended to prefer the more strictly feminine activities. It is likely that these preferences are in some measure a function of the facilities available, and, thus, it appears that the Fuller Park area offered a type of girls' activity program which differed from that of the other areas studied.

CHAPTER VI

Near West Side

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEAR WEST SIDE

Stretching westward from the Chicago River to Ashland Avenue, and lying between Van Buren Street on the north and 16th Street on the south, there may be found the greater part of one of Chicago's most interesting communities—the Near West Side. The district studied here begins at the fringes of the near Loop factory district on the east and ends in a deteriorated residential section on the west. The north end of this section of the Near West Side is primarily a rooming house district; the far south end of the district merges with the Chicago produce market. This territory is divided in two by Roosevelt Road, and between Roosevelt Road and 16th Street there is a different type of settlement than in the northern section.

Within the Near West Side are the site of the beginning of the Chicago fire, the old "Ghetto" with its Maxwell Street pushcart market, the pioneer settlement house—Hull House, and one of the first of the federal housing projects—the Jane Addams Houses.

This part of the Near West Side has been an area of first settlement for almost every immigrant group which has come into Chicago, and survivors of all of these groups, even the very earliest, still live in small cultural islands side by side with the latest comers to the district. The Near West Side is now primarily Italian, although it has sections which are solidly Negro or Mexican. A small Polish settlement occupies the neighborhood in which the Chicago fire began. There are also a Dutch settlement in this district and a thriving Greek community.

Although recreation agencies may be found within brief walking distance of almost every Near West Side corner, the streets of the district are always crowded with children who carry on their play activities on porches, sidewalks, or in the thoroughfares. In addition, a number of vacant lots and alleys in this community have been taken over by the juvenile population and serve as the headquarters for various groups of children.

The Near West Side has a long tradition of juvenile delinquency, and certain parts of the community have the highest delinquency rates of any section of Chicago.

COMPOSITION OF THE CHILD POPULATION

This survey of recreation and delinquency began in the Near West Side community on June 1, 1938. At that time, 4,782 boys and 4,260 girls were living within the boundaries of the community.¹ Of these boys, 672, or 14.1 per cent, had records as

TABLE 109

PROPORTION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF TEN AND SEVENTEEN YEARS, LIVING IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, JUNE, 1938

SEX	Number in Area	Official Delinquent	Per Cent Official	Unofficial Delinquent	Per Cent Unofficial
Boys	4782	672*	14.1	72	1.5
Girls	4260	75	1.8	22	0.5

*The children committed to institutions and, therefore, not in the area at the time of the study have been omitted. However, no field checks have been made of other delinquent children not in recreation in order to determine whether these children were still in the area.

The number of unofficial delinquents reported by agency personnel in this area is undoubtedly an under-estimation, since other students of this district (for example, Peter R. Scalise) claim it has as many unofficial delinquents as official delinquents.

official delinquents, and, while only 72 unofficial delinquents were reported by the personnel of the cooperating agencies, estimates of the number of unofficial boy delinquents living in the near West Side area ranged as high as 14 per cent of the population. Only 1.8 per cent of the girls of the area were reported as official delinquents, and almost no reports were made in regard to girl delinquents not apprehended by the police.²

¹ Estimates based on adjustments of population figures reported in Newcomb and Lang, *op. cit.*

² Data on delinquency furnished by Anthony Sorrentino and Henry D. McKay of the Institute for Juvenile Research.

TYPES OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

As has been mentioned, the Near West Side had a large number of recreation agencies, most of which cooperated in this study. These cooperating agencies include three parks: Sheridan, Stanford, and Vernon; and ten private agencies: Chase House, Guardian Angel Church, Hull House, the Jane Addams Housing Project, Maxwell Street Y.M.C.A., Off-The-Street Club, the Old Town Branch of the Chicago Boys' Club, St. Wenceslaus Church, and the C.Y.O. West Side Community Center. In addition, two recreational agencies which were sponsored primarily by the community, Taymor Community Club, and Eleventh and Sholto Club, took part in the survey.

There were a large number of vacant lots in the Near West Side, many of which were in the center of the community and were used regularly as play spaces by the children. Some of these lots were supervised by recreation agencies during the summer season; others were totally unsupervised. An effort was made to secure an analysis of the attendance at a number of the more popular lots during the periods when they were unsupervised. Included in this special study were the Dante School Yard, the Goodrich School Yard, the Jefferson School Yard, the Riis School Yard, and the lot at Thirteenth and Hastings Street. Any reference to these unsupervised play lots will be presented separately from the material dealing with supervised recreation.

This survey of recreation and delinquency on the Near West Side began recording boys' attendance on July 1, 1938, and continued until August 31, 1939. The work with girls began on December 1, 1938, and continued until August 31, 1939.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE STUDY

During the period in which this survey was made, 3,960 ten-to-seventeen-year-old West Side boys or 82.8 per cent of the boy-population of the area, and 1,705 ten- to seventeen-year-old girls or 40 per cent of the area's girl-population took part in supervised recreation activity.

Of these boys, 3,597 were non-delinquents, 295 official delinquents, and 68 unofficial delinquents. Of the 3,597 non-delinquents 712 were ten years old; 529, eleven; 521, twelve; 468, thirteen; 468, fourteen; 353, fifteen; 299, sixteen; and 247, seventeen. Of the 295 official delinquents, 16 were 10 years old;

RECREATION AGENCIES OF THE WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, 1938

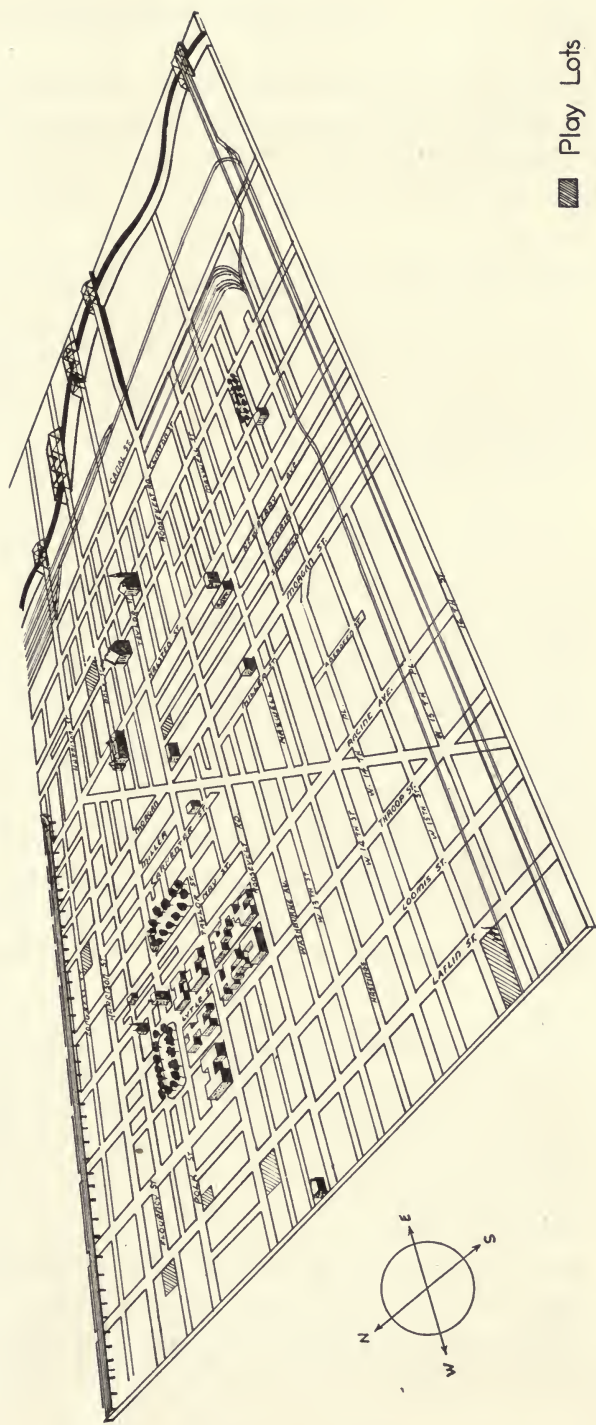


Figure 42

21, eleven; 33, twelve; 43, thirteen; 47, fourteen; 42, fifteen; 56, sixteen; and 37, seventeen. Of the 68 unofficial delinquents, 12 were ten years old; 7, eleven; 13, twelve; 9, thirteen; 8, fourteen; 11, fifteen; 7, sixteen; and 1, seventeen.

TABLE 110

PROPORTION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS ACTIVE IN RECREATION
IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	4782*	3960	82.8
Non-Delinquent	4038	3597	89.1
Official Delinquent	672	295	43.9
Unofficial Delinquent	72	68	94.4

*Newcomb and Lang, *op. cit.*

As Table 110 shows, these recreation participants represented 89 per cent of the non-delinquent boys in the area, 44 per cent of the official delinquents, and 94 per cent of the unofficial delinquents. This latter figure is undoubtedly unreliable because of the small number of unofficial delinquents reported as residents in the community. It should be noted also that many official delinquents in this area live in its southwestern corner, a district which is furthest from the recreation agencies studied. This may account in some measure for the low percentage of official delinquents who were in contact with recreation agencies during the year period.³

Similarly, 40.2 per cent of the non-delinquent girls in the West Side area and 17.3 per cent of the official delinquent girls took part in recreation activity. This low proportion of girls in

TABLE 111

PROPORTION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS ACTIVE IN RECREATION
IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	4258	1707	40.0
Non-Delinquent	4163	1672	40.2
Official Delinquent	75	13	17.3
Unofficial Delinquent	20	22	90.9

recreation may be due to the lack of participation in leisure-time activities by the older-teen-age groups. More than 70 per

³ This suggestive analysis of the data in Table 110 was furnished by Henry D. McKay.

cent of the girls reported in recreation during the nine-month period studied were under the age of 14. The older-age group was represented in only a limited number of recreation activities.

RECREATION ACTIVITY OF BOYS

Although a high proportion of the boys of the Near West Side area came into supervised recreation activity during the year period, at any one time a large number of boys could be seen engaged in free play on the street. To secure some approximate measure of the amount of such street play, three surveys of unsupervised play were conducted during the year.⁴ The results of these surveys indicate that on August 9, 1938, roughly 42 per cent of all boys in recreation in the area were under supervision; on October 11, 1938, this percentage had dropped to 25.1, and on March 21, 1939, only 10.5 per cent of the boys in recreation were in supervised groups.

When an analysis is made of the results of the August survey, it appears that of the 979 boys under supervision, 290, or 29.6 per cent, were in softball games; 175, or 17.9 per cent in active playground games; and 125 swimming, reported under "other activities." These three activities were responsible for approximately 60 per cent of the boys who composed the 979 youths under supervision. In contrast to this, 571 boys, or 24.4 per cent of those reported, were in unsupervised softball games. Four hundred and thirty-five boys, 18.5 per cent, were engaged in general street play, and an unknown number of boys were swimming at public beaches.

In October, there was a 14.5 per cent decline in the total number of children reported in the spot check, and a decline of 49 per cent in the number reported under supervision. The number of boys in supervised active playground games was slightly less than that reported in the summer, and the number in touch football and other ball games also declined. The end of outdoor swimming was largely responsible for the decrease in the number of boys reported in "Other Activities."

There was a marked increase in the number of boys reported in general street play, 34.2 per cent of all the boys checked being

⁴ These surveys were made on three days selected at random. The findings on these three days are not intended to be interpreted as typical; they are offered here to suggest further surveys of the same type.

TABLE 112

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, AUGUST 9, 1938, 10:00 TO 12:30 P. M.*

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number	Per Cent	
Total	2342	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	979	41.8	
Active Games	175		7.5
Games with Ball	369		15.8
General Street Play	81		3.5
Spectators and Loiterers	53		2.2
Other Activities	301		12.8
Natural Play Groups	1363	58.2	
Active Games	34		1.5
Games with Ball	666		28.4
General Street Play	433		18.5
Spectators and Loiterers	139		5.9
Other Activities	91		3.9

*The long time period of this street survey, 2½ hours, makes some of these figures questionable. Because of extent of the area, it was impossible to complete this spot check in less time.

in this category. Seventy-three of these boys were in card games and 15 in dice games. The favorite activity reported under "general street play," however, was top spinning, in which there were 297 participants.

TABLE 113

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, OCTOBER 11, 1938, 3:30 TO 6:00 P. M.*

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number	Per Cent	
Total	2003	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	502	25.1	
Active Games	133		6.6
Games with Ball	221		11.0
General Street Play .....	..		..
Spectators and Loiterers	25		1.3
Other Activities	123		6.2
Natural Play Groups	1501	74.9	
Active Games	28		1.4
Games with Ball	509		25.4
General Street Play	684		34.2
Spectators and Loiterers	165		8.2
Other Activities	115		5.7

*See footnote to Table 112.

In the March survey, only 1,580 boys were reported in activity. Of this number only 10.6 per cent were under supervision. Of the boys in unsupervised street play, 376 were playing softball,

and 426 were playing marbles. In this March survey, 17 children were reported as "junking"—collecting scrap to be sold to junk yards—and 4 were reported to be "stealing fruit."

TABLE 114

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, MARCH 21, 1939, 3:30 TO 5:00 P. M.*

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY	
	Number	Per Cent
Total	1580	100.0
Supervised Groups	166	10.5
Active Games	10	0.6
Games with Ball	36	2.3
General Street Play	24	1.5
Spectators and Loiterers .....	..	..
Other Activities	96	6.1
Natural Play Groups	1414	89.5
Active Games	66	4.2
Games with Ball	438	27.7
General Street Play	602	38.1
Spectators and Loiterers	16	1.0
Other Activities	292	18.5

*Only 16 spectators and loiterers were reported in this survey. This low report is in error and resulted from a misunderstanding on the part of the enumerators. In light of the other surveys one might estimate the number of spectators and loiterers to be between 100 and 150 children.

The recreation agencies of the Near West Side were supplemented by other leisure-time attractions as well as by those of the street. As a result of a questionnaire administered to seventh- and eighth-grade boys in this area in May, 1939, it

TABLE 115

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT MOVIES PER WEEK REPORTED BY 690 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT MOVIES	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	690	100.0	638	100.0	42	100.0	10	100.0
None	111	16.1	105	16.5	6	14.3	..	..
One	308	44.7	287	45.0	15	35.7	6	60.0
Two	181	26.2	168	26.3	9	21.4	4	40.0
Three	65	9.4	56	8.8	9	21.4	..	..
Four	19	2.8	17	2.7	2	4.8	..	..
Five	5	0.7	4	0.6	1	2.4	..	..
Six	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..

would appear that the average non-delinquent boy in this age group attended 1.4 movies per week. Forty-two boys who had

records as official delinquents reported an average of 1.7 movie performances attended per week. Of the 690 boys who answered the question on movie attendance, 16 per cent reported no movie attendance during the previous week period, but one child reported 6 movie attendances, 5 children reported five, and 19 boys said that they had gone to 4 movies during the week.

Furthermore, along with attending movies, the boys of the Near West Side in this age group spent a good part of their time listening to the radio. Seven hundred and thirty-four boys stated that they were regular radio listeners and named their favorite programs. Slightly more than 37 per cent of the non-delinquent boys, as well as 39.8 per cent of the delinquent boys, preferred crime and mystery programs to all other types. This choice was similar to that made by boys in the other areas with higher than average delinquency. Children's features was the second most popular type of program with both the delinquent and non-delinquent groups.

TABLE 116

DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 734 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

TYPE OF PROGRAM	CLASSIFICATION			
	Non-Delinquent		Delinquent*	
	Weighted Score*	Per Cent	Weighted Score	Per Cent
Total	4062	100.0	342	100.0
Children's Features	715	17.6	62	18.1
Comedians and Variety Hours	641	15.8	50	14.6
Crime and Mystery	1507	37.1	136	39.8
Educational Programs	31	0.8	..	..
Human Interest Stories and Features ...	95	2.3	5	1.5
Classical Music	44	1.1	1	0.3
Folk Music	8	0.2	..	..
Popular Music	300	7.4	33	9.6
Plays and Theatres	106	2.6	..	..
News Programs	8	0.2	..	..
Quiz Programs	18	0.4	..	..
Sports Broadcasts	229	5.6	15	4.4
Unknown	360	8.9	40	11.7

*See footnotes to Table 8.

"Gang Busters" was the single most popular program with the Near West Side boys, as it was with the boys of the other areas studied, and the "Lone Ranger" was the program of second choice. Other crime and mystery programs, such as "Mr. District Attorney," "Peter Quill," "Lights Out," and the "Green Hornet," were also among the ten most popular programs.

TABLE 117

TEN FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 734 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE
AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

CLASSIFICATION			
Non-Delinquent		Delinquent	
NAME OF PROGRAM	No. of Choices	NAME OF PROGRAM	No. of Choices
Total	1135	Total	99
Gang Busters	323	Gang Busters	33
The Lone Ranger	220	The Lone Ranger	19
Mr. District Attorney	109	Eddie Cantor	10
Sports Broadcasts	103	Lights Out	9
Eddie Cantor	95	Sports Broadcasts	7
Peter Quill	71	Mr. District Attorney	6
Kay Kyser's Orchestra	62	Green Hornet	5
Green Hornet	60	Chase and Sanborn Hour	4
Lights Out	55	Hit Parade	3
Lightning Jim Whipple	37	Peter Quill	3
Total Possible Choices	2031	Total Possible Choices	171

In spite of the attraction of other leisure-time activities the participation of Near West Side boys in supervised recreation activity varied from a high figure of 3,429 boys, or 71.7 per cent of the area population, in the summer of 1939 to a low figure of 1,711 boys, or 35.8 per cent of the area population, in the spring of the same year.

In the autumn season of 1938,⁵ 2,305 boys in the Near West Side area participated in the supervised leisure-time program of the community. Two thousand and sixty of these boys were non-delinquents; 186 were official delinquents; and 59 were unofficial delinquents. These boys included, then, 51 per cent of the non-delinquent boy-population of the Near West Side, 27.7 per cent of the official delinquent boy-population, and 81.9 per cent of the reported unofficial delinquent boy-population.

TABLE 118

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST
SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE AUTUMN SEASON

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	4782	2305	48.2
Non-Delinquent	4038	2060	51.0
Official Delinquent	672	186	27.7
Unofficial Delinquent	72	59	81.9

⁵ The seasons reported here include: Autumn: September, October, November, 1938; Winter: December, 1938, January, February, 1939; Spring: March, April, May, 1939; Summer: June, 1939, July, August, 1938.

Most of these boys took part in the program of only one type of agency, 62 per cent of the group being active only in private agencies, and 15 per cent being represented only in the parks. Furthermore, for about half of these boys the amount of time spent under supervision was small, 60.6 per cent of the non-delinquents and 57.5 per cent of the official delinquents spending less than 10 hours in recreation programs during the entire autumn season. In contrast to this group, which comprised about three-fifths of the boys in activity, 10 per cent of the participants in the recreation program were active for more than 40 hours.

TABLE 119

DISTRIBUTION OF 2,305 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO,
ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY,
AUTUMN, 1938

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2305	100.0	2060	100.0	186	100.0	59	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ..	1371	59.2	1249	60.6	107	57.5	15	25.4
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	511	22.3	454	22.1	41	22.0	16	27.1
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	190	8.3	161	7.8	20	10.8	9	15.3
40.0 hours and over	233	10.2	196	9.5	18	9.7	19	32.2

An analysis of the time spent in supervised activities shows that 20.4 per cent of the time reported for the non-delinquent group and 22.9 per cent of the time reported for the official delinquents was spent in playing touchball. Similarly 21.2 per cent of the time of non-delinquents was spent on the playground, and 20.3 per cent in the games room.⁶ The official delinquents spent 18.3 per cent of their time on the playground and 27.5 per cent in the games room or in playing "table tennis," a games room activity.

While participation was reported in a wide range of activities, the boys of the Near West Side seemed to have three favorite activities. More than one-fourth of the non-delinquents preferred games room above all other activities, as did one-third of the official delinquent group and two-thirds of the small group of unofficial delinquents. Touchball was the second most popular activity with both non-delinquents and official delinquents. Third

⁶ This percentage includes table tennis.

was playground activities, preferred by 15.7 per cent of the non-delinquents, and by 9.7 per cent of the official delinquents.

TABLE 120

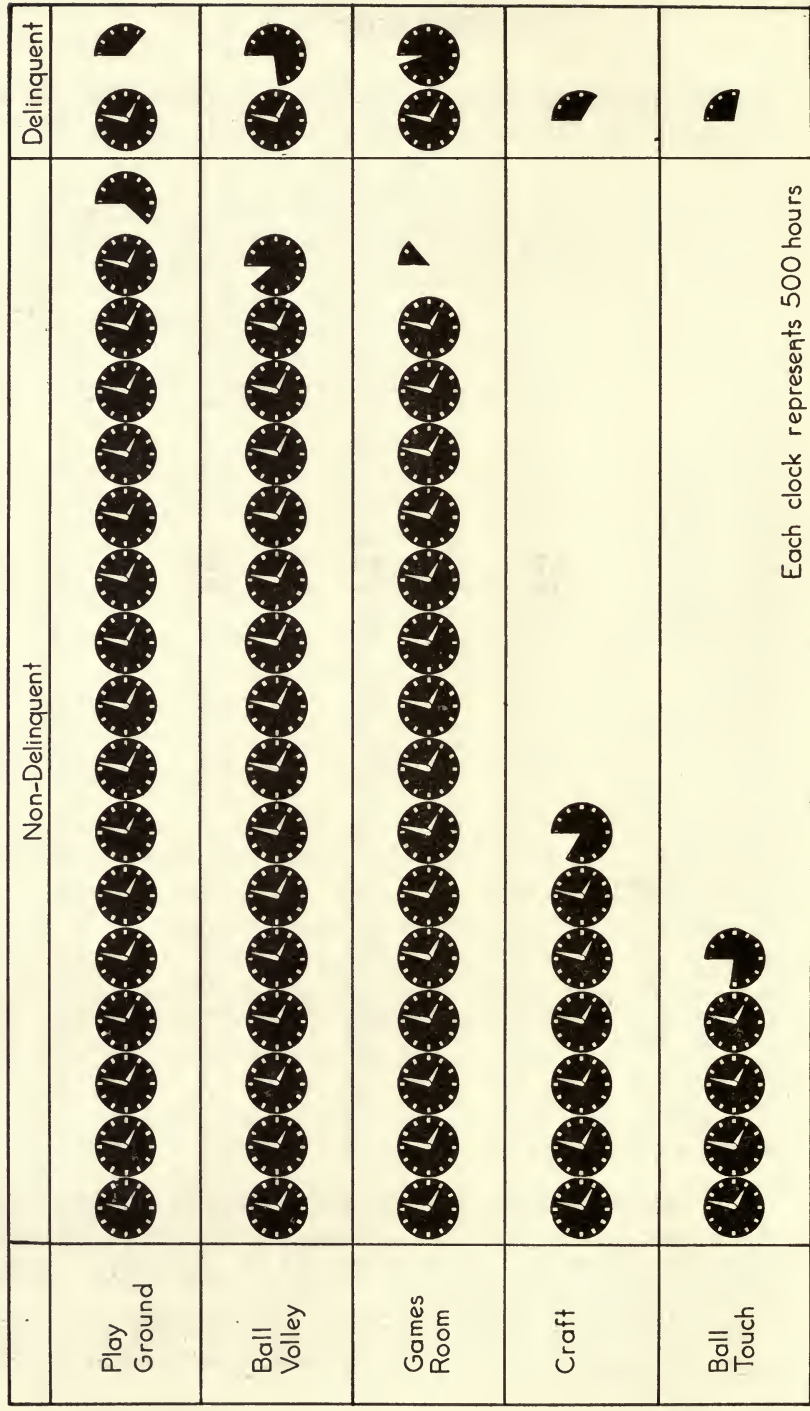
DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 2,305 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, AUTUMN, 1938

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	44742	100.0	38937	100.0	3734	100.0	2071	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	950	2.1	888	2.3	14	0.4	48	2.3
Ball—Base	211	0.5	197	0.5	10	0.2	4	0.2
Ball—Basket	739	1.7	622	1.6	81	2.2	36	1.7
Ball—Foot	108	0.2	99	0.3	8	0.2	1	0.0
Ball—Hand	110	0.2	105	0.3	5	0.1	..	..
Ball—Soccer	757	1.7	688	1.8	38	1.0	31	1.5
Ball—Soft	2563	5.7	2383	6.0	146	4.0	34	1.6
Ball—Touch	9049	20.2	7942	20.4	855	22.9	252	12.2
Ball—Volley	323	0.7	303	0.8	8	0.2	12	0.6
Ball—Other	150	0.3	142	0.4	6	0.1	2	0.1
Boxing	419	0.9	376	1.0	35	0.9	8	0.4
Cards	443	1.0	373	1.0	55	1.5	15	0.7
Checkers	255	0.6	220	0.6	34	0.9	1	0.0
Circle Games	45	0.1	43	0.1	2	0.1	..	..
Club Meetings ...	1348	3.0	1065	2.7	170	4.6	113	5.5
Craft	3752	8.4	3342	8.6	171	4.6	239	11.6
Dancing—Scial ..	351	0.8	294	0.8	57	1.5	..	..
Dancing—Other ..	44	0.1	40	0.1	4	0.1	..	..
Dramatics	26	0.1	22	0.1	2	0.0	2	0.1
Games Room	9327	20.9	7569	19.4	977	26.2	781	37.8
Gym. Activities ...	773	1.7	677	1.7	89	2.4	7	0.3
Hikes and Outings	73	0.2	63	0.2	8	0.2	2	0.1
Horseshoes	741	1.7	683	1.8	54	1.4	4	0.2
Library	238	0.5	211	0.5	26	0.7	1	0.0
Marbles	68	0.1	63	0.2	3	0.1	2	0.1
Music and Choral ..	828	1.9	729	1.9	40	1.1	59	2.9
Playground	9333	20.9	8303	21.2	684	18.3	346	16.7
Skating—Roller ..	63	0.1	60	0.2	3	0.1	..	..
Spectators	1251	2.8	1108	2.7	93	2.5	50	2.4
Swimming	39	0.1	23	0.1	6	0.2	10	0.5
Table Tennis	345	0.8	286	0.7	48	1.3	11	0.5
Track and Field ..	17	0.0	16	0.0	1	0.0	..	..
Wrestling	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	..	..

The number of boys in supervised recreation declined during the winter season. Only 38.7 per cent of the non-delinquents in the area, and 23.4 per cent of the official delinquents appeared in the recreation program.

While the total number of boys participating in activities declined, those boys, however, who took part in the recreation

HOURS SPENT IN FIVE ACTIVITIES BY BOYS, WEST SIDE, AUTUMN, 1938



Each clock represents 500 hours

Figure 43

TABLE 121

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 2,305 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, AUTUMN, 1938

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2305	100.0	2060	100.0	186	100.0	59	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	44	1.9	40	2.0	2	1.1	2	3.4
Ball—Base	8	0.3	8	0.4	..	..	..	..
Ball—Basket	78	3.4	68	3.3	9	4.8	1	1.7
Ball—Hand	7	0.3	7	0.3	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soccer	12	0.5	11	0.5	1	0.5	..	..
Ball—Soft	159	6.9	153	7.4	6	3.2	..	..
Ball—Touch	421	18.3	385	18.7	33	17.7	3	5.1
Ball—Volley	15	0.7	14	0.7	1	0.5	..	..
Ball—Other	12	0.5	10	0.5	2	1.1	..	..
Boxing	47	2.0	44	2.1	3	1.6	..	..
Cards	8	0.3	6	0.3	2	1.1	..	..
Checkers	31	1.3	26	1.3	5	2.7	..	..
Club Meetings	66	2.9	56	2.7	8	4.3	2	3.4
Craft	127	5.5	118	5.7	7	3.8	2	3.4
Dancing—Social ..	21	0.9	15	0.7	6	3.2	..	..
Dancing—Other ..	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Dramatics	3	0.1	3	0.1	..	..	..	..
Games Room	695	30.2	588	28.6	65	35.0	42	71.1
Gym. Activities ..	44	1.9	41	2.0	3	1.6	..	..
Hikes and Outings	6	0.3	5	0.2	1	0.5	..	..
Horseshoes	43	1.9	38	1.9	4	2.2	1	1.7
Library	16	0.7	16	0.8	..	..	..	..
Marbles	5	0.2	4	0.2	1	0.5	..	..
Music and Choral.	29	1.3	25	1.2	1	0.5	3	5.1
Playground	343	14.9	323	15.7	18	9.7	2	3.4
Spectators	37	1.6	32	1.6	4	2.2	1	1.7
Table Tennis	27	1.2	23	1.1	4	2.2	..	..

program spent a greater amount of time under supervision. Half of the non-delinquents and more than half of the official delinquents were in activities for 10 hours or more during this season, and the proportion spending more than 40 hours under supervision rose considerably. About one-fifth of the non-delinquents were in this latter group, which also included one-fourth of the

TABLE 122

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE WINTER SEASON, 1938-1939

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	4782	1782	37.3
Non-Delinquent	4038	1564	38.7
Official Delinquent	672	157	23.4
Unofficial Delinquent	72	61	84.7

TABLE 123

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,782 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO,
ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION
ACTIVITY, WINTER, 1938-1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1782	100.0	1564	100.0	157	100.0	61	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	868	48.7	781	50.0	71	45.2	16	26.2
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	355	19.9	315	20.1	32	20.4	8	13.1
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	187	10.5	169	10.8	12	7.6	6	9.9
40.0 hours and over	372	20.9	299	19.1	42	26.8	31	50.8

official delinquents and one-half of the unofficial delinquents who took part in supervised activities.

TABLE 124

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,782
BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS, WINTER, 1938

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	46036	100.0	38376	100.0	4691	100.0	2969	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	1453	3.2	1338	3.5	101	2.2	14	0.5
Ball—Basket	2082	4.5	1810	4.7	163	3.5	109	3.7
Ball—Foot	27	0.1	23	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.0
Ball—Soccer	118	0.3	106	0.3	7	0.1	5	0.2
Ball—Soft	89	0.2	63	0.2	7	0.2	19	0.6
Ball—Touch	2393	5.2	2054	5.4	294	6.3	45	1.5
Ball—Volley	107	0.2	107	0.3	..	..	..	..
Boxing	1138	2.5	953	2.5	155	3.3	30	1.0
Cards	48	0.1	47	0.1	1	0.0	..	..
Checkers	287	0.6	235	0.6	52	1.1	..	..
Club Meetings	1558	3.4	1300	3.4	173	3.7	85	2.8
Craft	3140	6.8	2481	6.4	250	5.3	409	13.8
Dancing—Social ...	521	1.1	363	0.9	152	3.2	6	0.1
Dancing—Other ..	125	0.3	120	0.3	2	0.0	3	0.1
Dice Games	294	0.6	262	0.7	23	0.5	9	0.3
Dramatics	61	0.1	58	0.2	3	0.1	..	..
Games Room	22609	49.1	18534	48.3	2376	50.8	1699	57.3
Gym. Activities ...	3079	6.7	2537	6.6	339	7.2	203	6.8
Hikes and Outings	37	0.1	37	0.0	..	..	..	..
Library	796	1.7	706	1.8	76	1.6	14	0.5
Marbles	2	0.0	2	0.0	..	..	..	..
Music and Choral..	865	1.9	760	2.0	52	1.1	53	1.8
Playground	3915	8.5	3379	8.8	381	8.1	155	5.2
Pool and Billiards.	101	0.2	101	0.3	..	..	..	..
Skating—Ice	173	0.4	136	0.4	9	0.2	23	0.9
Spectators	906	2.0	759	2.0	67	1.4	80	2.7
Table Tennis	67	0.1	63	0.2	4	0.1	..	..
Track and Field ..	45	0.1	42	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.1

In keeping with this increased amount of participation, the total number of hours reported in recreation during the winter rose to 46,036. The average participant in supervised recreation, therefore, spent slightly more than 20 hours in such activity during the winter season, as contrasted with the autumn average of 19 hours.

Almost half of the time spent in recreation activity during the winter season was reported from the games room. This activity was responsible for 48.3 per cent of the time reported for non-delinquents, for 50.7 per cent of the time reported for official delinquents, and for 57.3 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents. No one of the 27 other reported activities had anything near the heavy bulk of games room attendance.

The popularity of the games room is clearly shown in the distribution of the favorite activities of Near West Side boys. During the winter season this single activity was the favorite of almost one-half of the non-delinquent boys, of three-fifths of

TABLE 125

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,782 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WINTER, 1938-1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1782	100.0	1564	100.0	157	100.0	61	100.0
Artercraft and Art..	60	3.4	57	3.6	2	1.3	1	1.6
Ball—Basket	101	5.7	93	6.0	6	3.8	2	3.3
Ball—Soccer	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Touch	49	2.7	49	3.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Volley	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Boxing	72	4.0	64	4.1	7	4.5	1	1.6
Checkers	12	0.7	9	0.6	3	1.9	..	..
Club Meetings	54	3.0	51	3.3	3	1.9	..	..
Craft	111	6.2	97	6.2	9	5.7	5	8.2
Dancing—Social ..	47	2.6	38	2.4	9	5.7	..	..
Dancing—Other ..	7	0.4	7	0.4	..	..	..	..
Dramatics	4	0.2	3	0.2	1	0.6	..	..
Games Room	900	50.5	752	48.1	97	61.8	51	83.7
Gym. Activities ..	169	9.5	154	9.9	14	9.0	1	1.6
Hikes and Outings	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Library	32	1.8	30	1.9	2	1.3	..	..
Marbles	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Music and Choral.	19	1.1	19	1.2	..	..	..	..
Playground	106	6.0	103	6.6	3	1.9	..	..
Skating—Ice	3	0.2	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Spectators	23	1.3	22	1.4	1	0.6	..	..
Table Tennis	6	0.3	6	0.4	..	..	..	..

the official delinquents, and of four-fifths of the unofficial delinquents. Indeed, since so many of the boys preferred the games room, the two delinquent groups had almost no range of favorite activities.

In the winter as in the fall most of the boys were active in only one type of recreation agency. Of the 1,782 boys who participated in recreation, 1,283, or 75 per cent, were represented only in private agencies, and 261, or 25 per cent, in Park District agencies only.

With the spring, while there was almost no change in the total number of recreation participants, there was a decline in the numbers of both the official and unofficial delinquent boys in recreation. As Table 126 shows, 37.7 per cent of the non-delinquents of the area continued to take part in supervised recreation activity, while the reports for official delinquents and unofficial delinquents show 20.2 and 75 per cent respectively of the area population represented in this program.

TABLE 126

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE SPRING SEASON, 1939

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	4782	1711	35.8
Non-Delinquent	4038	1521	37.7
Official Delinquent	672	136	20.2
Unofficial Delinquent	72	54	75.0

In spite of this decline in numbers, however, more than one-fourth of the official delinquents and one-third of the unofficial delinquents continued to spend 40 hours or more under supervision. Only 16.7 per cent of the non-delinquent group were

TABLE 127

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,711 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, SPRING, 1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1711	100.0	1521	100.0	136	100.0	54	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	794	46.4	713	46.9	67	48.9	14	24.0
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	376	22.0	345	22.8	21	15.8	10	16.0
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	234	13.7	208	13.6	13	9.8	13	26.0
40.0 hours and over	307	17.9	255	16.7	35	25.5	17	34.0

in this latter category, a decline of 2.4 per cent from the winter reports. The proportion of the non-delinquent and official delinquent groups who spent ten hours or less in supervised activity, however, still remained high.

The spring weather brought other changes to the recreational pattern of the Near West Side boys. There was a decline in the number of boys who visited only one type of agency, and a corresponding increase in attendance at agencies which offered an outdoor program. In the non-delinquent group, softball replaced games room as the activity in which the greatest amount

TABLE 128

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,711 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SPRING, 1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	55533	100.0	47039	100.0	5567	100.0	2927	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	2163	3.9	1967	4.2	196	3.5	..	..
Ball—Base	396	0.7	364	0.8	22	0.4	10	0.3
Ball—Basket	1169	2.1	1045	2.2	88	1.6	36	1.2
Ball—Hand	744	1.3	676	1.4	53	1.0	15	0.5
Ball—Soft	17890	32.2	15461	32.9	1760	31.7	669	22.9
Ball—Volley	26	0.1	25	0.1	1	0.0	..	..
Ball—Other	376	0.7	312	0.7	34	0.6	30	1.0
Bicycling	172	0.3	139	0.3	3	0.0	30	1.0
Boxing	583	1.0	498	1.1	56	1.0	29	1.0
Cards	305	0.5	92	0.2	50	0.9	163	5.6
Checkers	8	0.0	7	0.0	1	0.0	..	..
Club Meetings ...	2033	3.7	1793	3.8	127	2.3	113	3.9
Craft	2454	4.4	1863	4.0	179	3.2	412	14.1
Dancing—Social ..	406	0.7	352	0.8	47	0.8	7	0.2
Dancing—Other ..	34	0.1	34	0.1	..	..	..	..
Dice Games	469	0.9	388	0.8	60	1.1	21	0.7
Dramatics	89	0.2	87	0.2	2	0.0	..	..
Games Room	13975	25.2	11342	24.1	1957	35.2	676	23.1
Gym. Activities ..	2951	5.3	2443	5.2	262	4.7	246	8.4
Hikes and Outings	651	1.2	573	1.2	36	0.6	42	1.4
Horseshoes	374	0.7	306	0.2	31	0.5	37	1.3
Library	548	1.0	452	1.0	69	1.2	27	1.0
Marbles	1856	3.3	1668	3.6	149	2.7	39	1.3
Music and Choral.	959	1.7	865	1.8	55	1.0	39	1.3
Playground	2728	4.9	2425	5.2	157	2.8	146	5.0
Skating—Roller ...	350	0.6	306	0.7	42	0.8	2	0.1
Spectators	1450	2.6	1210	2.6	114	2.1	126	4.3
Swimming	38	0.1	36	0.1	..	..	2	0.1
Table Tennis	272	0.5	260	0.6	12	0.2	..	..
Track and Field...	18	0.0	18	0.0	..	..	..	..
Trips	21	0.0	7	0.0	4	0.1	10	0.3
Wrestling	25	0.1	25	0.1	..	..	..	..

of time was reported. In the unofficial delinquent group, an almost equal amount of time was spent in softball and in the games room. In this group, too, 14.1 per cent of the total time reported was spent in craft activities. The official delinquent group, however, continued to spend most of its time in the games room.

When a distribution was made of recreation activities according to their popularity, rather than in terms of the total time reported, the games room emerged as the favorite of 53 per cent of the official delinquents and of 44 per cent of the unofficial delinquents. In addition, it was the favorite of 29 per cent of the non-delinquent group. Softball, the second most popular activity, was preferred by 24.8 per cent of the non-delinquent boys and by 17.7 per cent of the official delinquents.

TABLE 129

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,711 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SPRING, 1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1711	100.0	1521	100.0	136	100.0	54	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	64	3.7	59	3.9	5	3.7	..	..
Ball—Base	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.7	..	..
Ball—Basket	44	2.6	41	2.7	1	0.7	2	3.7
Ball—Hand	5	0.3	5	0.3	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft	406	23.7	376	24.8	24	17.7	6	11.1
Bicycling	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Boxing	32	1.9	29	1.9	2	1.5	1	1.9
Club Meetings	86	5.0	84	5.5	2	1.5	..	..
Craft	67	3.9	52	3.4	3	2.2	12	22.2
Dancing—Social ..	29	1.7	25	1.6	4	2.9	..	..
Dancing—Other ..	1	0.0	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Dramatics	3	0.2	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Games Room	537	31.4	441	29.1	72	53.0	24	44.3
Gym. Activities ..	135	7.9	115	7.6	13	9.6	7	13.0
Hikes and Outings	17	1.0	16	1.0	1	0.7	..	..
Library	21	1.2	21	1.4	..	..	..	..
Marbles	25	1.5	25	1.6	..	..	..	..
Music and Choral..	29	1.7	28	1.8	..	..	1	1.9
Playground	97	5.7	95	6.3	1	0.7	1	1.9
Skating—Roller ...	6	0.4	5	0.3	1	0.7	..	..
Spectators	82	4.8	78	5.1	4	2.9	..	..
Table Tennis	21	1.2	19	1.2	2	1.5	..	..

During the summer season, the number of Near West Side boys in recreation reached a high figure of 3,429. More than 77 per cent of the non-delinquents in the area, 37.2 per cent of

the official delinquents, and 81.9 per cent of the unofficial delinquents were participants in supervised leisure-time programs.

Furthermore, these boys visited several different types of agencies. Only 59 per cent of the boys in recreation appeared in one type of agency alone. The Park District agencies which had swimming facilities were particularly well attended. The number of boys who participated regularly in only the activities of unsupervised playlots rose above 200, the highest number reported during the year.

TABLE 130

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE SUMMER SEASON, 1938-1939

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	4782	3429	71.7
Non-Delinquent	4038	3120	77.3
Official Delinquent	672	250	37.2
Unofficial Delinquent	72	59	81.9

In spite of the increase in the number of boys in recreation, about half of the non-delinquent boys who took part in activities continued to spend less than 10 hours under supervision. Fewer of the official delinquents than of the non-delinquents were in this category, however, and 16.8 per cent of the delinquent group continued to spend more than 40 hours a season in recreation.

TABLE 131

DISTRIBUTION OF 3,429 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, SUMMER, 1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	3429	100.0	3120	100.0	250	100.0	59	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	1695	49.4	1578	50.6	106	42.4	11	18.6
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	817	23.8	727	23.3	68	27.2	22	37.3
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	375	11.0	332	10.6	34	13.6	9	15.3
40.0 hours and over	542	15.8	483	15.5	42	16.8	17	28.8

Non-delinquent boys, on the average, spent 25 hours in supervised recreation during the summer, as contrasted with an average of 30 hours for official delinquents.

Both of these groups spent most of their time playing softball, although swimming and playground activities also accounted for a large share of the time spent in recreation. Participation, as

NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION, WEST SIDE, BOYS, SUMMER, 1939

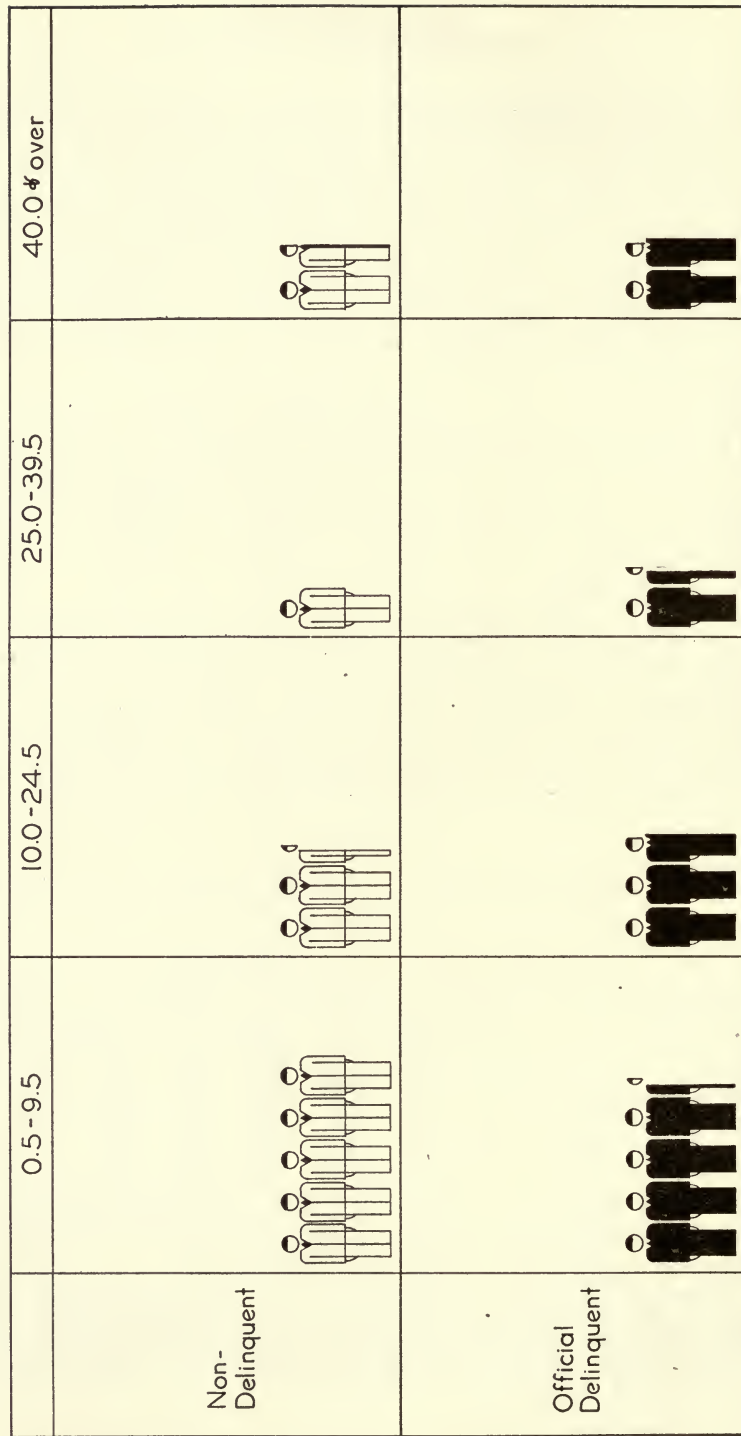


Figure 44

shown in Table 132, was reported in activities ranging from aircraft to wrestling.

TABLE 132

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 3,429 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SUMMER, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	89270	100.0	79280	100.0	7541	100.0	2449	100.0
Aircraft and Art..	336	0.4	305	0.4	19	0.2	12	0.5
Badminton	75	0.1	67	0.1	6	0.1	2	0.1
Ball—Base	1661	1.9	1532	1.9	105	1.4	24	1.0
Ball—Basket	14	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.1	..	..
Ball—Foot	358	0.4	325	0.4	32	0.4	1	0.0
Ball—Hand	1930	2.2	1788	2.3	129	1.7	13	0.5
Ball—Soft	30275	33.9	27191	34.3	2364	31.4	720	29.5
Ball—Touch	134	0.1	131	0.2	3	0.0	..	..
Ball—Volley	540	0.6	436	0.5	81	1.1	23	0.9
Ball—Other	802	0.9	714	0.9	38	0.5	50	2.0
Bicycling	84	0.1	56	0.1	6	0.1	22	0.9
Boxing	354	0.4	336	0.4	13	0.2	5	0.2
Cards	4897	5.5	4234	5.3	486	6.5	177	7.2
Checkers	202	0.2	192	0.2	7	0.1	3	0.1
Club Meetings ...	715	0.8	621	0.8	62	0.8	32	1.3
Craft	1627	1.8	1481	1.9	119	1.6	27	1.1
Dancing—Other ..	3	0.0	3	0.0	..	..	..	..
Dice Games	295	0.3	255	0.3	28	0.4	12	0.5
Dramatics	187	0.2	176	0.2	9	0.1	2	0.1
Games Room	4980	5.6	4448	5.6	336	4.5	196	8.0
Gym. Activities ...	519	0.6	442	0.6	68	0.9	9	0.3
Hikes and Outings	3204	3.6	2850	3.6	196	2.6	158	6.5
Horseshoes	4421	5.0	3881	5.0	369	4.9	171	7.0
Library	196	0.2	185	0.2	11	0.1	..	..
Marbles	273	0.3	254	0.3	19	0.2	..	..
Music and Choral .	696	0.8	627	0.8	41	0.5	28	1.1
Playground	10488	11.8	9381	11.9	964	12.8	143	5.9
Skating—Roller ..	20	0.0	20	0.0	..	..	..	..
Spectators	7630	8.6	6791	8.6	622	8.3	217	8.9
Swimming	11335	12.7	9661	12.2	1314	17.4	360	14.7
Table Tennis	658	0.7	581	0.7	62	0.8	15	0.6
Tennis	283	0.3	238	0.3	22	0.3	23	0.9
Track and Field ..	36	0.0	33	0.0	3	0.0	..	..
Trips	24	0.0	24	0.0	..	..	..	..
Wrestling	18	0.0	14	0.0	..	..	4	0.2

Swimming, which was responsible for only 17.4 per cent of the time reported for the official delinquents and for 14.7 per cent of the time of the unofficial delinquents, was the favorite activity of both these groups. Similarly, although swimming accounted for only 12.7 per cent of the time of the non-delinquents, it was

the favorite activity of 722 boys, ranking second to softball. Approximately 12 per cent of both the non-delinquents and the delinquents preferred playground activities. One delinquent boy was reported as participating mainly in tennis.

TABLE 133

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 3,429 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SUMMER, 1938-1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	3429	100.0	3120	100.0	250	100.0	59	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	19	0.6	16	0.5	2	0.8	1	1.7
Badminton	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	32	0.9	30	1.0	2	0.8	..	..
Ball—Foot	13	0.4	13	0.4	..	..	..	..
Ball—Hand	19	0.6	19	0.6	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft	1125	32.8	1045	33.5	70	28.0	10	16.9
Ball—Touch	3	0.1	3	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Volley	5	0.1	5	0.2	..	..	..	..
Ball—Other	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Bicycling	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Boxing	13	0.4	12	0.4	1	0.4	..	..
Cards	65	1.9	58	1.9	5	2.0	2	3.4
Checkers	3	0.1	3	0.1	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings	13	0.4	13	0.4	..	..	..	..
Craft	61	1.8	60	1.9	1	0.4	..	..
Dice Games	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Dramatics	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Games Room	241	7.0	216	6.9	16	6.4	9	15.3
Gym. Activities	15	0.4	11	0.4	3	1.2	1	1.7
Hikes and Outings	122	3.6	111	3.6	7	2.8	4	6.8
Horseshoes	99	2.9	93	3.0	5	2.0	1	1.7
Library	5	0.1	5	0.2	..	..	..	..
Marbles	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Music and Choral	28	0.8	27	0.9	..	..	1	1.7
Playground	417	12.2	385	12.3	31	12.4	1	1.7
Spectators	275	8.0	244	7.8	20	8.0	11	18.6
Swimming	825	24.1	722	23.1	85	34.0	18	30.5
Table Tennis	16	0.5	15	0.5	1	0.4	..	..
Tennis	4	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.4	..	..
Trips	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Wrestling	3	0.1	3	0.1	..	..	..	..

In conclusion, it may be noted that although the Near West Side has a greater number of recreation agencies than any of the other districts studied, this appeared to have had no effect on increasing either the proportion of boys in recreation over the proportion reported in the other areas, or in increasing the amount of time which boys spent in recreation.

Like the boys of all the areas with higher than average de-

linquency rates, the boys of the Near West Side were particularly fond of the games room. Summer was the only season in which this activity was not at the peak of popularity. The distribution of all hours spent in supervised recreation during the year in-

TABLE 134

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 3,960 BOYS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	235581	100.0	203632	100.0	21533	100.0	10416	100.0
Artcraft and Art.	4902	2.1	4498	2.2	330	1.5	74	0.7
Badminton	75	0.0	67	0.0	6	0.0	2	0.0
Ball—Base	2268	1.0	2093	1.0	137	0.6	38	0.4
Ball—Basket	4004	1.7	3484	1.7	339	1.6	181	1.7
Ball—Foot	493	0.2	447	0.2	43	0.2	3	0.0
Ball—Hand	2784	1.2	2569	1.3	187	0.9	28	0.3
Ball—Soccer	875	0.4	794	0.4	45	0.2	36	0.4
Ball—Soft	50817	21.6	45098	22.2	4277	19.9	1442	13.9
Ball—Touch	11576	4.9	10127	5.0	1152	5.4	297	2.9
Ball—Volley	996	0.4	871	0.4	90	0.4	35	0.3
Ball—Other	1328	0.6	1168	0.6	78	0.4	82	0.8
Bicycling	256	0.1	195	0.1	9	0.0	52	0.5
Boxing	2494	1.1	2163	1.1	259	1.2	72	0.7
Cards	5693	2.4	4746	2.3	592	2.8	355	3.4
Checkers	752	0.3	654	0.3	94	0.4	4	0.0
Club Meetings ...	5654	2.4	4779	2.3	532	2.5	343	3.3
Circle Games	45	0.0	43	0.0	2	0.0	..	..
Craft	10973	4.7	9167	4.5	719	3.3	1087	10.4
Dancing—Social .	1278	0.5	1009	0.5	256	1.2	13	0.1
Dancing—Other .	206	0.1	197	0.1	6	0.0	3	0.0
Dice Games	1058	0.4	905	0.4	111	0.5	42	0.4
Dramatics	363	0.2	343	0.2	16	0.1	4	0.0
Games Room	50891	21.6	41893	20.6	5646	26.2	3352	32.2
Gym. Activities .	7322	3.1	6099	3.0	758	3.5	465	4.5
Hikes and Outings	3965	1.7	3523	1.7	240	1.1	202	1.9
Horseshoes	5536	2.4	4870	2.4	454	2.1	212	2.0
Library	1778	0.8	1554	0.8	182	0.9	42	0.4
Marbles	2199	0.9	1987	1.0	171	0.8	41	0.4
Music and Choral	3348	1.4	2981	1.5	188	0.9	179	1.7
Playground	26464	11.2	23488	11.5	2186	10.2	790	7.6
Pool and Billiards	101	0.0	101	0.0	..	..	..	..
Skating—Ice	173	0.1	136	0.1	9	0.0	28	0.3
Skating—Roller .	433	0.2	386	0.2	45	0.2	2	0.0
Spectators	11237	4.8	9868	4.8	896	4.2	473	4.6
Swimming*	11412	4.8	9720	4.8	1320	6.1	372	3.6
Table Tennis	1342	0.6	1190	0.6	126	0.6	26	0.3
Tennis	283	0.1	238	0.1	22	0.1	23	0.2
Track and Field..	116	0.0	109	0.1	5	0.0	2	0.0
Trips	45	0.0	31	0.0	4	0.0	10	0.1
Wrestling	46	0.0	41	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0

*Swimming was reported from two locations in this area.

licated that while softball accounted for the greatest proportion of the time of non-delinquents, 22.2 per cent, the games room was responsible for 26.2 per cent of the time reported for official delinquents and for 32.2 per cent of the time reported for unofficial delinquents.

Near West Side boys were regular movie-goers and regular radio listeners, preferring crime and mystery programs to all other types of radio features. The Near West Side was unusual in the number of its children who participated regularly in only unsupervised play activities, 267 such participants being reported during the year.

RECREATION ACTIVITIES OF GIRLS

As in the other areas studied, a lesser proportion of girls than of boys was reported in recreational activity on the Near West Side.⁷ While 82.8 per cent of the boys of the area were participants in supervised play during a year period, the survey of girls' activities made over a nine-month period found 40 per cent of the girls of the area in recreation, a greater decrease

TABLE 135

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, MARCH 21, 1939, 3:30 TO 5:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	GIRLS IN ACTIVITY		
	Number	Per Cent	
Total	588	100.0	100.0
Supervised Groups	43	7.3	
Active Games .....	..	..	..
Games with Ball .....	..	..	..
General Street Play .....	..	..	..
Spectators and Loiterers* .....	..	..	..
Other Activities	43	7.3	
Natural Play Groups	545	92.7	
Active Games	24	4.0	
Games with Ball	61	10.4	
General Street Play	418	71.1	
Spectators and Loiterers*	21	3.6	
Other Activities	21	3.6	

*Error comparable to boys in the count for spectators.

than might have been expected because of the omission of one season.

⁷ The material in this section includes the reports for only three seasons: Winter, Spring, Summer. Within one of these seasons, the winter, some of the reports may be incomplete. It was felt desirable to include them, however, in order that some comparison, however inconclusive, might be made of the girls of this area with those of other areas.

Only one survey was made of girls in street play in this district. In this survey, made on March 21, 1939, an exceptionally pleasant day, only 43 girls were reported under supervision. Twenty-seven of these girls were in the games room and 16 in a drama class; 418 girls were reported in general street play and 191 were jumping rope.

Like the boys of the Near West Side, the girls of the district were movie-goers and radio listeners. An average weekly movie attendance of 1.4, a figure exactly the same as that for boys, was reported by 683 seventh- and eighth-grade girls. Most Near West Side girls in this age group, 61.3 per cent, attended only one movie per week or none at all. Ten girls, however, reported going to six movies, one to seven, and one child to nine. The girls of the Near West Side, unlike the boys, preferred radio programs featuring comedians and variety hours rather than crime and mystery programs.

TABLE 136

DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 731 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE GIRLS, IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

TYPE OF PROGRAM	Weighted Score*	Per Cent
Total	4386	100.0
Children's Features	604	13.8
Comedians and Variety Hours	1123	25.6
Crime and Mystery	840	19.3
Educational Programs	29	0.7
Human Interest Stories and Features	421	9.5
Classical Music	51	1.1
Folk Music	23	0.4
Popular Music	427	9.6
Plays and Theatres	487	11.2
News Programs	2	0.0
Quiz Programs	21	0.4
Sports Broadcasts	30	0.7
Unknown	328	7.7

*See first footnote to Table 8.

In the choice of individual programs, however, "Gang Busters" ranked well above its nearest rival, the "Lone Ranger." Near West Side girls also liked "Mr. District Attorney" and "Lights Out." Like other girls, including those of Hyde Park, the "Lux Radio Theatre" was also among their favorites.

During the three seasons studied, the proportion of girls in recreation ranged from only 7.8 per cent of the area population in the winter to 34.6 per cent in the summer. Since so few

TABLE 137

TEN FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 731 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE GIRLS
IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

NAME OF PROGRAM	Number of Choices
Total	2150
Gang Busters	387
Lone Ranger	336
Lux Radio Theatre	328
Eddie Cantor	315
Kay Kyser's Orchestra	204
Chase and Sanborn Hour	124
Good News of 1939	124
Orphan Annie	118
Mr. District Attorney	107
Lights Out	107
Total Possible Choices	2193

delinquent girls participated in recreation during the year; they have been grouped with the other girls for purposes of analysis.

In every season most of the girls who took part in recreation participated in only one type of agency. In each season, also, there were a small number of girls, 207 in all, who were reported only from unsupervised locations.

During the winter season those girls who participated in supervised recreation spent most of their time in the games room.⁸ In the spring the proportion of time spent in the games

TABLE 138

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN THE NEAR WEST
SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION DURING NINE MONTHS, 1938-1939

SEASON	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Winter	4260	332	7.8
Spring	4260	975	22.9
Summer	4260	1470	34.6

room had dropped to 17.1 per cent, and that spent in softball and sewing had risen. In the summer, while softball still accounted for 14.4 per cent of the time in activities, the contribution of sewing had become negligible, and extensive reports were received on swimming, on playground activities, and spectators. The reports for swimming are especially interesting since, when the three seasons are grouped, attendance in swimming is seen to

⁸ This extremely heavy concentration in the games room is undoubtedly a result of incomplete reporting. It follows, however, the general pattern for boys for the same season.

contribute 12.6 per cent of the total time spent in recreation. Softball is responsible for 13.7 per cent of the time reported and games room for 14 per cent.

TABLE 139

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,707 GIRLS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO, DURING NINE MONTHS, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	SEASON							
	All Seasons		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	46543	100.0	3447	100.0	16449	100.0	26647	100.0
Artercraft and Art..	864	1.9	19	0.6	310	1.9	535	2.0
Badminton	15	0.0	..	..	..	..	15	0.1
Ball—Basket	5	0.0	..	..	5	0.0	..	..
Ball—Hand	316	0.7	..	..	89	0.5	227	0.9
Ball—Soccer	20	0.0	..	..	..	..	20	0.1
Ball—Soft	6359	13.7	9	0.3	2505	15.3	3845	14.4
Ball—Volley	828	1.8	35	1.0	686	4.2	107	0.4
Ball—Other	1265	2.7	..	..	165	1.0	1100	4.1
Bicycling	78	0.2	..	..	3	0.0	75	0.3
Cards	7	0.0	..	..	..	..	7	0.0
Checkers	157	0.3	..	..	..	..	157	0.6
Club Meetings ...	1694	3.6	37	1.0	986	6.0	671	2.5
Cooking	89	0.2	3	0.1	61	0.4	25	0.1
Craft	1673	3.6	8	0.2	720	4.4	945	3.5
Dancing—Social ..	238	0.5	6	0.2	173	1.0	59	0.2
Dancing—Other ..	1926	4.1	63	1.8	1786	10.9	77	0.3
Dramatics	1774	3.8	112	3.3	726	4.4	936	3.5
Games Room	6496	14.0	2492	72.3	2855	17.4	1149	4.3
Gym. Activities ...	1285	2.8	17	0.5	754	4.6	514	1.9
Hikes and Outings.	433	0.9	..	..	313	1.9	120	0.5
Horseshoes	78	0.2	..	..	22	0.1	56	0.2
Library	600	1.3	123	3.5	249	1.5	228	0.9
Marbles	1	0.0	..	..	1	0.0	..	..
Music and Choral .	655	1.4	288	8.3	155	0.9	212	0.8
Playground	5177	11.1	..	..	728	4.4	4449	16.7
Sewing	4172	9.0	226	6.6	2308	14.0	1638	6.2
Skating—Roller ..	225	0.5	..	..	84	0.5	141	0.5
Spectators	3995	8.6	9	0.3	734	4.5	3252	12.2
Swimming*	5878	12.6	..	..	..	..	5878	22.1
Table Tennis ..	146	0.3	..	..	31	0.2	115	0.4
Tennis	88	0.2	..	..	..	..	88	0.3
Track and Field ..	6	0.0	..	..	..	..	6	0.0

*Swimming was reported from two locations in this area.

As might be expected, the amount of time which most girls spent in supervised recreation was very small. In the winter season, for example, three-fourths of the girls reported spent less than 10 hours in activity. In all three seasons, winter, spring, and summer, there was a small group of girls, about ten per cent of the total participants, who seemed to form the

nucleus of the recreation program. During each season these girls were active for more than 40 hours.

TABLE 140
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,707 GIRLS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF CHICAGO,
ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY,
DURING THE NINE MONTHS, 1938-1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	SEASON					
	Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	332	100.0	975	100.0	1470	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours	270	81.3	594	60.9	891	60.6
10.0 to 24.5 hours	31	9.4	197	20.2	319	21.7
25.0 to 39.5 hours	3	0.9	82	8.4	121	8.2
40.0 hours and over	28	8.4	102	10.5	139	9.5

While games room was responsible for 72.3 per cent of the time reported in the winter season, it was the favorite activity of slightly less than half of the girls. Library activities were

TABLE 141
FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,707 GIRLS IN THE NEAR WEST SIDE AREA OF
CHICAGO, DURING THE NINE MONTHS, 1938-1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	SEASON					
	Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	332	100.0	975	100.0	1470	100.0
Artercraft and Art	10	3.0	21	2.2	29	2.0
Badminton .....	..	..	..	..	1	0.1
Ball—Hand .....	..	..	3	0.3	5	0.3
Ball—Soft	8	2.4	159	16.3	101	6.9
Ball—Volley	8	2.4	40	4.1	1	0.1
Ball—Other .....	..	..	..	..	11	0.8
Bicycling .....	..	..	..	..	2	0.1
Checkers .....	..	..	..	..	1	0.1
Club Meetings	11	3.3	110	11.3	75	5.1
Cooking .....	..	..	6	0.6	..	..
Craft	4	1.2	38	3.9	65	4.4
Dancing—Social .....	..	..	21	2.2	2	0.1
Dancing—Other	26	7.9	67	6.9	5	0.3
Dramatics	11	3.3	20	2.0	32	2.2
Games Room	150	45.1	145	14.9	83	5.6
Gym. Activities	6	1.8	69	7.1	20	1.4
Hikes and Outings .....	..	..	10	1.0	2	0.1
Horseshoes .....	..	..	3	0.3	..	..
Library	46	13.9	46	4.7	22	1.5
Music and Choral	31	9.4	11	1.1	8	0.5
Playground .....	..	..	56	5.7	162	11.0
Sewing	17	5.1	76	7.8	65	4.4
Skating—Roller .....	..	..	5	0.5	4	0.3
Spectators	4	1.2	67	6.9	254	17.3
Swimming .....	..	..	..	..	508	34.6
Table Tennis .....	..	..	2	0.2	5	0.3
Tennis .....	..	..	..	..	7	0.5

preferred by 13.9 per cent, and music and choral groups by 9.4 per cent. In the spring, softball was the favorite activity of 16.3 per cent of the girls, games room of 14.9 per cent, and club meetings of 11.3 per cent. In making these choices the girls of the West Side differed from several of the other areas with higher than average delinquency, where most girls preferred the games room in the spring season.

In the summer, 508 girls, the whole of the increase in supervised recreation over the previous season, preferred swimming to other activities. Eleven per cent of the girls preferred the playground, and 17.3 per cent spent most of their time being spectators. This summer preference for swimming was similar to that indicated in the other districts studied.

The girls of the Near West Side seemed to follow the behavior pattern of the boys in preferring games room in the winter, softball in the spring, and swimming in the summer. Again like the boys, they attended the movies regularly and appeared to follow the radio features.

Since the Near West Side had the largest number of recreation agencies of any of the areas, it might be expected that the district would have the highest proportion of its girl-population in recreation. Less than half of the girls of the area, however, appeared in recreation activity during the period of the study.

SUMMARY

The Near West Side area had the greatest number of recreation agencies of any of the areas studied. These agencies, however, during a year period, July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, reached only 82.8 per cent of the boy-population of the district, and during a nine-month period, October 1, 1938 to August 31, 1939, 40 per cent of the girls. Further, a small number of both boys and girls were steadily reported in recreation from unsupervised locations.

Only 43.9 per cent of the official delinquent boys of the Near West Side area were represented in supervised recreation during the year. The recreation preferences of these delinquents were similar to those of the non-delinquents, games room being the favorite activity of all groups in each season except the summer.

Both the girls and boys of the Near West Side were regular movie-goers, and both groups were steady radio-listeners. Crime and mystery programs were preferred by the boys, while the girls preferred comedians and variety hours.

CHAPTER VII

Hyde Park, Kenwood and Oakland

INTRODUCTION

Greater Hyde Park was the fifth district in which a survey of recreation and delinquency was made. In order to have an adequate understanding of the findings on recreation in the areas of higher than average delinquency, it was essential to compare these findings with the results of a similar study in an area which had little delinquency. The Hyde Park, Kenwood, Oakland community, with one of the lower delinquency rates in the city, fulfilled this requirement. Further, the Community Council of Hyde Park, Kenwood, Oakland was interested in securing some picture of the recreation program of the community and particularly of the participation in recreation of certain children who lived in deteriorated sections of the community, since it was known from previous studies of the neighborhood that most of the delinquents in Hyde Park were drawn from these sections. Because of this interest, the council was eager to participate in this type of survey, and its cooperation made an extremely intensive study possible.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Hyde Park, Kenwood, Oakland area, which lies between Thirty-ninth street on the north, Fifty-ninth street on the south, and between Cottage Grove Avenue on the west and Lake Michigan on the east may be described as an area of contrasts. Parallel to this area on the west stretches the South

HYDE PARK, KENWOOD, AND OAKLAND RECREATION AGENCIES

1938-1939

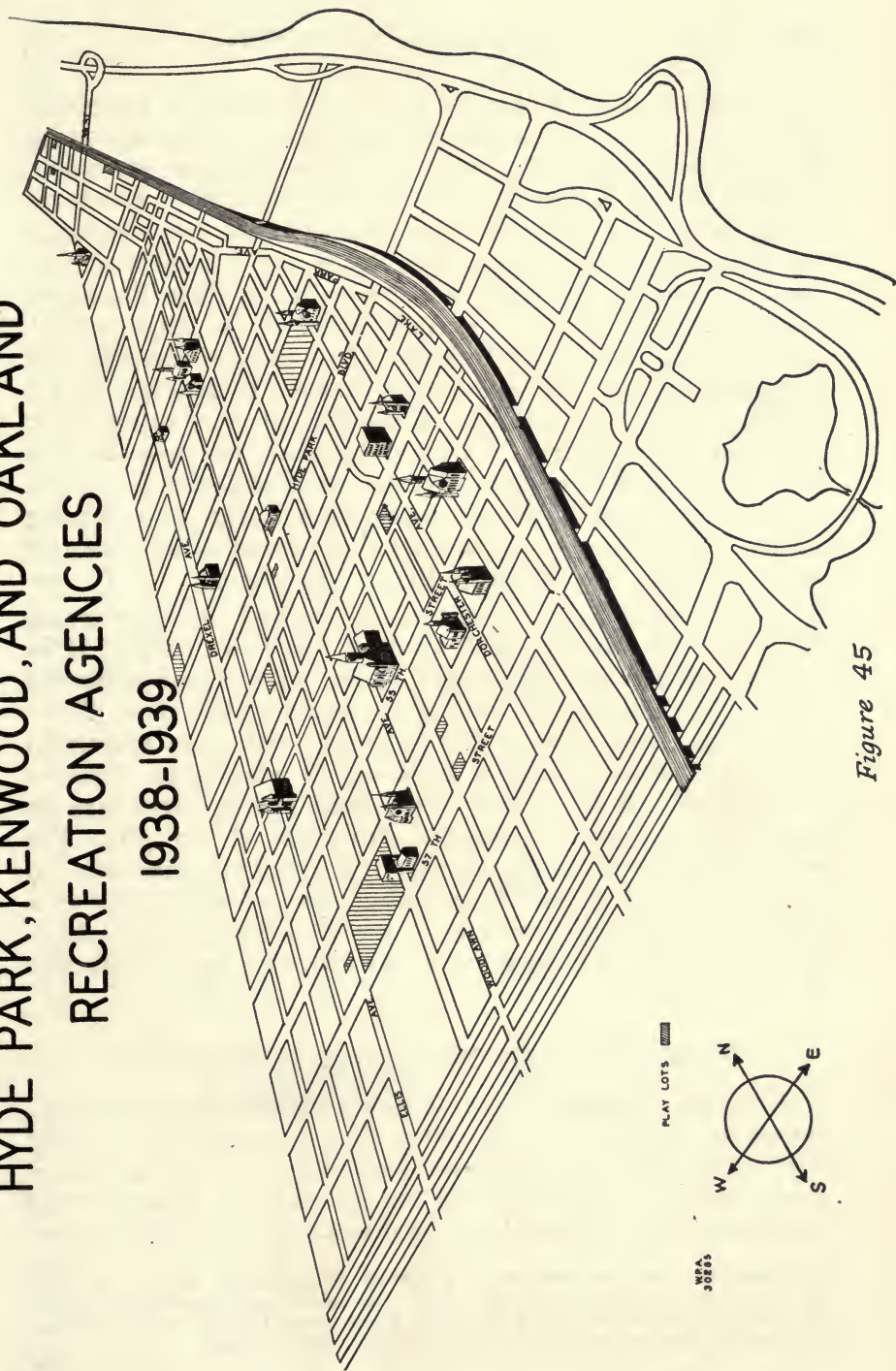


Figure 45

Side Negro district. Within the area, which is almost completely white, the poor and the rich can be found in close proximity. The northern end of the community, once a high class residential district, is now largely a rooming house section in which old family homes and old hotels have been converted into tenements. At the southern tip of the community is the University of Chicago. The presence of the University in the Hyde Park area has had a dual effect on the composition of the neighborhood. The physical plant of the University has undoubtedly served as a bulwark against the invasion of Greater Hyde Park by the poorer, overcrowded residents of the city who live to the south and west of the district. On the other hand, the presence of a large transient student population has resulted in the conversion of many old homes and fine apartment buildings into rooming houses. Such housing facilities have also attracted into the area many residents who are not in the student group.

Between the rooming house areas of Oakland and the rooming house sections close to the University, the great bulk of Hyde Park's residents may be found. These residents are primarily of American stock and belong to the upper middle class. However, almost next door to the well-kept homes, fine apartment hotels, and large apartment buildings in which these families of Kenwood and Hyde Park make their homes, there may be found the shabby, overcrowded dwellings of the poor. The residents of these small islands of physical deterioration, in which bad housing and overcrowding are noticeable, provide a contrast to the other members of the community whose educational and cultural background is far above the general average for the city.

COMPOSITION OF THE CHILD POPULATION

On October 1, 1938, when this survey of recreation and delinquency opened in the Greater Hyde Park area, there were 3,072 boys and 2,766 girls in the ten- to seventeen-year-old age group living within the boundaries of the community.¹ One hundred and eighty-four of these boys, or 6 per cent, had official delin-

¹ Estimates here are based on adjustment of population figures reported in Newcomb and Lang, *op. cit.* These estimates may be slightly higher than the actual population in these age groups due to the impossibility of adjustment for the mobility of the residents of the area.

DISTRIBUTION OF 5838 TEN TO SEVENTEEN YEAR OLD CHILDREN
GREATER HYDE PARK, 1938

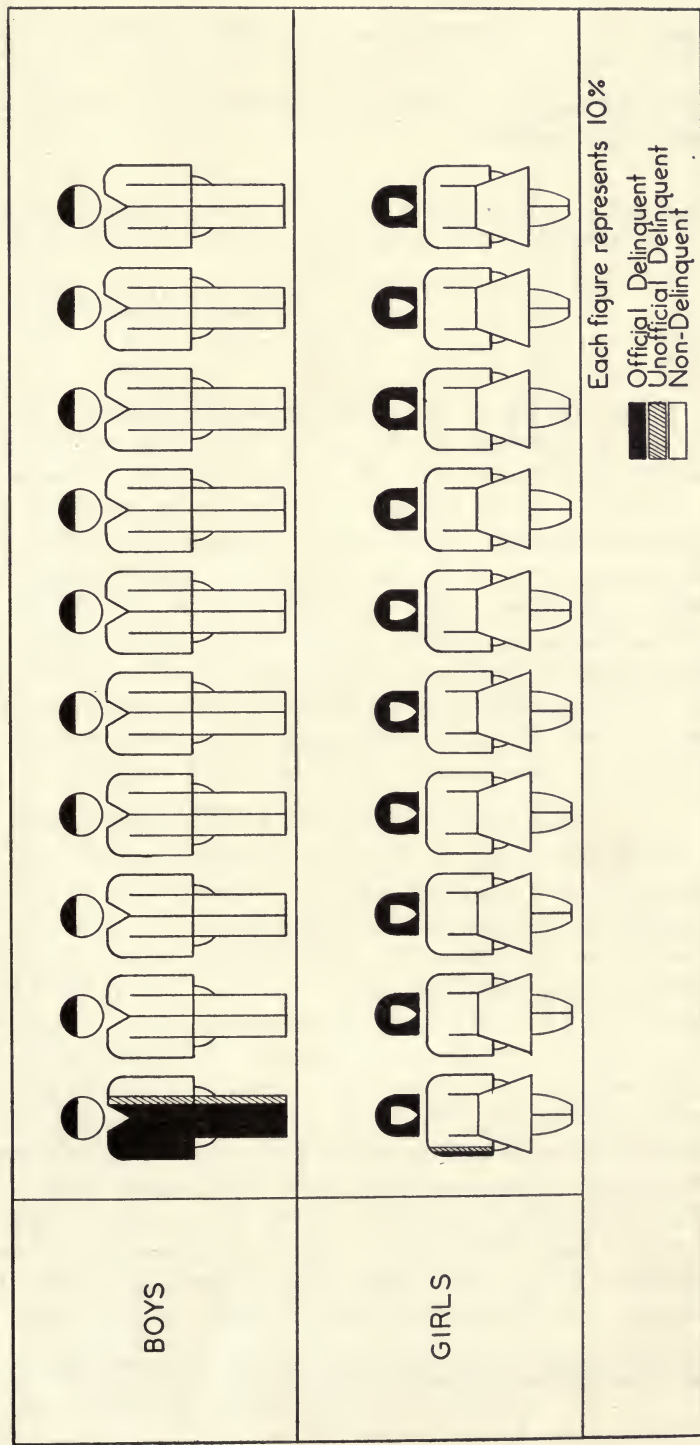


Figure 46

quency records; one-half of one per cent of the girls in the area had such records.²

TABLE 142

PROPORTION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF TEN AND SEVENTEEN YEARS, LIVING IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1938

SEX	Number in Area	Official Delinquent	Per Cent Official	Unofficial Delinquent	Per Cent Unofficial
Boys	3072	184	6.0	21	0.7
Girls	2766	15	0.5	15	0.5

While one boy in every 15 had some delinquency record, most of the delinquents in the Hyde Park area were drawn from certain segments of the community. Figure 47 shows the place of residence of the 205 boys and 30 girls in the Hyde Park area who had some sort of delinquency records. As may be seen from the figure, most of the delinquents in Greater Hyde Park lived along 55th Street and Lake Park Avenue. In addition to these two delinquency sectors, there was a heavy concentration of delinquents in Oakland in the northern section of the community. A few delinquents were reported from the sections of Hyde Park east of the Illinois Central tracks. In almost every case, these children had been arrested on charges of malicious mischief.

TYPES OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

While the number of formal recreation agencies in Hyde Park, Kenwood, and Oakland was very small, with only Hyde Park Neighborhood Club and the Hyde Park Y.M.C.A. in this category, the district was unique in the number of its churches which sponsored a general recreation program. In some, this program was limited simply to the sponsorship of scout troops, but in the great majority of cases the churches in Hyde Park which participated in this survey were engaged in general recreational work. Twelve churches in all were represented among the cooperating agencies and were grouped with the private agencies in this report. These churches were the Church of the Redeemer, Hyde Park Baptist Church, Hyde Park M.E. Church, K.A.M. Temple, Kenwood Church, South Congregational Church, St. Ambrose Church, St. James M.E. Church, St. Paul Episcopal Church, St. Thomas Aquinas, Temple Isaiah Israel, and the

² This material covers only juvenile court cases and arrests reported at the Hyde Park police district.

RESIDENCE OF 235 DELINQUENT CHILDREN GREATER HYDE PARK, 1938

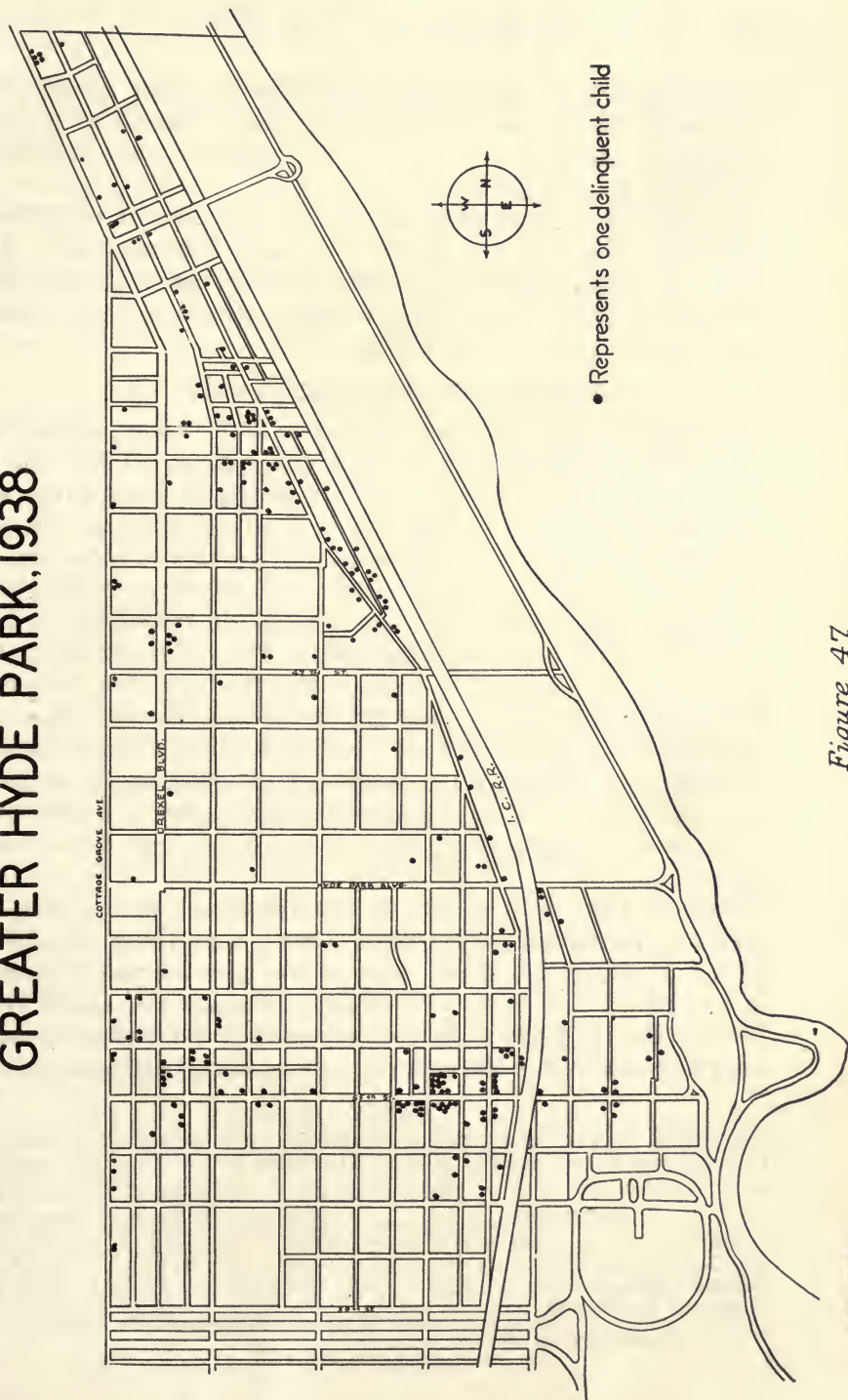


Figure 47

United Church of Hyde Park. Another informal agency, the Community Council of the area, sponsored a number of playlots throughout the district. Most of these playlots were operating during the greater part of this survey.

No effort was made to record the participation of Hyde Park children in supervised activities at nearby Jackson Park. The Park is so large and draws children from so many districts that it was considered impossible to secure attendance data which would be adequate for this study.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN STUDY

During the period between October 1, 1938, and September 30, 1939, 2,823 separate boys, or 91.9 per cent of all the ten- to seventeen-year-old boys in the Greater Hyde Park area, and 1,377 separate girls, or 49.8 per cent of all girls in this age group in the area, were reported as participants in some type of supervised recreation activity. More than 95 per cent of all non-delinquent boys in the area were reported in recreation.

Of these 2,738 non-delinquent boys in recreation, 327 were ten years old; 408, eleven; 426, twelve; 400, thirteen; 363, fourteen; 284, fifteen; 305, sixteen; and 225, seventeen. The 64 official delinquent boys had the following age distribution: 3, ten; 6, eleven; 7, twelve; 8, thirteen; 12, fourteen; 11, fifteen; 10, sixteen; and 8, seventeen. Of the 21 unofficial delinquents 1 was twelve; 5, thirteen; 2, fourteen; 7, fifteen; 2, sixteen; and 4, seventeen years old.

Only 34.8 per cent of the official delinquent group were reported as recreation participants. Further, as Table 143 shows, all the unofficial delinquent boys in the area seemed to appear in supervised activities. This latter phenomenon arises from the fact that in Hyde Park the personnel of recreation agencies were responsible for the reporting of unofficial delinquents, and

TABLE 143

PROPORTION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS ACTIVE IN RECREATION IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS*

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	3072	2823	91.9
Non-Delinquent	2867	2738	95.5
Official Delinquent	184	64	34.8
Unofficial Delinquent	21	21	100.0

*Newcomb and Lang, *op. cit.*

these agency staffs were familiar with the behavior of only those children who were participants in their recreation programs.

A similar report was made for girls resulting in the finding of one hundred per cent of the unofficial delinquent girls' group in recreation. As may be seen from Table 144, 49.7 per cent of the non-delinquent girl-population of Hyde Park were participants in supervised leisure-time activity. Only one delinquent girl was represented in such activity.

TABLE 144

PROPORTION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS ACTIVE IN RECREATION
IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED
BY DELINQUENCY STATUS*

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	2766	1377	49.8
Non-Delinquent	2736	1361	49.7
Official Delinquent	15	1	6.7
Unofficial Delinquent	15	15	100.0

*Newcomb and Lang, *op. cit.*

In comparison with the figures for boys, a lower proportion of girls in supervised recreation was reported. In this connection it may be noted that only 31.6 per cent of the girls in the survey were fourteen years of age and older.

RECREATION ACTIVITY OF BOYS

While the recreation agencies of the Hyde Park, Kenwood and Oakland area attracted more than 90 per cent of the boys in the area during the survey period, it would appear that if a spot check were made at any one time, similar to the findings for the areas with higher delinquency rates, a high proportion of the ten- to seventeen-year-old boys in Hyde Park would be found in the streets. The results of a survey of street play made in March, 1939, indicate no marked difference between Hyde Park and the various other areas in the proportion of children reported in supervised play groups. In spite of the large number of supervised playlots, 18 softball games and 34 baseball games were reported as unsupervised in this street-play analysis. One baseball game and three softball games were reported among supervised activities.

CHILD POPULATION OF GREATER HYDE PARK SHOWING THOSE IN RECREATION, 1938-1939

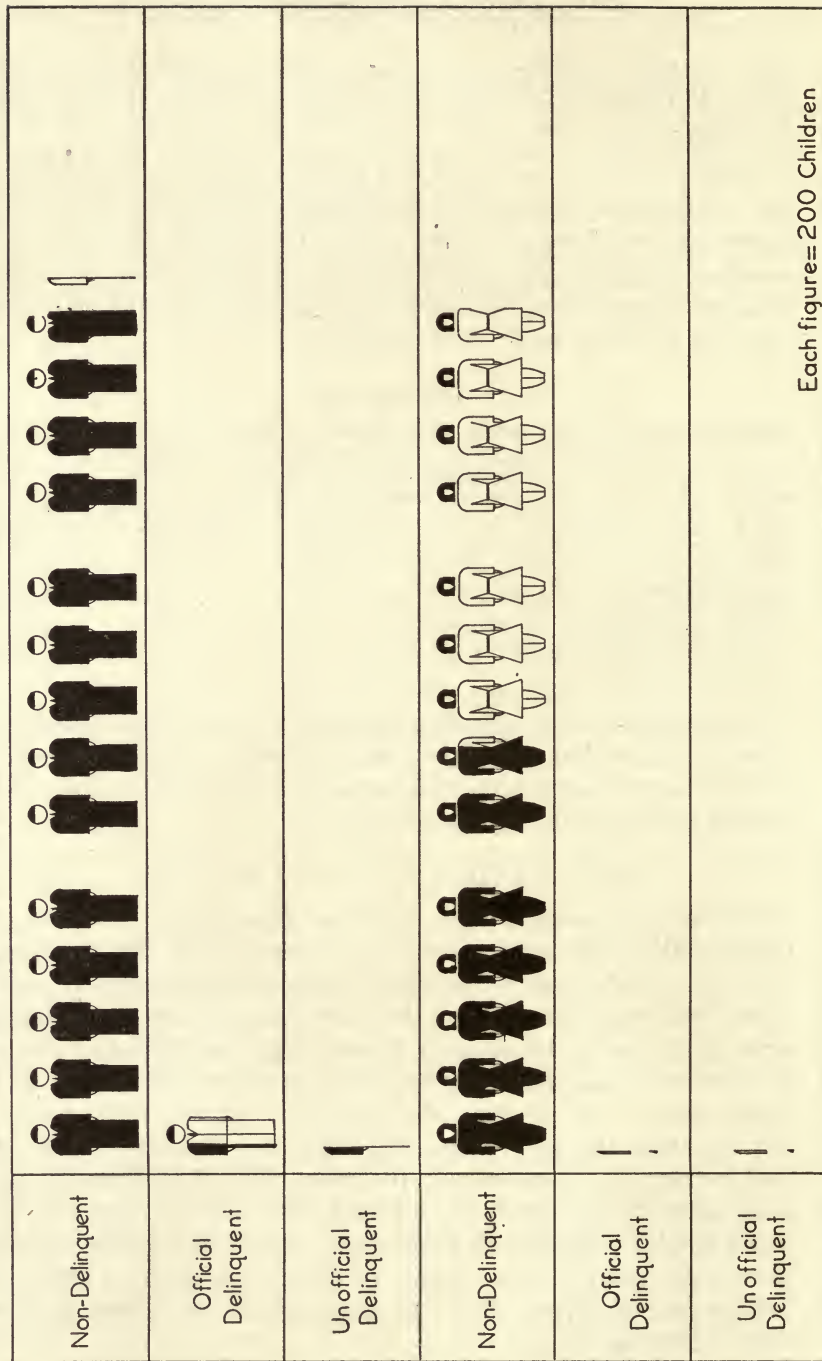


TABLE 145

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, MARCH 21, 1939, 3:30 TO 5:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	BOYS IN ACTIVITY	
	Number	Per Cent
Total	1279	100.0
Supervised Groups	132	10.3
Active Games .....	..	..
Games with Ball	52	4.1
General Street Play	3	0.2
Spectators and Loiterers	14	1.1
Other Activities	63	4.9
Natural Play Groups	1147	89.7
Active Games	33	2.6
Games with Ball	399	31.2
General Street Play	429	33.5
Spectators and Loiterers	88	6.9
Other Activities	198	15.5

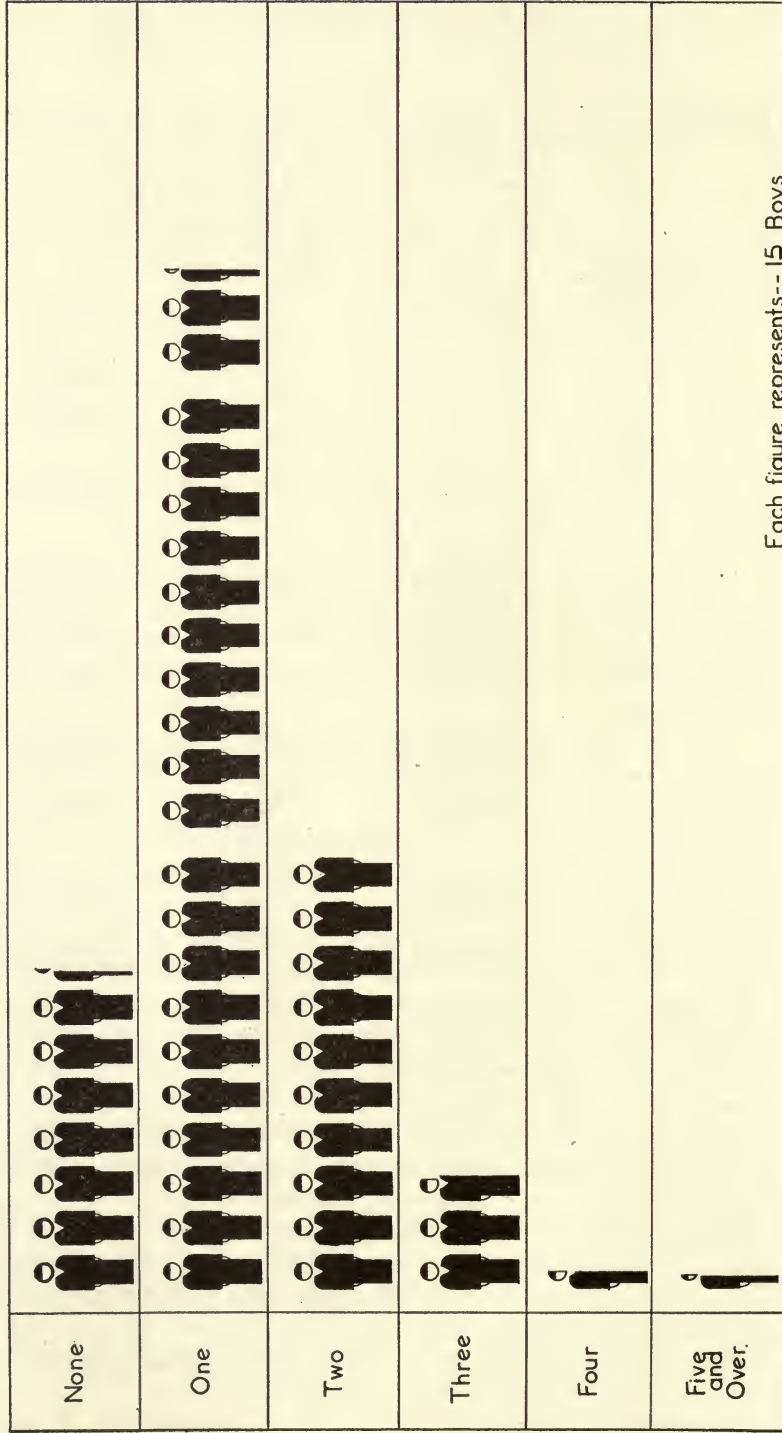
"General street play" was responsible for 429, or 33.5 per cent, of the children reported in unsupervised play. Thirty-six of these children were flying kites, 83 playing marbles, and 156 roller skating. Eighty-eight children were reported as loitering on the street.

Like the boys in the areas with higher than average delinquency, the boys of Hyde Park spent a considerable part of their leisure-time in attending movies and listening to the radio. In May, 1939, in reply to a questionnaire, 647 seventh- and eighth-grade boys of this area reported an average movie attendance of 1.3 movies a week. While this is somewhat less than the average number of movies attended by seventh- and eighth-grade boys in the other areas, it may be noted that eight boys reported that they attended four movies a week, five boys that they attended five different performances a week, and one boy reported daily movie attendances. Thirty-two per cent of all boys in the group who replied to this questionnaire stated that they visited two or more movies a week. This proportion, representing one-third of the children in the sample, is slightly lower than the reports from the high delinquency rate areas.

The boys of Hyde Park differed markedly from the boys of the other areas in their choices of radio programs. Six hundred and fifty-seven seventh- and eighth-grade boys replied to a questionnaire on radio preferences and radio listening habits. In contrast to the boys of the areas with higher delinquency rates who

NUMBER OF MOVIES ATTENDED WEEKLY BY SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADE BOYS

GREATER HYDE PARK, 1939



Each figure represents-- 15 Boys

ranked crime programs as their favorites, the boys of Hyde Park, including the small delinquent group represented, preferred comedians and variety hours. Children's features were less popular in Greater Hyde Park than they were in the higher delinquency rate areas, while plays and theatres, quiz programs, and educational programs ranked higher in Hyde Park than they did in these other areas.

TABLE 146

DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 657 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

TYPE OF PROGRAM	CLASSIFICATION			
	Non-Delinquent		Delinquent*	
	Weighted Score*	Per Cent	Weighted Score	Per Cent
Total	3864	100.0	78	100.0
Children's Features	504	13.0	6	7.7
Comedians and Variety Hours	1253	32.4	26	33.3
Crime and Mystery	826	21.4	8	10.3
Educational Programs	122	3.2	4	5.1
Human Interest Stories and Features	78	2.0	..	..
Classical Music	73	1.9	..	..
Folk Music	5	0.1	..	..
Popular Music	250	6.5	15	19.2
Plays and Theatres	294	7.6	3	3.9
News Programs	23	0.6	..	..
Quiz Programs	123	3.2	..	..
Sports Broadcasts	156	4.0	5	6.4
Unknown	157	4.1	11	14.1














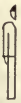


*See footnotes to Table 8.

The favorite program of boys in the Hyde Park area was "Gang Busters," a program which ranked first with every group studied. Like the residents of the areas with higher than average delinquency rates, the boys of Hyde Park ranked "The Lone Ranger" second among their ten favorite programs. The remaining programs mentioned, in contrast to the other choices of the boys in the other areas, represented variety hours, radio theatres, and sports broadcasts. The small group of delinquents who replied to the questionnaire was the only group in any of the five areas studied which did not rank "Gang Busters" and "The Lone Ranger" as its two favorite programs.

The participation of boys in the Hyde Park area in supervised leisure-time activity differed considerably from the reports of such participation received from the areas with higher than average delinquency rates. The major variation was in the kind








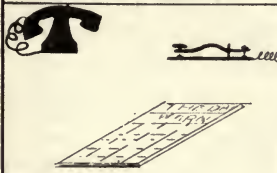






FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS GRADE BOYS,

19

Children's Features	Non-Delinquent	Delinquent
		
Comedy & Variety hours		
		
Crime & Mystery		
		
Educational Programs		
		
Human Interest		
		
Classical Music		
		

OF SEVENTH AND EIGHTH HYDE PARK

39

Folk Music	Non - Delinquent	Official - Delinquent
		
Popular Music		
		
Stage and Theatre		
		
News Broadcast		
		
Quiz Program		
		
Sports		
		

Each figure=5 %

TABLE 147

TEN FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 657 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE BOYS,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, IN THE HYDE PARK AREA
OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

CLASSIFICATION			
Non-Delinquent		Delinquent	
NAME OF PROGRAM	Number of Choices	NAME OF PROGRAM	Number of Choices
Total	977	Total	21
Gang Busters	166	Chase and Sanborn Hour	6
The Lone Ranger	140	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	3
Chase and Sanborn Hour	132	Sports Program	2
Lux Radio Theatre	100	Bob Hope	2
Jello Program	93	Eddie Cantor	2
Eddie Cantor	77	Fibber McGee and Molly	2
Kay Kyser's Orchestra	73	Cavalcade of America	1
Sports Program	67	First Nighter	1
Good News of 1939	65	Green Hornet	1
Green Hornet	64	The Lone Ranger	1
Total Possible Choices	1932	Total Possible Choices	39

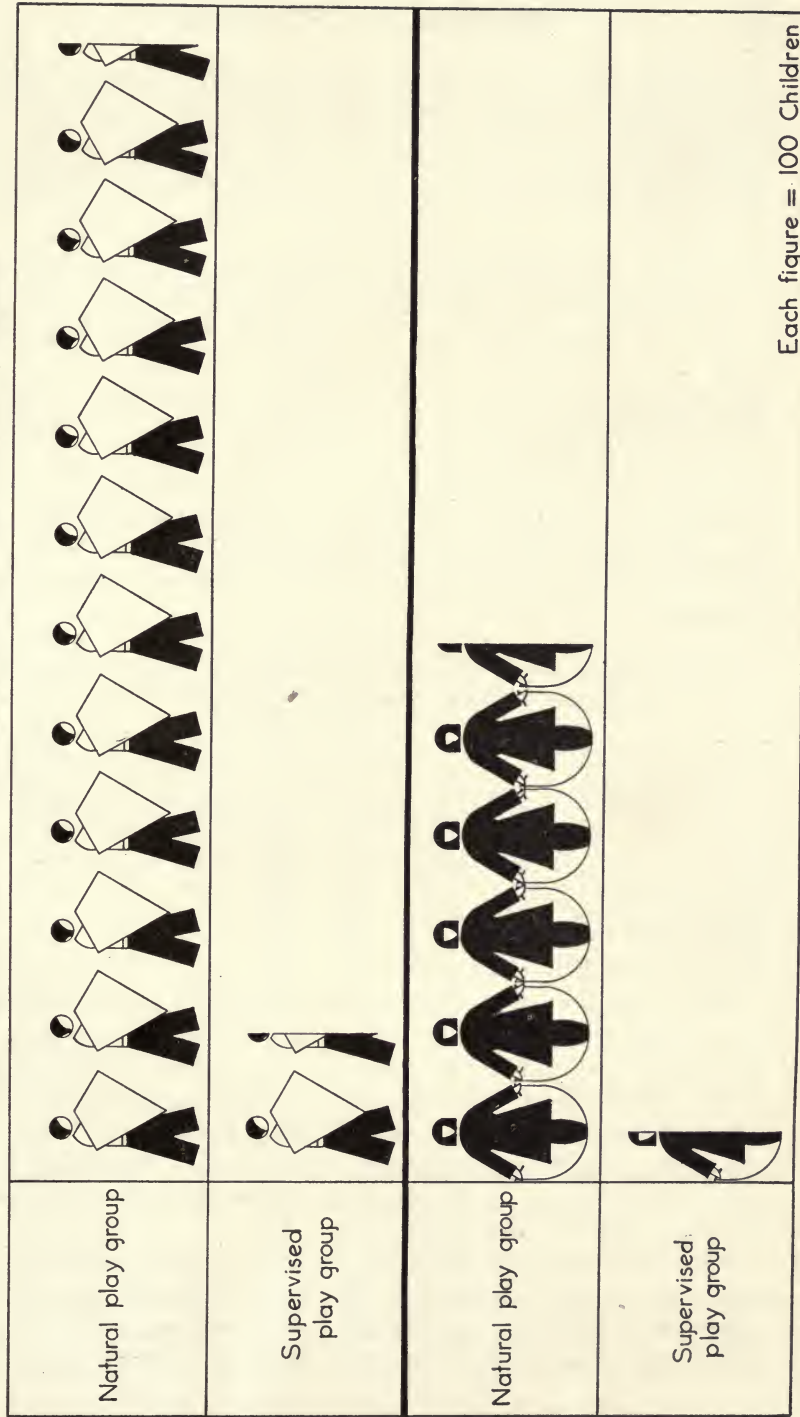
of activities reported. The boys in the Hyde Park area took part in a greater range of activities than did the boys of the other four areas studied. Hyde Park was an area of Boy Scouts. Scouting, which is reported here under its various categories such as club meeting, hikes, trips, swimming, et cetera, was the single most popular Hyde Park activity, whereas it was almost unknown in the areas of higher delinquency. Of the 2,823 boys reported in supervised recreation, 622 separate boys appeared in scout activities at some time during the year. Approximately 500 of these were regular, active members of the scout organization.

Hyde Park and the areas with higher delinquency rates also differed in the types of activities preferred by the participants in recreation. Games room, which loomed large in these latter areas, was comparatively unimportant in Hyde Park. Furthermore, except for the summer season, a very small proportion of the boys in the Hyde Park area spent forty hours or more a season in supervised recreation.

During the autumn season of 1938³ in Greater Hyde Park 1,587 boys were reported as participants in the recreation program. These boys represented 53.6 per cent of the non-delinquent boy-

³ The autumn season reported here includes September, 1939, and October, November, 1938; the winter season: December, 1938, January, February, 1939; the spring season: March, April, May, 1939; the summer season: June, July, August, 1939.

CHILDREN IN NATURAL AND SUPERVISED PLAY GROUPS GREATER HYDE PARK- MARCH, 1939



population of the area, and 20.1 per cent of the official delinquent boy-population. Of these 1,587 boys, 671 or 42.3 per cent, were represented only on community playlots; 610 boys, or 38.4 per cent, were active only in private agencies; and the remaining

TABLE 148

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE AUTUMN SEASON, 1938

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	3072	1587	51.7
Non-Delinquent	2867	1536	53.6
Official Delinquent	184	37	20.1
Unofficial Delinquent	21	14	66.7

306 boys, or 19.3 per cent, took part in the programs of both of these types of agencies. The great majority of these boys participated only briefly in supervised recreation, more than 72 per cent, or 1,146 boys, spending less than ten hours in such programs.

TABLE 149

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,587 BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, AUTUMN, 1938-1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1587	100.0	1536	100.0	37	100.0	14	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	1146	72.2	1114	72.5	25	67.6	7	50.0
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	301	19.0	293	19.1	6	16.2	2	14.3
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	89	5.6	85	5.5	3	8.1	1	7.1
40.0 hours and over	51	3.2	44	2.9	3	8.1	4	28.6

While only 8.4 per cent of the non-delinquent group spent more than twenty-five hours in supervised recreation during the autumn season, twice that proportion of the small official group were in this category, and four times that proportion of the unofficial delinquent group. These findings are similar to those for the areas of higher delinquency, where, of the three groups represented in recreation, the members of the delinquent group were the most active in the program.

The distribution of the time spent in various activities indicates that almost one-third of the time of non-delinquents was reported in football and touchball. A little more than 12 per cent of the time of this group was spent in club meetings, 5 per

cent in hikes and outings, and 12.6 per cent in the games room and playing pool or billiards and table tennis—activities which were all found in the games room in other areas. It should be noted that 4 per cent of the time reported in activities in supervised locations, or 524 hours, was spent in dice games. This activity disappeared from the reports during the winter and spring seasons, but revived again in the summer.

The two delinquent groups, as the following table shows, spent the greatest part of their time in the games room or playing

TABLE 150

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES BY 1,587 BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, AUTUMN, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	14251	100.0	13482	100.0	441	100.0	328	100.0
Archery and								
Rifle Range	29	0.2	26	0.2	3	0.6	..	..
Artcraft and Art..	121	0.9	113	0.8	4	0.8	4	1.2
Badminton	1	0.0	..	..	..	..	1	0.2
Ball—Base	76	0.5	69	0.5	7	1.5	..	..
Ball—Basket	718	5.0	602	4.4	38	8.6	78	24.1
Ball—Foot	830	5.8	809	6.0	21	4.7	..	..
Ball—Hand	92	0.7	79	0.6	13	2.9	..	..
Ball—Soccer	69	0.5	67	0.5	2	0.5	..	..
Ball—Soft	606	4.3	573	4.2	33	7.5	..	..
Ball—Touch	3489	24.5	3438	25.5	50	11.4	1	0.2
Ball—Volley	65	0.5	65	0.5	..	..	..	..
Ball—Other	390	2.8	373	2.8	17	3.9	..	..
Boxing	61	0.4	51	0.4	7	1.5	3	0.9
Cards	249	1.7	184	1.4	10	2.2	55	16.8
Checkers	3	0.0	3	0.0	..	..	..	..
Circle Games	63	0.4	62	0.5	1	0.1	..	..
Club Meetings	1655	11.6	1628	12.1	23	5.3	4	1.2
Craft	407	2.9	401	3.0	4	0.9	2	0.6
Dancing—Social ..	109	0.8	91	0.7	13	2.9	5	1.4
Dancing—Other ..	88	0.6	74	0.5	8	1.8	6	1.9
Dice Games	530	3.7	524	3.9	..	..	6	1.7
Games Room	929	6.5	796	5.9	81	18.6	52	16.0
Gym. Activities ...	745	5.2	720	5.3	22	5.1	3	0.9
Hikes and Outings.	685	4.8	678	5.0	5	1.2	2	0.6
Horseshoes	69	0.5	69	0.5	..	..	..	..
Music and Choral.	91	0.6	78	0.6	11	2.4	2	0.6
Playground	105	0.7	104	0.8	1	0.2	..	..
Pool and Billiards.	35	0.3	35	0.3	..	..	..	..
Skating—Roller ..	2	0.0	2	0.0	..	..	..	..
Spectators	610	4.3	595	4.4	11	2.5	4	1.2
Swimming	318	2.2	312	2.3	3	0.7	3	0.8
Table Tennis	1007	7.1	857	6.4	53	12.2	97	29.7
Tennis	4	0.0	4	0.0	..	..	..	..

HOURS SPENT IN FIVE ACTIVITIES BY BOYS, GREATER HYDE PARK, AUTUMN, 1938

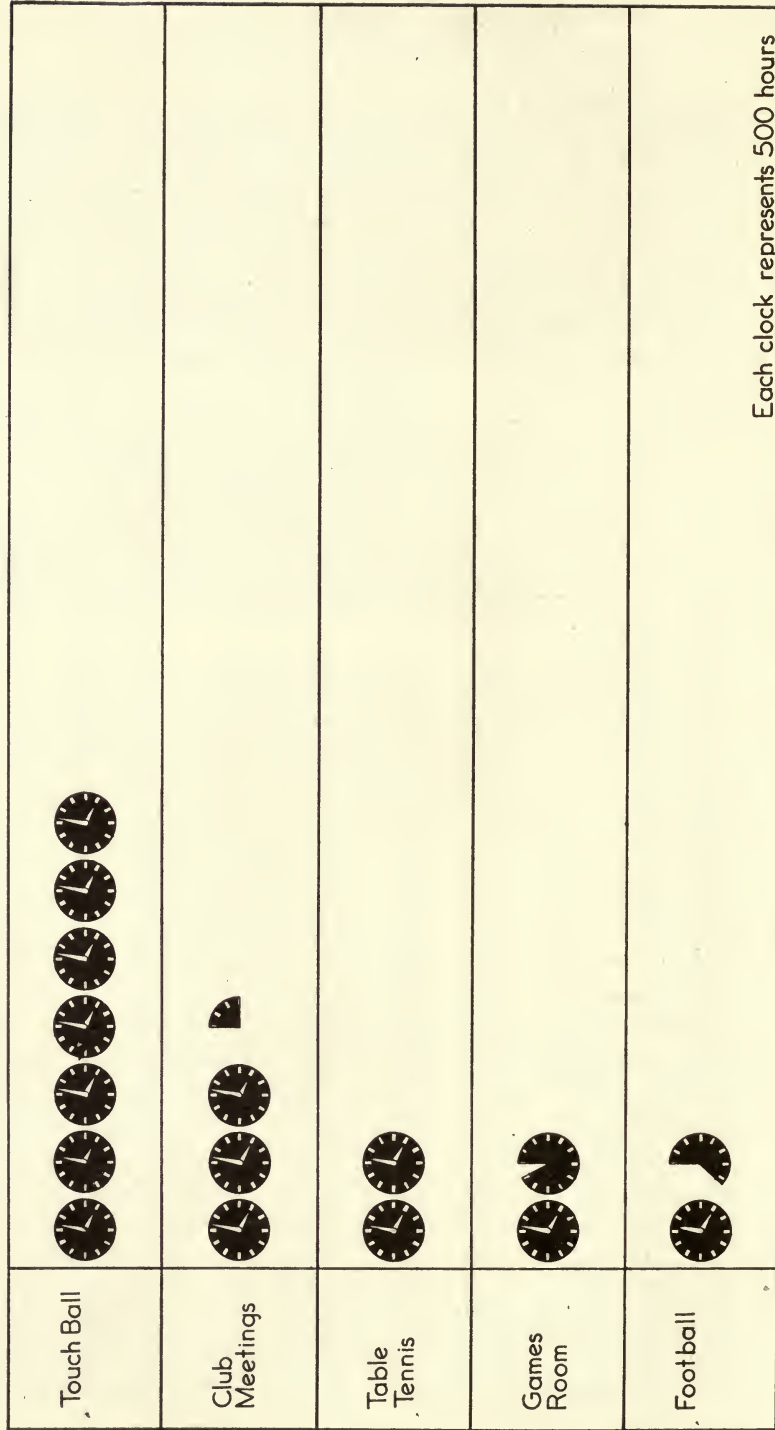


table tennis. Only 5.3 per cent of the time of official delinquents was reported in club meetings, and only 1.2 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents.

An analysis of the favorite activities of the 1,587 boys who participated in recreation during the autumn season found 466 non-delinquent boys, or 30.3 per cent, who preferred touch football and football to all other activities. Slightly more than 18 per cent of the non-delinquent boys spent most of their time in club meetings; 10.2 per cent preferred games room, table tennis, and pool and billiards, and 2.5 per cent dice games. The representation in club meetings is due almost entirely to scout troop meetings, which are reported in this category.

TABLE 151

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,587 BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, AUTUMN, 1938-1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1587	100.0	1536	100.0	37	100.0	14	100.0
Archery and								
Rifle Range	5	0.3	4	0.3	1	2.7	..	..
Artcraft and Art..	13	0.8	13	0.8	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	5	0.3	5	0.3	..	..	..	..
Ball—Basket	88	5.5	76	4.9	6	16.2	6	42.9
Ball—Foot	92	5.8	90	5.9	2	5.4	..	..
Ball—Hand	14	0.9	13	0.8	1	2.7	..	..
Ball—Soccer	16	1.0	16	1.0	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft	103	6.5	102	6.6	1	2.7	..	..
Ball—Touch	379	23.8	376	24.4	3	8.1	..	..
Ball—Volley	16	1.0	16	1.0	..	..	..	..
Ball—Other	44	2.8	43	2.8	1	2.7	..	..
Boxing	4	0.3	4	0.3	..	..	..	..
Cards	5	0.3	4	0.3	..	..	1	7.1
Circle Games	14	0.9	14	0.9	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings	284	17.9	279	18.2	5	13.6	..	..
Craft	45	2.8	45	2.9	..	..	..	..
Dancing—Social ..	8	0.5	7	0.5	1	2.7	..	..
Dancing—Other ..	3	0.2	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Dice Games	38	2.4	38	2.5	..	..	..	..
Games Room	85	5.4	77	5.0	6	16.2	2	14.3
Gym. Activities ..	78	5.0	76	4.9	2	5.4	..	..
Hikes and Outings	50	3.2	50	3.3	..	..	..	..
Horseshoes	12	0.8	12	0.8	..	..	..	..
Music and Choral.	7	0.4	7	0.5	..	..	..	..
Playground	11	0.7	11	0.7	..	..	..	..
Pool and Billiards.	7	0.4	7	0.5	..	..	..	..
Spectators	54	3.4	52	3.4	2	5.4	..	..
Swimming	31	1.9	24	1.6	3	8.1	4	28.6
Table Tennis	76	4.8	72	4.7	3	8.1	1	7.1

In contrast to the general community pattern, games room and table tennis were the favorite activities of 23.6 per cent of the 51 delinquents reported during the autumn season.

The number of boys reported in recreation rose to 1,819 in the winter season. This number represented 61.3 per cent of all non-delinquents in the Greater Hyde Park area, 23.9 per cent of the official delinquents, and 85.7 per cent of the unofficial delinquents.

TABLE 152

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE WINTER SEASON, 1938-1939

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	3072	1819	59.2
Non-Delinquent	2867	1757	61.3
Official Delinquent	184	44	23.9
Unofficial Delinquent	21	18	85.7

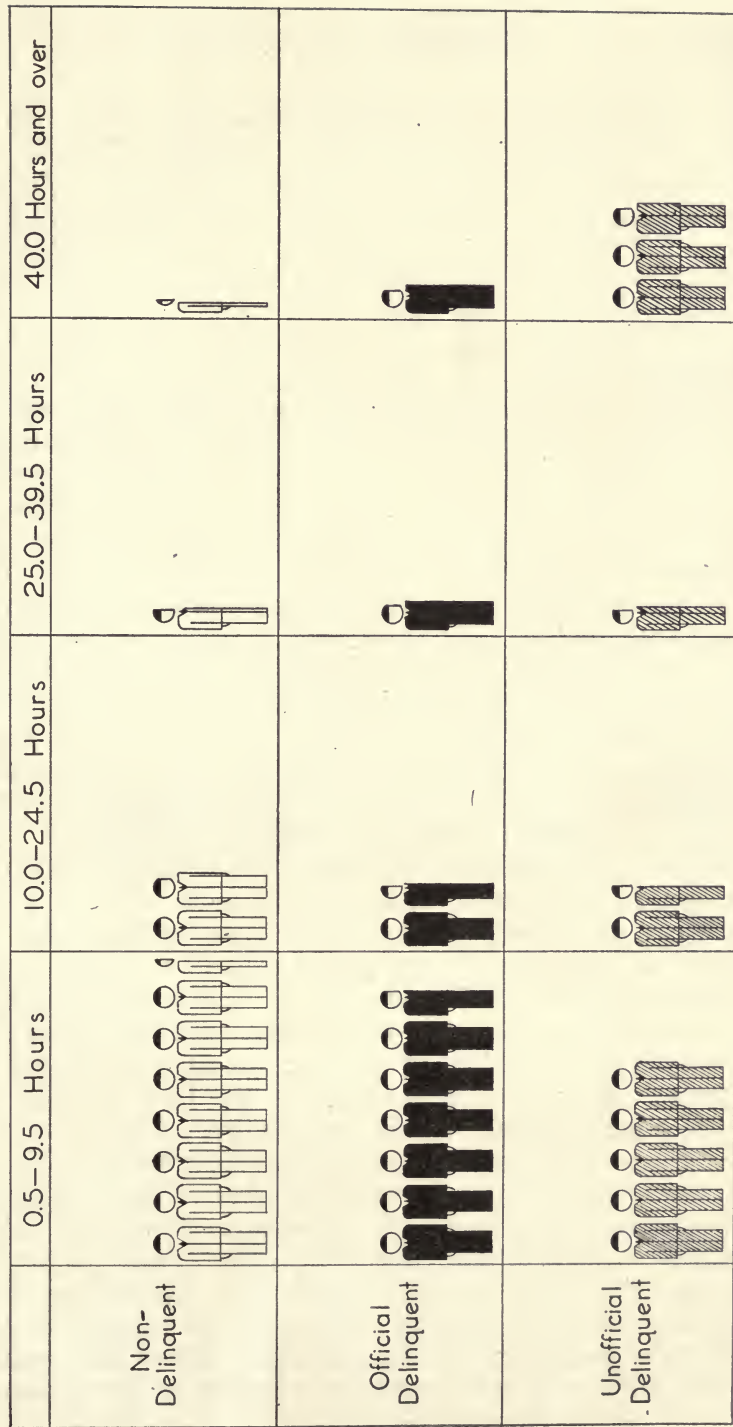
In large measure, this rise in the number of boys in leisure-time activity is due to the increased number of scouting activities reported. During the winter months, 532 separate boys participated in such activities in the Greater Hyde Park Community.

Fourteen hundred and sixty-eight of the boys in recreation during the winter season were reported at only one type of agency. Since all community-sponsored programs were outdoors, with the coming of the cold weather and the curtailment of outdoor play, 1,185 of these boys, or 80.7 per cent, were reported as participating in the program of private agencies only. Three hundred and fifty-one boys took part in the programs of both private and community-sponsored agencies, and 283 boys were active only in outdoor play on community-sponsored playlots.

A greater number of boys were reported in recreational activities in Hyde Park during the winter season than during the autumn. Furthermore, these boys spent a greater amount of their time in such activities. As Table 153 shows, half of all the boys in recreation spent more than ten hours in the leisure-time programs, doubling the proportion of boys who were in this category during the autumn season.

The percentage of children who spent more than 25 hours in recreation rose to 18.9 per cent for the non-delinquent group, 20.5 per cent for the official delinquent group, and to 72.2 per cent of the 18 unofficial delinquents reported.

NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION BY HYDE PARK BOYS, AUTUMN, 1938



W P A 30285

Each figure represents 10 %

Figure 53

TABLE 153
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,819 BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION
ACTIVITY, WINTER, 1938-1939

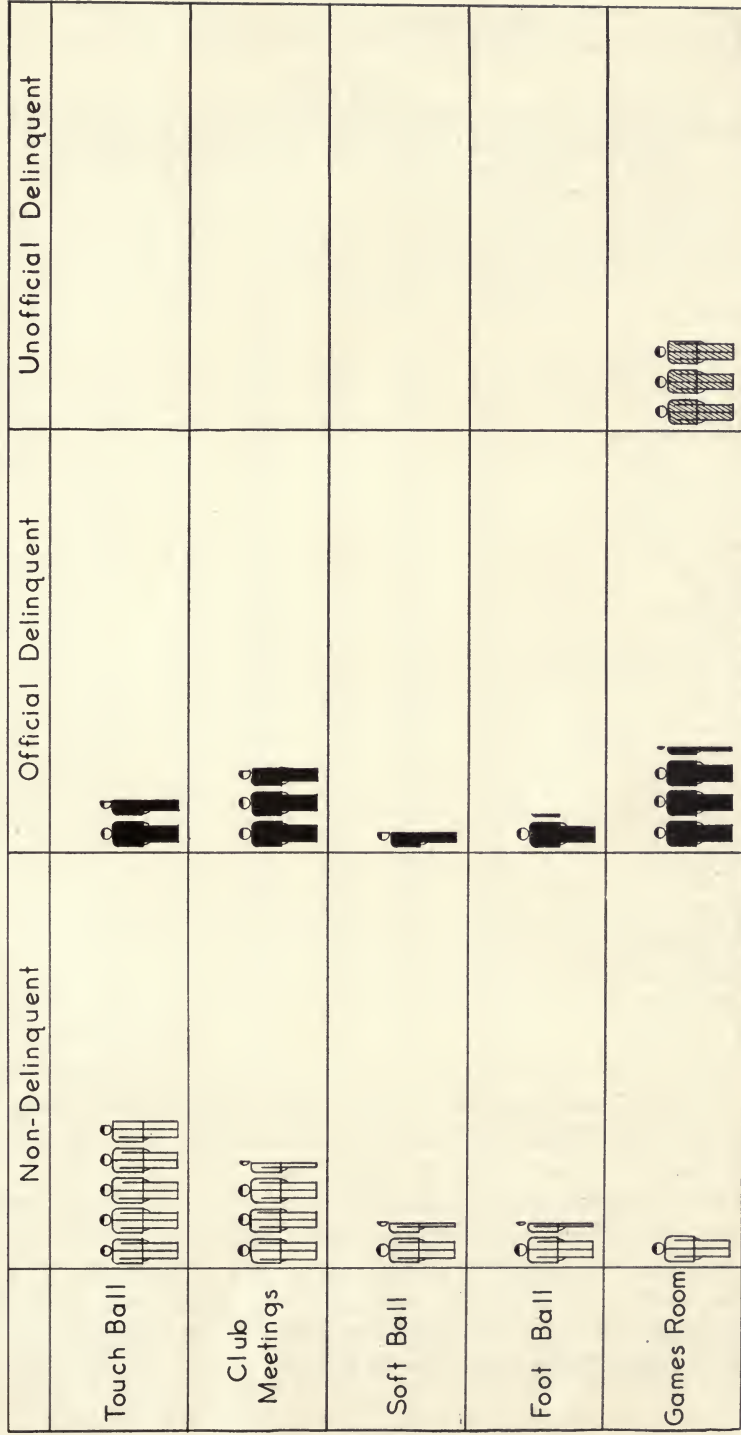
NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1819	100.0	1757	100.0	44	100.0	18	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	894	49.1	865	49.2	24	54.5	5	27.8
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	571	31.4	560	31.9	11	25.0	..	..
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	195	10.7	189	10.8	1	2.3	5	27.8
40.0 hours and over	159	8.8	143	8.1	8	18.2	8	44.4

In spite of the attractions of indoor play, there was only a small rise in the amount of time reported in games room, pool and billiards, and table tennis by the non-delinquents. These three activities consumed 16.6 per cent of the time of this group, while club meetings accounted for 23.3 per cent of its time, and basketball and gymnasium activities for 21.8 per cent. The non-delinquent boys were outdoors a good deal, 12.9 per cent of all time reported being in playground activities and ice skating.

The time spent by both the official and unofficial delinquent groups in games room and related activities rose during the winter season. Slightly more than 41 per cent of all time spent in recreation by official delinquents was reported in games room, pool and billiards, and table tennis, while 38.8 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents was devoted to these activities. These proportions are not high when compared with the time spent by delinquents in the games room in the other areas. Official delinquents in Hyde Park spent 10.2 per cent of their time as spectators to supervised recreation activity; unofficial delinquents spent 15.2 per cent of the time reported for them as spectators. Basketball was popular with official and unofficial delinquents. One-fifth of the time reported in activity for the former group and three-tenths of the time reported for the latter group were spent in this activity.

When an analysis is made of the favorite activities of individual boys, basketball assumes a position of even greater importance in the two delinquent groups. More than half of the unofficial delinquents ranked this as an activity of first preference, although it was closely followed by games room, table tennis, and pool and billiards. Basketball and gymnasium activities were preferred by 34.1 per cent of the official delinquent group, and games room and its related activities by 25 per cent.

FIVE FAVORITE SUPERVISED ACTIVITIES OF BOYS GREATER HYDE PARK, FALL, 1939



WPA 30285

Each figure represents 5 %

Figure 54

TABLE 154

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,819 BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WINTER, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	28894	100.0	27170	100.0	880	100.0	844	100.0
Archery and								
Rifle Range	211	0.7	211	0.8	..	..	..	..
Artcraft and Art..	353	1.2	316	1.2	7	0.7	30	3.5
Badminton	30	0.1	28	0.1	2	0.2	..	..
Ball—Basket	3974	13.8	3540	13.0	180	20.5	254	30.3
Ball—Soccer	4	0.0	4	0.0	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft	45	0.2	45	0.2	..	..	..	..
Ball—Touch	990	3.4	982	3.6	8	0.9	..	..
Ball—Volley	20	0.1	16	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.4
Ball—Other	140	0.5	131	0.5	9	1.0	..	..
Boxing	221	0.8	205	0.8	6	0.7	10	1.1
Cards	28	0.1	28	0.1	..	..	..	..
Checkers	62	0.2	62	0.2	..	..	..	..
Chess	147	0.5	146	0.5	..	..	1	0.1
Circle Games	4	0.0	4	0.0	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings ...	6403	22.2	6321	23.3	77	8.8	5	0.6
Craft	861	3.0	838	3.1	18	2.0	5	0.5
Dancing—Social ..	638	2.2	572	2.1	29	3.3	37	4.4
Dancing—Other ..	186	0.6	161	0.6	5	0.5	20	2.4
Dramatics	40	0.1	40	0.1	..	..	..	..
Games Room	2866	10.0	2452	9.0	236	26.9	178	21.2
Gym. Activities ..	2431	8.4	2401	8.8	28	3.2	2	0.2
Hikes and Outings	446	1.5	446	1.6	..	..	..	..
Horseshoes	164	0.6	144	0.5	13	1.5	7	0.8
Music and Choral.	243	0.8	240	0.9	..	..	3	0.4
Playground	1529	5.3	1520	5.7	9	1.0	..	..
Pool and Billiards.	921	3.2	808	3.0	59	6.8	54	6.3
Skating—Ice	1964	6.8	1948	7.2	15	1.7	1	0.1
Skating—Roller ..	36	0.1	36	0.1	..	..	..	..
Spectators	1295	4.5	1077	4.0	90	10.2	128	15.2
Swimming	1162	4.0	1129	4.1	22	2.5	11	1.2
Table Tennis	1422	4.9	1261	4.6	66	7.5	95	11.3
Trips	58	0.2	58	0.2	..	..	..	..

To the non-delinquent group, who are the great bulk of the boys in the Hyde Park area, club meetings were of major importance. Almost three-tenths of these boys, about 28 per cent, 483 in number, preferred this activity to any other; 23.3 per cent preferred basketball and gymnasium activities; and only 16.1 per cent the games room activities. Fourteen per cent of this group preferred ice skating and outdoor play, and the remaining 336 boys indicated preferences for activities as varied as rifle shooting, artcraft, and music.

TABLE 155

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,819 BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, WINTER, 1938-1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1819	100.0	1757	100.0	44	100.0	18	100.0
Archery and								
Rifle Range	21	1.2	21	1.2	..	..	..	..
Artercraft and Art..	17	0.9	17	1.0	..	..	..	..
Ball—Basket	284	15.6	265	15.1	9	20.5	10	55.5
Ball—Soft	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Touch	100	5.5	100	5.7	..	..	..	..
Ball—Other	14	0.8	13	0.7	1	2.3	..	..
Boxing	4	0.2	4	0.2	..	..	..	..
Cards	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Checkers	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Chess	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings	488	26.8	483	27.5	5	11.3	..	..
Craft	50	2.7	47	2.7	3	6.8	..	..
Dancing—Social ..	34	1.9	30	1.7	3	6.8	1	5.6
Dancing—Other ..	5	0.3	5	0.3	..	..	..	..
Games Room	184	10.1	170	9.7	10	22.7	4	22.2
Gym. Activities ..	150	8.2	144	8.2	6	13.6	..	..
Hikes and Outings	11	0.6	11	0.6	..	..	..	..
Horseshoes	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Music and Choral..	15	0.8	15	0.8	..	..	..	..
Playground	100	5.5	100	5.7	..	..	..	..
Pool and Billiards.	34	1.9	33	1.9	..	..	1	5.6
Skating—Ice	147	8.1	146	8.3	1	2.3	..	..
Spectators	56	3.1	52	2.9	4	9.1	..	..
Swimming	13	0.7	12	0.7	1	2.3	..	..
Table Tennis	83	4.5	80	4.5	1	2.3	2	11.1
Trips	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..

In the spring season of 1939, the number of boys in recreation rose slightly to 1,997, or 65 per cent of the boys in the area. Once again, as Table 156 shows, the rise was absorbed by the non-delinquent group.

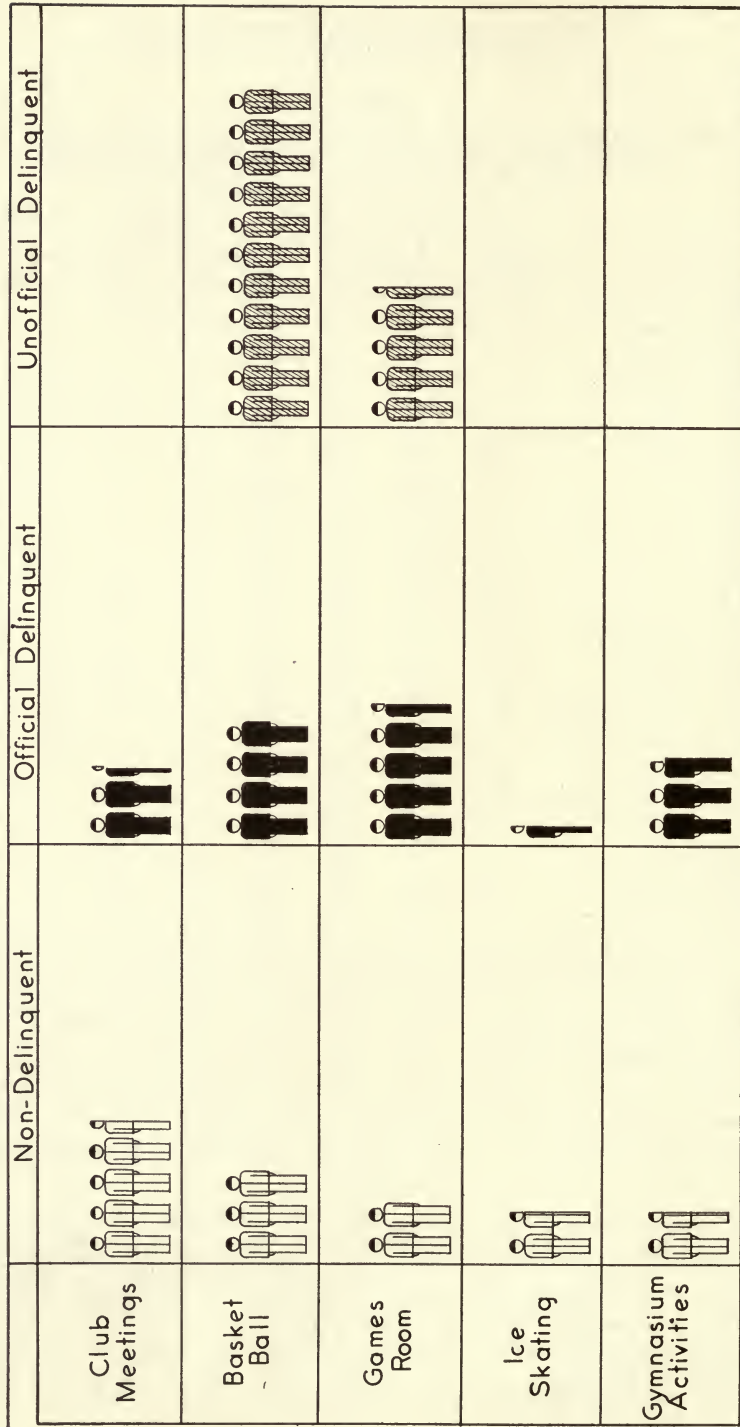
With pleasant weather, the proportion of boys who were represented solely in either indoor or outdoor play declined. Only 41 per cent of the boys in the program were active in private agen-

TABLE 156

PER CENT OF ALL TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK
AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION IN THE SPRING SEASON, 1939

CLASSIFICATION	Number in Area	Number in Recreation	Per Cent in Recreation
Total	3072	1997	65.0
Non-Delinquent	2867	1932	67.4
Official Delinquent	184	47	25.5
Unofficial Delinquent	21	18	85.7

FIVE FAVORITE SUPERVISED ACTIVITIES OF BOYS GREATER HYDE PARK, WINTER, 1939



WPA 30285

Each figure represents 5 %

Figure 55

cies alone, and 24 per cent solely in community-sponsored agencies, while 35 per cent participated in both types of programs. The rise in the proportion of boys who spent more than 25 hours in recreation during a season continued. Slightly less than 24 per cent of the non-delinquents, 34 per cent of the official delinquents, and 61.1 per cent of the unofficial delinquents were in this category. The proportion of boys who spent more than 10 hours in recreation during the season rose to 53.9 per cent of the total.

TABLE 157

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,997 BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, SPRING, 1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1997	100.0	1932	100.0	47	100.0	18	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	921	46.1	894	46.2	21	44.7	6	33.3
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	592	29.6	581	30.1	10	21.3	1	5.6
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	257	12.9	251	13.0	4	8.5	2	11.1
40.0 hours and over	227	11.4	206	10.7	12	25.5	9	50.0

Both non-delinquent and delinquent boys continued to be represented in a wide range of activities during the spring season. Club meetings, closely followed by baseball and softball, continued as the activity in which the large non-delinquent group spent the most time; games room and related activities were of negligible importance. Gymnasium activities, basketball, and swimming, however, were together responsible for more than 20 per cent of the total time reported in activities.

As is shown in Table 158, games room and related activities were responsible for 24.3 per cent of the time of official delinquents and for 41.5 per cent of the time of unofficial delinquents. These two groups continued to spend a high proportion of their time in basketball, and in each case approximately 10 per cent of the time reported for these groups was spent in watching supervised activities.

While spring season participation was reported in a large group of activities, a marked preference was shown for a selected few of these. Of the boys in the non-delinquent group, 30.6 per cent preferred softball and baseball. This was the first season in which club meetings did not rank as the activity of first preference. This shift in the ranking of club meetings is undoubtedly

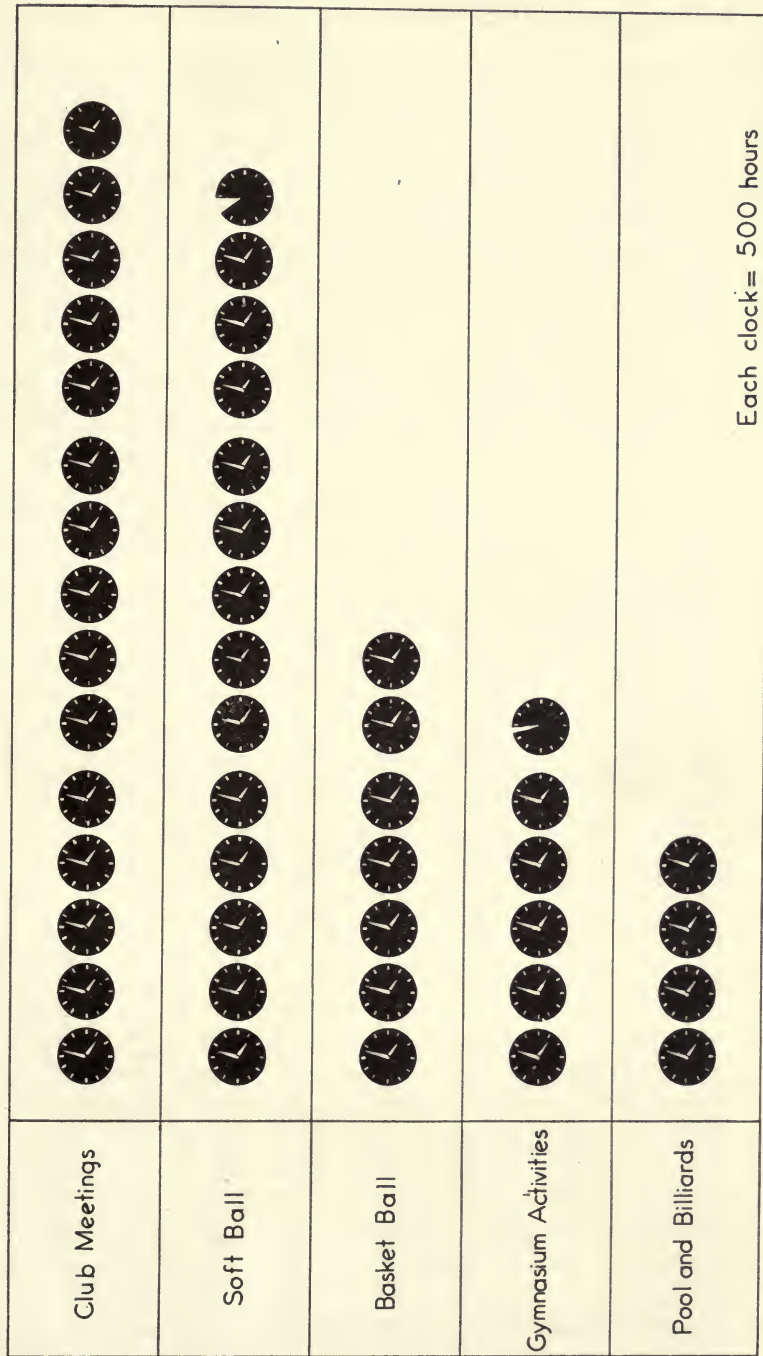
TABLE 158

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 1,997
BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS, SPRING, 1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	35633	100.0	33587	100.0	1240	100.0	806	100.0
Archery and								
Rifle Range	109	0.3	109	0.3	..	..	..	..
Artcraft and Art..	148	0.4	130	0.4	17	1.4	1	0.1
Ball—Base	443	1.2	430	1.3	13	1.0	..	..
Ball—Basket	3539	10.0	3002	9.0	261	21.1	276	34.4
Ball—Hand	11	0.0	11	0.0	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soccer	54	0.2	54	0.2	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft	6923	19.4	6716	20.0	180	14.6	27	3.3
Ball—Touch	16	0.0	14	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Ball—Volley	124	0.3	110	0.3	9	0.7	5	0.6
Ball—Other	545	1.5	530	1.6	9	0.7	6	0.7
Bicycling	136	0.4	120	0.4	16	1.3	..	..
Boxing	217	0.6	211	0.6	5	0.4	1	0.1
Cards	126	0.4	126	0.4	..	..	..	..
Checkers	29	0.1	28	0.1	1	0.0	..	..
Chess	56	0.2	56	0.2	..	..	..	..
Circle Games	34	0.1	34	0.1	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings ...	7790	21.9	7678	22.9	112	9.0	..	..
Craft	1064	3.0	1052	3.1	11	0.9	1	0.1
Dancing—Social ..	350	1.0	328	1.0	6	0.5	16	2.0
Dancing—Other ..	223	0.6	154	0.5	46	3.7	23	2.9
Dramatics	106	0.3	106	0.3	..	..	..	..
Games Room	1233	3.5	1063	3.2	98	8.0	72	9.0
Gym. Activities ..	2975	8.3	2904	8.6	60	4.9	11	1.3
Hikes and Outings	1152	3.2	1133	3.4	19	1.5	..	..
Horseshoes	266	0.7	231	0.7	23	1.8	12	1.4
Marbles	156	0.4	153	0.4	3	0.2	..	..
Music and Choral.	444	1.2	428	1.3	12	0.9	4	0.4
Playground	508	1.4	503	1.5	5	0.4	..	..
Pool and Billiards.	2001	5.6	1722	5.1	136	11.0	143	17.9
Skating—Ice	4	0.0	4	0.0	..	..	..	..
Skating—Roller ..	61	0.2	48	0.1	9	0.7	4	0.4
Spectators	1552	4.4	1363	4.0	104	8.4	85	10.6
Swimming	1731	4.9	1711	5.1	19	1.5	1	0.1
Table Tennis	1393	4.0	1211	3.6	65	5.3	117	14.6
Tennis	15	0.0	15	0.0	..	..	..	..
Track and Field ..	61	0.2	61	0.2	..	..	..	..
Trips	38	0.1	38	0.1	..	..	..	..

due to the diversification in the scout program which occurred during the spring season. The scouts, at this time, were less in meetings and more in the varied activities which composed their particular program. A little more than 9 per cent of the non-delinquent group continued to prefer basketball and 7.2 per cent,

HOURS SPENT IN FIVE ACTIVITIES BY BOYS, HYDE PARK, SPRING, 1939



gymnasium activities. Only 10.7 per cent of this group indicated a preference for games room activities.

Like the non-delinquents, the official delinquent group also ranked softball and baseball as its favorite activity, 29.9 per cent making this choice. Basketball was preferred by six members of this group and club meetings by seven. The unofficial delinquent group consisted of only 18 members, seven of whom preferred basketball to all other activities. A similar number preferred

TABLE 159
FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,997 BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SPRING, 1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1997	100.0	1932	100.0	47	100.0	18	100.0
Archery and								
Rifle Range	7	0.3	7	0.4	..	..	..	..
Artcraft and Art..	9	0.5	8	0.4	1	2.1	..	..
Ball—Base	20	1.0	18	0.9	2	4.3	..	..
Ball—Basket	189	9.5	176	9.1	6	12.8	7	38.8
Ball—Hand	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soccer	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft	585	29.2	573	29.7	12	25.6	..	..
Ball—Volley	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Other	27	1.3	27	1.4	..	..	..	..
Bicycling	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Boxing	4	0.2	4	0.2	..	..	..	..
Cards	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Checkers	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Circle Games	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings	500	25.0	493	25.6	7	14.9	..	..
Craft	55	2.8	54	2.8	1	2.1	..	..
Dancing—Social ..	15	0.8	13	0.7	1	2.1	1	5.6
Dancing—Other ..	12	0.6	10	0.5	1	2.1	1	5.6
Dramatics	3	0.2	3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Games Room	64	3.2	59	3.1	3	6.4	2	11.1
Gym. Activities ...	143	7.2	139	7.2	4	8.5	..	..
Hikes and Outings	22	1.1	22	1.1	..	..	..	..
Horseshoes	5	0.3	4	0.2	..	..	1	5.6
Marbles	15	0.8	15	0.8	..	..	..	..
Music and Choral..	20	1.0	19	1.0	..	..	1	5.6
Playground	39	2.0	38	2.0	1	2.1	..	..
Pool and Billiards .	91	4.6	86	4.5	4	8.5	1	5.6
Skating—Ice	4	0.2	4	0.2	..	..	..	..
Spectators	59	3.0	56	2.9	3	6.4	..	..
Swimming	31	1.6	31	1.6	..	..	..	..
Table Tennis	64	3.2	59	3.1	1	2.1	4	22.1
Tennis	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Track and Field ..	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Trips	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..

games room activities and two of the remaining four boys in this group were most interested in dancing.

During the summer season the number of boys represented in the recreation program reached a total of 2,037, or 66.3 per cent, of the ten- to seventeen-year-old boys in the Hyde Park area. The slight rise from the spring figures was reported entirely in the non-delinquent group, the number of official delinquents remaining the same, and the number of unofficial delinquents declining from 18 to 12. The warmer weather resulted in a smaller number of children, 372, being active only in indoors play in private agencies. Reported in attendance at community playlots were 1,665 boys, of whom 1034, or 50.8 per cent of the total reported in supervised recreation, were represented at playlots only.

Contrary to expectations, however, with the coming of warm weather there was no marked rise in the proportion of boys who spent more than 25 hours a season in recreation. As Table 160 indicates, 24.3 per cent of the non-delinquents, 19.1 per cent of the official delinquents, and 41.7 per cent of the twelve unofficial delinquents reported in recreation were in this group.

TABLE 160

DISTRIBUTION OF 2,037 BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, SUMMER, 1939

NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2037	100.0	1978	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	1101	54.1	1069	54.0	28	59.6	4	33.3
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	442	21.7	429	21.7	10	21.3	3	25.0
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	184	9.0	182	9.2	2	4.2	..	..
40.0 hours and over	310	15.2	298	15.1	7	14.9	5	41.7

The participant in recreation in Greater Hyde Park during the summer season spent an average of 20.5 hours in such activity. In the North Side area the average amount of participation in supervised activity for a similar period reached 37 hours. This difference in the amount of time spent in recreation may be explained to some extent by the absence from the city for at least a part of the summer season of many of the boys in Hyde Park. The scout group alone, in this connection, reported a total of 35,414 hours in scout camps.

In all, 41,836 hours were reported in supervised recreation in

Hyde Park during the summer season. Many of these hours were spent in softball and baseball: 37.7 per cent of the time of non-delinquents, 57.4 per cent of the time of official delinquents, and 52.1 per cent of the time of the unofficial delinquents. The next greatest amount of time was spent by the boys in loitering and in watching activities. Almost one-fifth of all time reported for the non-delinquents, about 24 per cent, was consumed in this

TABLE 161
DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 2,037
BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY
DELINQUENCY STATUS, SUMMER, 1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	41836	100.0	40461	100.0	892	100.0	483	100.0
Artercraft and Art..	39	0.1	37	0.1	2	0.2	..	..
Badminton	2	0.0	..	..	..	..	2	0.3
Ball—Base	338	0.8	334	0.8	3	0.3	1	0.1
Ball—Basket	136	0.2	105	0.3	12	1.4	19	3.9
Ball—Foot	149	0.4	141	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.8
Ball—Hand	35	0.1	32	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.2
Ball—Soccer	70	0.2	70	0.2	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft	15656	37.4	14904	36.9	504	57.2	248	52.0
Ball—Touch	293	0.7	283	0.7	7	0.7	3	0.6
Ball—Volley	423	1.0	411	1.0	11	1.1	1	0.2
Ball—Other	1344	3.2	1326	3.3	14	1.5	4	0.7
Bicycling	2	0.0	2	0.0	..	..	..	..
Boxing	52	0.1	52	0.1	..	..	..	..
Cards	386	0.9	386	1.0	..	..	..	..
Checkers	72	0.2	72	0.2	..	..	..	..
Chess	13	0.0	13	0.0	..	..	..	..
Circle Games	4	0.0	4	0.0	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings ..	1905	4.6	1868	4.6	34	3.8	3	0.6
Craft	438	1.1	438	1.1	..	..	..	..
Dancing—Social ..	202	0.5	202	0.5	..	..	..	..
Dancing—Other ..	127	0.3	95	0.2	17	1.9	15	3.2
Dice Games	38	0.1	38	0.1	..	..	..	..
Games Room	167	0.4	157	0.4	3	0.3	7	1.4
Gym. Activities ..	701	1.7	690	1.7	11	1.1	..	..
Hikes and Outings	2244	5.4	2180	5.4	57	6.4	7	1.4
Horseshoes	2086	5.0	2061	5.1	22	2.4	3	0.5
Marbles	120	0.3	114	0.3	6	0.6	..	..
Music and Choral..	311	0.7	300	0.7	6	0.6	5	1.0
Playground	1638	4.0	1633	4.0	3	0.3	2	0.3
Pool and Billiards.	426	1.0	404	1.0	9	1.1	13	2.6
Skating—Roller ..	105	0.3	103	0.3	2	0.2	..	..
Spectators	9688	23.1	9423	23.3	135	15.2	130	27.2
Swimming	1259	3.0	1244	2.9	15	1.7	..	..
Table Tennis	1052	2.5	1027	2.5	10	1.1	15	3.0
Tennis	1	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Track and Field ..	104	0.2	101	0.3	3	0.3	..	..
Trips	210	0.5	210	0.5	..	..	..	..

way. Further, as Table 161 shows, while there was a wide range of activities in the summer season, the amount of time reported for most of these activities was negligible.

Softball and baseball, the most popular activities in the summer recreation program, were preferred by 433 or 42.1 per cent of the 1,978 non-delinquent boys. Fifteen per cent of these boys enjoyed watching activities more than participating in them, and 10.4 per cent preferred club meetings. Indeed, an analysis of the attendance at club meetings shows that 72 boys, or 3.5 per cent of the participants in the summer program, were represented only in this activity. These boys spent very little time in supervised recreation, since the general attendance

TABLE 162

FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 2,037 BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, SUMMER, 1939

FAVORITE ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	2037	100.0	1978	100.0	47	100.0	12	100.0
Artcraft and Art..	2	0.1	2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Base	12	0.6	12	0.6	..	..	..	..
Ball—Basket	5	0.2	4	0.2	..	..	1	8.3
Ball—Foot	9	0.5	9	0.5	..	..	..	..
Ball—Hand	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soccer	3	0.1	3	0.1	..	..	..	..
Ball—Soft	853	41.9	821	41.5	24	51.1	8	66.8
Ball—Touch	32	1.6	31	1.5	1	2.1	..	..
Ball—Volley	15	0.7	15	0.7	..	..	..	..
Ball—Other	49	2.4	48	2.4	1	2.1	..	..
Cards	4	0.2	4	0.2	..	..	..	..
Checkers	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Club Meetings	209	10.2	206	10.4	3	6.4	..	..
Craft	15	0.7	15	0.7	..	..	..	..
Dancing—Social ..	31	1.5	31	1.6	..	..	..	..
Dancing—Other ..	8	0.4	8	0.4	..	..	..	..
Games Room	8	0.4	8	0.4	..	..	..	..
Gym. Activities ..	45	2.2	43	2.2	2	4.3	..	..
Hikes and Outings.	88	4.3	83	4.2	5	10.6	..	..
Horseshoes	65	3.2	64	3.2	1	2.1	..	..
Marbles	16	0.8	15	0.8	1	2.1	..	..
Music and Choral .	14	0.7	13	0.7	..	..	1	8.3
Playground	63	3.1	63	3.2	..	..	..	..
Pool and Billiards.	28	1.4	26	1.3	2	4.3	..	..
Skating—Roller ..	4	0.2	3	0.1	1	2.1	..	..
Spectators	303	14.8	299	15.1	3	6.4	1	8.3
Swimming	76	3.7	74	3.8	2	4.3	..	..
Table Tennis	71	3.5	69	3.5	1	2.1	1	8.3
Track and Field ..	1	0.1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Trips	6	0.3	6	0.3	..	..	..	..

FIVE FAVORITE SUPERVISED ACTIVITIES OF BOYS GREATER HYDE PARK, SUMMER, 1939

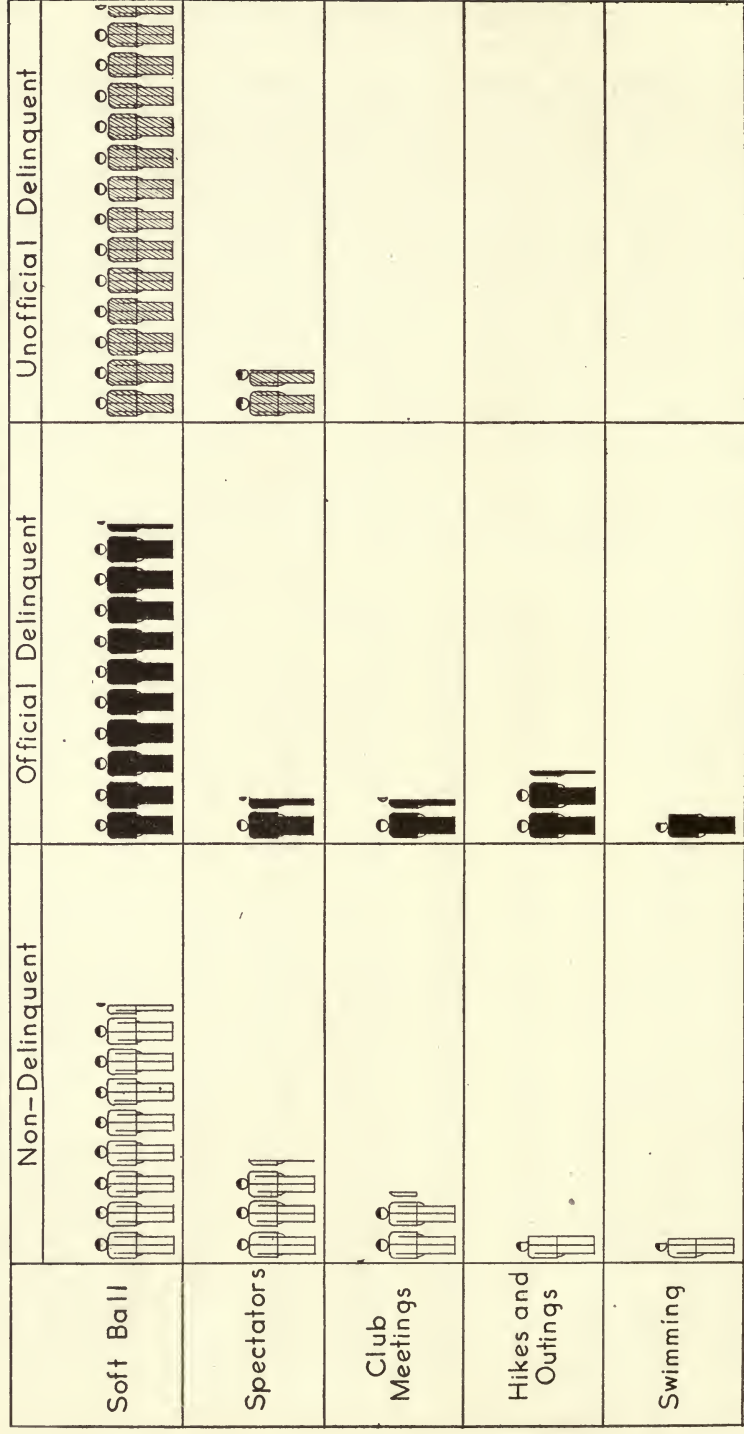


Figure 57

in club meetings was responsible for only 4.6 per cent of the total time reported.

Like the non-delinquents, both the official and unofficial de-

TABLE 163

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF 2,823 BOYS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, CLASSIFIED BY DELINQUENCY STATUS, DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	CLASSIFICATION							
	All Types		Non-Delinquent		Official Delinquent		Unofficial Delinquent	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	120614	100.0	114700	100.0	3453	100.0	2461	100.0
Archery and								
Rifle Range ...	349	0.3	346	0.3	3	0.1	..	..
Artcraft and Art.	661	0.5	596	0.5	30	0.9	35	1.4
Badminton	33	0.0	28	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1
Ball—Base	857	0.7	833	0.7	23	0.7	1	0.0
Ball—Basket	8367	6.9	7249	6.3	491	14.2	627	25.5
Ball—Foot	979	0.8	950	0.8	25	0.7	4	0.2
Ball—Hand .. .	138	0.1	122	0.1	15	0.4	1	0.0
Ball—Soccer	197	0.2	195	0.2	2	0.1	..	..
Ball—Soft	23230	19.3	22238	19.4	717	20.8	275	11.1
Ball—Touch	4788	4.0	4717	4.1	66	1.9	5	0.2
Ball—Volley	632	0.5	602	0.5	21	0.6	9	0.4
Ball—Other	2419	2.0	2360	2.1	49	1.4	10	0.4
Bicycling	138	0.1	122	0.1	16	0.5	..	..
Boxing	551	0.5	519	0.5	18	0.5	14	0.6
Cards	789	0.6	724	0.6	10	0.3	55	2.2
Checkers	166	0.1	165	0.1	1	0.0	..	..
Chess	216	0.2	215	0.2	..	..	1	0.0
Circle Games	105	0.1	104	0.1	1	0.0	..	..
Club Meetings ...	17753	14.7	17495	15.3	246	7.1	12	0.5
Craft	2770	2.3	2729	2.4	33	1.0	8	0.3
Dancing—Social .	1299	1.1	1193	1.0	48	1.4	58	2.4
Dancing—Other .	624	0.5	484	0.4	76	2.2	64	2.6
Dice Games	568	0.5	562	0.5	..	..	6	0.2
Dramatics	146	0.1	146	0.1	..	..	..	..
Games Room	5195	4.3	4468	3.9	418	12.1	309	12.6
Gym. Activities ..	6852	5.7	6715	5.9	121	3.5	16	0.7
Hikes and Outings	4527	3.8	4437	3.9	81	2.3	9	0.4
Horseshoes	2585	2.2	2505	2.2	58	1.7	22	0.9
Marbles	276	0.2	267	0.2	9	0.3	..	..
Music and Choral	1089	0.9	1046	0.9	29	0.8	14	0.6
Playground	3780	3.1	3760	3.3	18	0.5	2	0.1
Pool and Billiards	3383	2.8	2969	2.6	204	5.9	210	8.0
Skating—Ice	1968	1.6	1952	1.7	15	0.4	1	0.0
Skating—Roller .	204	0.2	189	0.2	11	0.3	4	0.2
Spectators	13145	10.9	12458	10.9	340	9.9	347	14.1
Swimming*	4470	3.7	4396	3.8	59	1.7	15	0.6
Table Tennis	4874	4.1	4356	3.8	194	5.6	324	13.2
Tennis	20	0.0	20	0.0	..	..	..	..
Track and Field.	165	0.1	162	0.1	3	0.1	..	..
Trips	306	0.3	306	0.3	..	..	..	..

*Swimming reported from one location in this area.

linquent groups indicated a preference for baseball and softball. Only four boys in these two groups were primarily spectators.

A review of the participation in recreation of ten- to seventeen-year-old boys in Hyde Park, Kenwood, and Oakland indicates that an extremely high percentage, 91.9 per cent, was represented in supervised recreation activity during the year.

Like the boys of the areas with higher than average delinquency rates, the boys of Hyde Park appeared to be steady movie-goers and regular radio-listeners. Unlike the children of these other areas, the boys of Hyde Park, in spite of ranking "Gang Busters" and the "Lone Ranger" as their favorite radio programs, indicated a preference also for radio comedians and variety hours. Although an analysis of the total amount of time spent in recreation during the year found club meetings second to soft-ball for the non-delinquent group, the fact that 15.3 per cent of the total time this group spent in recreation was devoted to this latter activity serves to distinguish Hyde Park from the other areas studied. Hyde Park seemed to be an area of Boy Scouts. Where games room was the favorite activity of the areas with higher than average delinquency rates, club meetings were the favorite activity of Hyde Park. Like the delinquent boys of the other areas, however, the delinquent boys in Hyde Park preferred games room and active competitive games to club meetings or related activities.

RECREATION ACTIVITIES OF GIRLS

While 91.9 per cent of the boys in Hyde Park were represented in supervised activity during the period of this study, only 49.8 per cent of the girls in the area appeared in recreation.⁴ A comparably small number of girls were reported in the survey of street play made in March, 1939. The proportions of girls in supervised and unsupervised groups, however, were similar to the proportions previously reported for boys.

A greater proportion of girls than of boys was reported as spectators and loiterers, and, as Table 164 indicates, a lesser proportion of girls than of boys was active in general street play.

⁴ In the analysis of the girls' recreational habits, the delinquents that appeared in recreation have been grouped with the non-delinquents. Therefore, only the total figures are included, since during the year only 16 delinquents appeared in the study, a figure too small to be statistically significant.

TABLE 164

PARTICIPATION OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN SUPERVISED AND UNSUPERVISED PLAY IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
MARCH 21, 1939, 3:30 TO 5:00 P. M.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	GIRLS IN ACTIVITY	
	Number	Per Cent
Total	587	100.0
Supervised Groups	53	9.0
Active Games .....	..	..
Games with Ball .....	..	..
General Street Play	2	0.3
Spectators and Loiterers .....	..	..
Other Activities	51	8.7
Natural Play Groups.....	534	91.0
Active Games	12	2.0
Games with Ball	55	9.4
General Street Play	82	14.0
Spectators and Loiterers	110	18.7
Other Activities	275	46.9

Most of the girls in street play were jumping rope, and the large group reported in "Other Activities" was swelled by 202 girls who were reported roller skating. It may be noted that the two girls who were represented in supervised street play were playing hopscotch.

Like the boys of Greater Hyde Park, the girls of the area were regular movie-goers. The average number of movie performances attended weekly by 579 seventh- and eighth-grade girls was 1.3, a figure exactly the same as that reported for boys. Thirty-three per cent of the girls questioned attended two or more movie performances weekly; seven girls reported movie attendance four times a week; and two girls reported five visits to the movies.

TABLE 165

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT MOVIES PER WEEK REPORTED BY 579 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE GIRLS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
MAY, 1939

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT MOVIES	Number	Per Cent
Total	579	100.0
None	97	16.8
One	290	50.1
Two	150	25.9
Three	33	5.7
Four	7	1.2
Five	2	0.3

Again, like the boys of the neighborhood, the girls of Hyde Park were regular radio-listeners. Most of the girls preferred

NUMBER OF MOVIES ATTENDED WEEKLY BY SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADE GIRLS

GREATER HYDE PARK, 1939

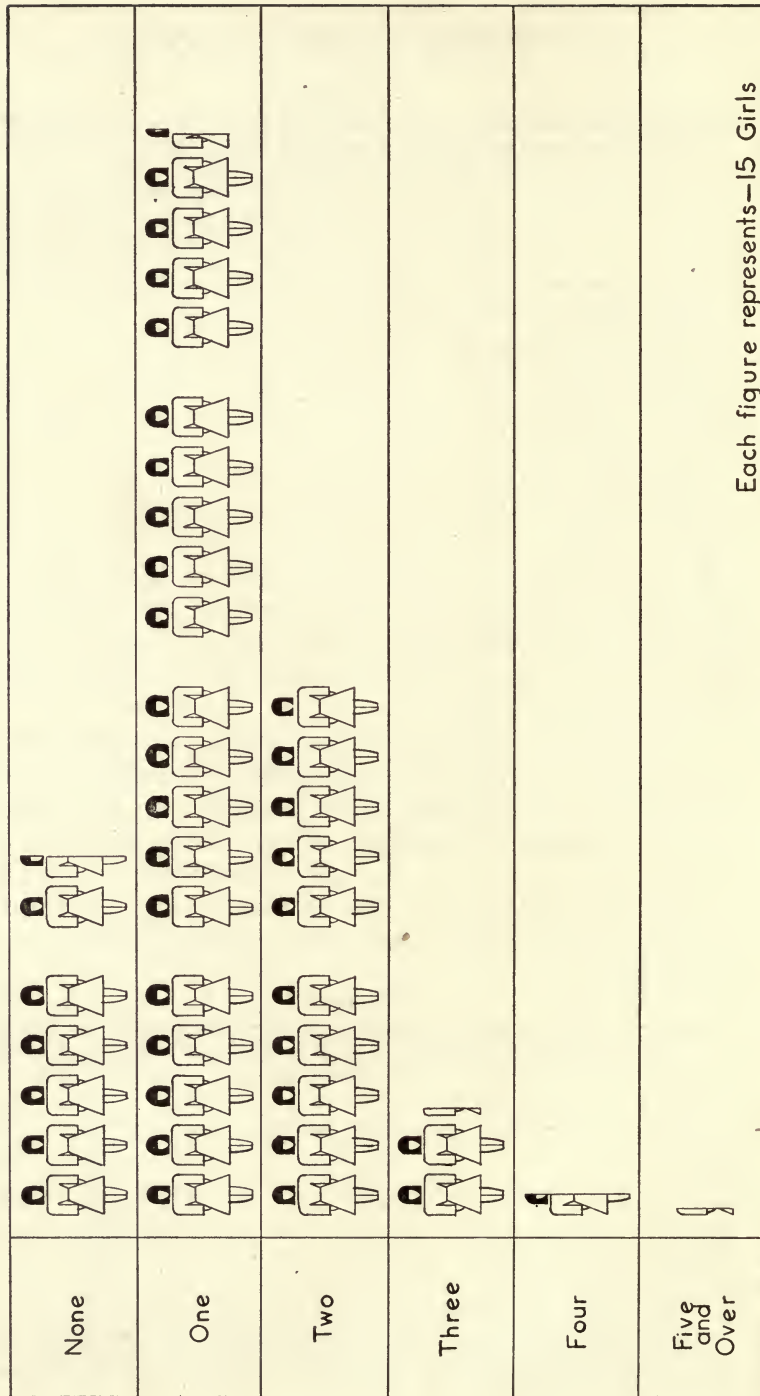


TABLE 166

DISTRIBUTION OF FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 589 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE GIRLS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

TYPE OF PROGRAM	Weighted Score*	Per Cent
Total	3534	100.0
Children's Features	376	10.6
Comedians and Variety Hours	1201	34.0
Crime and Mystery	399	11.3
Educational Programs	72	2.0
Human Interest Stories and Features	337	9.5
Classical Music	43	1.2
Folk Music	3	0.1
Popular Music	274	7.8
Plays and Theatres	593	16.8
News Programs	4	0.1
Quiz Programs	120	3.4
Sports Broadcasts	6	0.2
Unknown	106	3.0

*See first footnote to Table 8.

comedians and variety hours, although a large percentage of girls, 16.8 per cent, preferred radio theatres and plays. Only 11.3 per cent of the girls preferred crime programs. This is a considerably lower proportion than that reported for both the boys of Hyde Park and the girls of the areas of higher delinquency.

An analysis of individual program preferences showed the "Lux Radio Theatre" as the favorite program of the seventh- and eighth-grade girls in the Hyde Park area. No children's programs were listed among the ten favorites of this group, and "Gang Busters," which ranked as the top program in most of













TABLE 167

TEN FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS OF 589 SEVENTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE GIRLS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1939

NAME OF PROGRAM	No of Choices
Total	895
Lux Radio Theatre	194
Chase and Sanborn	136
Good News of 1939	117
The Lone Ranger	82
Kay Kyser's Orchestra	82
Eddie Cantor	81
Jello Program	65
Gang Busters	48
One Man's Family	47
Big Town	43
Total Possible Choices	1767

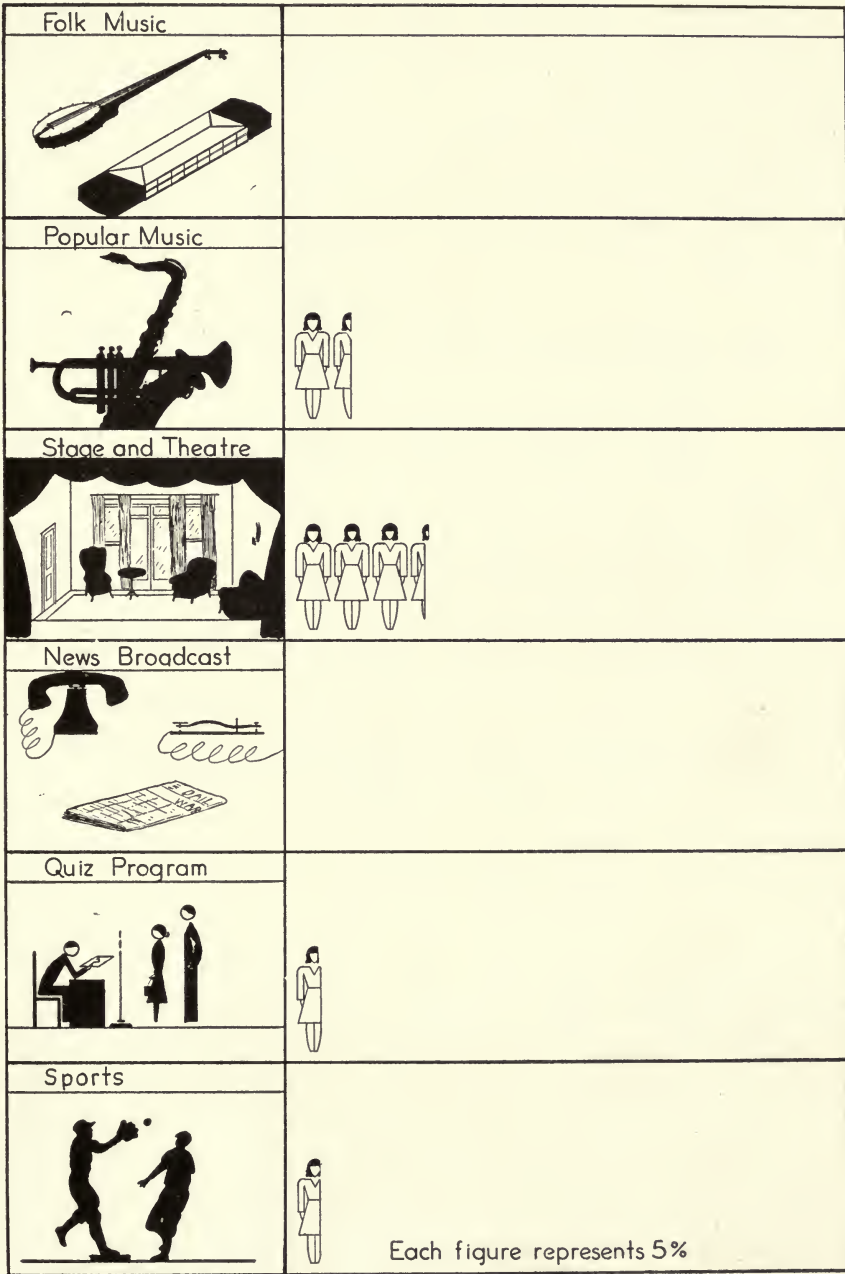
FAVORITE RADIO PROGRAMS GRADE GIRLS

19

<p>Children's Features</p> 	
<p>Comedy & Variety hours</p> 	
<p>Crime & Mystery</p> 	
<p>Educational Programs</p> 	
<p>Human Interest</p> 	
<p>Classical Music</p> 	

OF SEVENTH AND EIGHTH HYDE PARK

39



Each figure represents 5%

the areas studied, was eighth among the choices of these girls.

A comparison of the participation in supervised recreation of boys and girls in Hyde Park, Kenwood, and Oakland indicated a much smaller proportion of girls than of boys in supervised play. The proportion of girls in recreation was especially low in the autumn season. This was probably due to incomplete reporting, since the figures for the other three seasons, as Table 168 shows, indicate that an average of approximately 30 per cent of the girls in the area were active in recreation during each season.

TABLE 168

PER CENT OF ALL TEN TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO IN RECREATION DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

NUMBER IN AREA	SEASON							
	Autumn		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
2766 ...	377	13.6	869	31.4	899	32.5	728	26.3

Most of these girls, furthermore, spent very little time in supervised activities. During the autumn and summer seasons, more than 70 per cent of them spent less than ten hours in the recreation program. During the winter and spring seasons, this number decreased to less than 60 per cent.



















TABLE 169

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,377 GIRLS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, ACCORDING TO HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION ACTIVITY, DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939













































































































































































































NUMBER OF HOURS IN ACTIVITY	SEASON							
	Autumn		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	377	100.0	869	100.0	899	100.0	728	100.0
0.5 to 9.5 hours ...	271	71.9	501	57.6	494	54.9	550	75.5
10.0 to 24.5 hours .	73	19.4	263	30.3	263	29.3	123	16.9
25.0 to 39.5 hours .	20	5.3	68	7.8	94	10.5	26	3.6
40.0 hours and over	13	3.4	37	4.3	48	5.3	29	4.0

Only 3,168 hours were reported in supervised recreation during the autumn season, but this figure rose above 10,000 during the winter season, and remained at that level until the summer. The rise in the time spent in activities and the corresponding drop during the summer season was due almost entirely to the time spent in club meetings. Like the boys of the area, the girls of Hyde Park, Kenwood, and Oakland were active in scout-

HOURS SPENT IN SIX ACTIVITIES BY GIRLS HYDE PARK, AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1938-1939

	AUTUMN	WINTER
Soft Ball		
Club Meetings		     
Dancing Social		 
Dancing-not Social		 
Games Room		 
Hikes and Outings		Each clock=500 hours

HOURS SPENT IN SIX ACTIVITIES BY GIRLS, HYDE PARK, SPRING AND SUMMER, 1939

	SPRING	SUMMER
Soft Ball	                	                
Club Meetings	                	                
Dance Social	                	                
Dance-not Social	                	                
Games Room	                	                
Hikes&Outings	                	                

Each figure = 500 hours

TABLE 170

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS OF PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES BY 1,377 GIRLS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO, DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

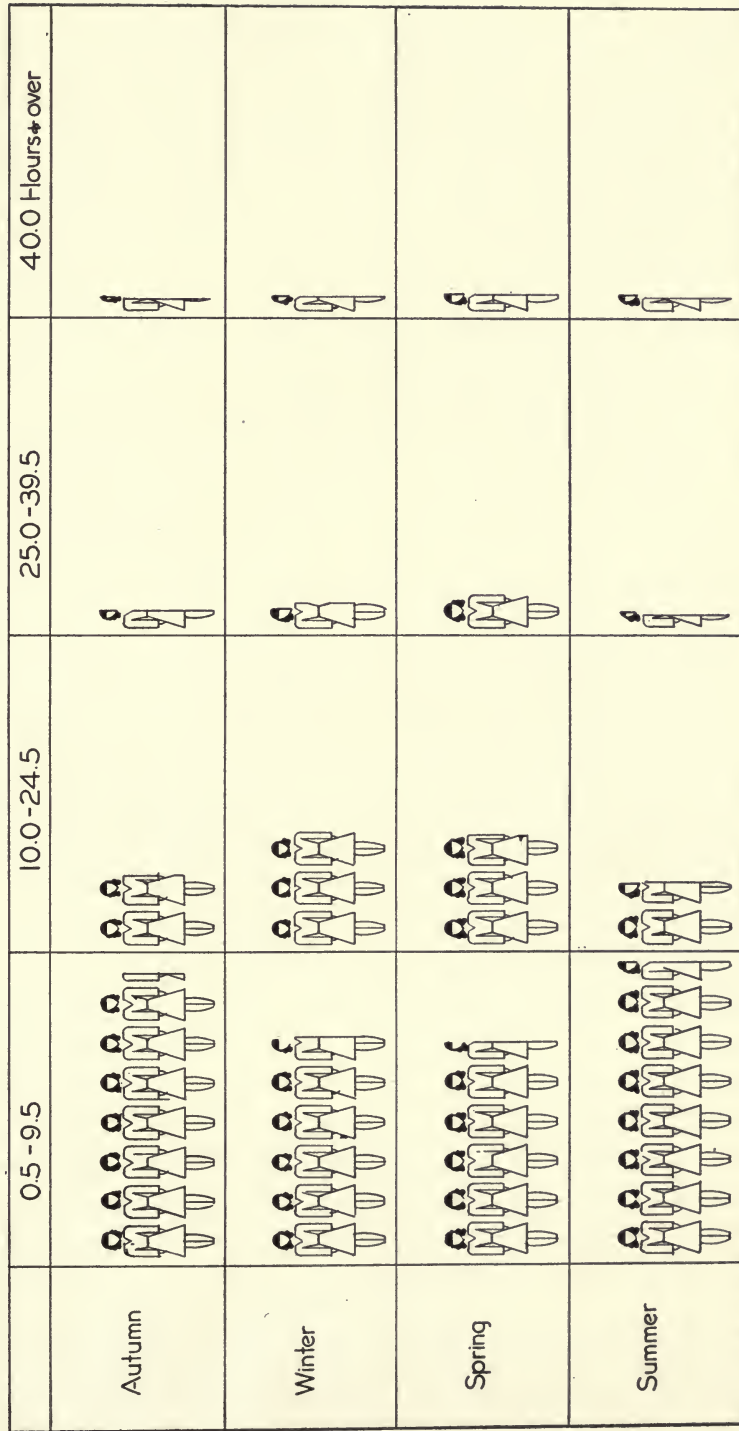
TYPE OF ACTIVITY	SEASON									
	All Seasons		Autumn		Winter		Spring		Summer	
	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent	Number of Hours	Per Cent
Total	31053	100.0	3168	100.0	10214	100.0	11264	100.0	6407	100.0
Artercraft and										
Art	902	2.9	255	8.0	402	4.0	189	1.7	56	.09
Badminton . .	34	0.1	2	0.0	11	0.1	..	..	21	0.3
Ball—Base..	2	0.0	..	..	..	..	2	0.0	..	..
Ball—										
Basket ..	747	2.4	77	2.4	338	3.3	331	3.0	1	0.0
Ball—Foot .	21	0.1	21	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ball—Hand..	11	0.0	..	..	..	..	11	0.1	..	..
Ball—Soccer	5	0.0	1	0.0	..	..	2	0.0	2	0.0
Ball—Soft .	1541	5.0	81	2.6	..	..	780	7.0	680	10.6
Ball—Touch	31	0.1	25	0.8	4	0.0	..	..	2	0.0
Ball—Volley	557	1.8	23	0.7	29	0.3	169	1.5	336	5.3
Ball—Other.	100	0.3	11	0.3	18	0.2	33	0.3	38	0.6
Cards	64	0.2	58	1.8	6	0.1	..	..	..	..
Checkers ..	9	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	0.1
Circle Games	44	0.1	3	0.1	11	0.1	29	0.3	1	0.0
Club										
Meetings	7232	23.3	224	7.1	2934	28.8	3654	32.5	420	6.6
Cooking ...	500	1.6	196	6.2	143	1.4	161	1.4	..	..
Craft	1477	4.8	164	5.2	462	4.5	604	5.4	247	3.9
Dancing—										
Social ...	1526	4.9	265	8.4	774	7.6	395	3.5	92	1.4
Dancing—										
Other	2043	6.6	339	10.7	784	7.6	660	5.9	260	4.0
Dramatics .	663	2.1	63	2.0	136	1.3	412	3.6	52	0.8
Games Room	1969	6.3	321	10.1	963	9.4	631	5.6	54	0.9
Gymnasium										
Activities.	1050	3.4	148	4.7	364	3.6	495	4.4	43	0.7
Hikes and										
Outings ..	1320	4.3	329	10.4	9	0.1	498	4.4	484	7.6
Horseshoes .	90	0.3	3	0.1	2	0.0	16	0.1	69	1.1
Marbles ...	1	0.0	..	..	..	..	1	0.0	..	..
Music and										
Choral ..	1398	4.5	104	3.3	544	5.3	603	5.4	147	2.2
Playground.	1396	4.5	79	2.5	305	3.0	279	2.5	733	11.5
Pool and										
Billiards .	16	0.1	..	..	..	..	16	0.1	..	..
Sewing ...	222	0.7	34	1.1	71	0.7	117	1.0	..	..
Skating—Ice	999	3.2	..	..	996	9.6	3	0.1	..	..
Skating—										
Roller ...	109	0.4	..	..	18	0.2	64	0.5	27	0.4
Spectators..	3153	10.2	80	2.5	211	2.1	549	4.9	2313	36.1
Swimming .	841	2.7	51	1.6	159	1.6	348	3.0	233	4.4
Table Tennis	823	2.6	211	6.7	420	4.1	174	1.5	18	0.3
Tennis	10	0.0	..	..	..	..	9	0.1	1	0.0
Track&Field	18	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0.3
Trips	129	0.4	..	..	100	1.0	29	0.3	..	..

ing activities. During the year, 322 girls, or one in every four reported in recreation, participated either in Girl Scouts or Campfire Girls, with approximately 250 of these girls being regular members. It was these girls who were responsible for the 2,934 hours reported in club meetings during the winter season and for the 3,654 hours reported in the spring.

Cooking and sewing for girls were of negligible importance in the Greater Hyde Park area, while outdoor activities such as hikes and outings in the fall, ice skating in the winter, and softball in the spring and summer were very popular.

TABLE 171
FAVORITE ACTIVITIES OF 1,377 GIRLS IN THE HYDE PARK AREA OF CHICAGO,
DURING THE YEAR, 1938-1939

NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED RECREATION, HYDE PARK GIRLS, BY SEASONS, 1938-1939



WPA 30285

Each figure represents 10%

Figure 62

During the summer season, 36.1 per cent of the time reported for girls was spent in watching supervised activities. Most of this time was reported from the outdoor playlots of the community which attracted 429 girls during the summer season. Of these girls, 309 were represented only in the community-sponsored program. About the same number of girls, 299, were represented only in the programs of private agencies. During the winter and spring seasons, private agencies had their greatest attendance, 623 girls in the winter and 562 in the spring participating in their programs only.

This heavy participation in the programs of private agencies was reflected in the favorite activities of Hyde Park girls. During the autumn season, hikes and outings and various forms of dancing were preferred by 26.3 per cent of all the girls in the program. Only 7.7 per cent indicated a preference for club meetings. By the winter season, the number of girls who preferred club meetings had risen to 278, or 32 per cent of the total. The only activity which approached club meetings in popularity was ice skating, which was the favorite of 142 girls.

The spring season found club meetings still the favorite of 30.9 per cent of the girls in recreation, although 13.8 per cent preferred softball and 7.6 per cent, playground activities. With the summer, the preference for club meetings dropped to 14.8 per cent, while playground activities, softball, hikes and outings, and, more than anything else, just watching activities were increasingly preferred.

In the main, the recreation activities of the girls in Greater Hyde Park were similar to those of the boys of the area. The girls, like the boys, were regular movie-goers and had marked preferences for certain radio features. The favorite radio program of girls in the Hyde Park area was the "Lux Radio Theatre."

The girls of this community were active in various types of scouting activities and outdoor play. Very little participation was reported in cooking or sewing, although other indoor activities, such as artcraft and handicraft, and the various gymnasium activities were fairly popular.

SUMMARY

During the year from October 1, 1938, to September 30, 1939, 91.9 per cent of the ten- to seventeen-year-old boys and 49.8 per

cent of the girls in the Hyde Park, Kenwood, and Oakland community participated in supervised recreation activity. Only 205, or 6.7 per cent, of the boys in this community had delinquency records and the study found that only 85 of these delinquents, or 41.5 per cent, were active in supervised recreation. Greater Hyde Park had only 30 of its girl-population with any type of delinquency record, and only 16 of these participated in recreation.

Like the children in the areas with higher delinquency rates, the boys and girls of Hyde Park were regular movie-goers and regular radio-listeners. Unlike the youth of the high delinquency rate areas, the boys of Greater Hyde Park preferred comedians and variety hours to crime programs on the radio, and the girls of Hyde Park were less fond of children's features and preferred instead radio plays and theatres.

Hyde Park was an area of scout groups. Scouting stands out as the single most popular supervised activity for boys and girls, whereas it was almost unknown in the areas with higher than average delinquency rates. Indeed, club meetings were the favorite activities of both sexes with one exception. The delinquent boys, like the boys in the other areas studied, preferred games room and active competitive sports. While the non-delinquent boys rated their favorite activities, during the various seasons, as club meetings, touch ball, basket-ball, ice skating, and table tennis, the delinquent boys, following the pattern of the areas of higher delinquency, continued to choose games room. The girls of Hyde Park, on the other hand, resembled the girls of the other areas in the small participation found in such activities as cooking and sewing. Other indoor activities, such as artcraft and handicraft, however, were quite popular with these girls.

Each child in Hyde Park spent relatively less time in supervised recreation than did the children of the higher delinquency rate areas. The proportion of children in Hyde Park who participated in recreation more than 25 hours during a season was quite low. In part, this may be explained by the type of activities offered, and, in addition, by the general culture pattern of the Hyde Park community which tended to make more home- and family-guided play opportunities available.

Hyde Park children preferred activities which were well supervised, while the children in the areas with higher than average delinquency rates preferred unorganized play such as games room and little supervised activities such as softball.

CHAPTER VIII

Findings

INTRODUCTION

This survey of recreation and juvenile delinquency in Chicago began its field work in March, 1938, and closed its last field office in September, 1939.

The study was made in four areas of Chicago with fairly high delinquency rates: the Near North Side, South Chicago, Greater Fuller Park, and the Near West Side; and in one area with low delinquency rates, Greater Hyde Park.

These areas are not those with either the highest or lowest delinquency rates of the city, as is evident from a comparison with the seventy-five local communities of Chicago as divided into five groups according to male juvenile delinquency rates.¹ (In interpreting these rates it should be recalled that the areas in this survey to some extent cut across community lines. Greater South Chicago in this study includes the community of South Deering, as well as sections of Avalon Park and Calumet Heights. Greater Fuller Park includes sections of New City. The Near West Side in this survey is only a section of Community 28, and Greater Hyde Park includes Kenwood and Oakland.)

The male juvenile delinquency rates for the local communities of Chicago² grouped by rates and showing number and name of the community are shown in Table 172.

¹ Male delinquency rates are total male juvenile court delinquency petitions, 1927-33, per 100 males, 10-16 years of age; population for 1930 used for base. Data furnished by the department of research sociology, Institute for Juvenile Research.

² For several communities there is no doubt but that delinquency rates are now lower than indicated in these figures, which cover some of the worst years of the depression. It is impossible to compute 1940 rates at this time, however, since the Bureau of Census has not as yet released age-group figures.

MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES, 1927-1933, BY LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN CHICAGO,
RATES BASED ON 1930 POPULATION, AGES 10 TO 16 YEARS

Range of Rates	Community Number	Name of Community	Rate
Very high rates 5.8 to 33.3	32	Loop	33.3
	35	Douglas	19.7
	33	Near South Side	18.5
	38	Grand Boulevard	18.1
	28	Near West Side	13.5
	40	Washington Park	13.4
	47	Burnside	10.3
	36	Oakland	9.1
	51	Deering (South)	8.1
	37	Fuller Park	7.7
	27	East Garfield Park	7.1
	8	Near North Side	6.8
	34	Armour Square	6.1
	56	Garfield Ridge	6.0
	24	West Town	5.8
	70	Ashburn	5.5
	75	Morgan Park	5.2
	61	New City	5.1
	31	Lower West Side	5.1
	60	Bridgeport	4.9
	62	West Elsdon	4.8
	29	North Lawndale	4.3
	74	Mount Greenwood	3.9
	50	Pullman	3.9
	23	Humboldt Park	3.8
	46	South Chicago	3.7
High rates 3.4 to 5.5	64	Clearing	3.6
	58	Brighton Park	3.5
	19	Belmont Cragin	3.4
	26	West Garfield Park	3.4
	52	East Side	3.3
	57	Archer Heights	3.1
	7	Lincoln Park	3.1
	68	Englewood	3.1
	11	Jefferson Park	3.0
	22	Logan Square	3.0
Moderate rates 2.3 to 3.3	67	West Englewood	2.9
	30	South Lawndale	2.7
	42	Woodlawn	2.7
	25	Austin	2.6
	55	Hegewisch	2.5
	59	McKinley Park	2.5
	65	West Lawn	2.4
	21	Avondale	2.3
	39	Kenwood	2.2
	53	West Pullman	2.2
Low rates 1.5 to 2.2	6	Lake View	2.2
	17	Dunning	2.2
	63	Gage Park	2.1
	66	Chicago Lawn	2.1
	44	Chatham	2.1
	41	Hyde Park	1.9
	3	Uptown	1.8
	15	Portage	1.8
	18	Montclare	1.8
	10	Norwood Park	1.6
Lowest rates 0.0 to 1.4	71	Auburn-Gresham	1.6
	48	Calumet Heights	1.6
	73	Washington Heights	1.5
	5	North Center	1.5
	20	Hermosa	1.5
	54	Riverdale	0.0
	72	Beverly	0.1
	13	North Park	0.4
	9	Edison Park	0.6
	2	West Ridge	0.7
Lowest rates 0.0 to 1.4	1	Rogers Park	0.8
	43	South Shore	0.8
	16	Irving Park	0.8
	14	Albany Park	1.0
	12	Forest Glen	1.1
	49	Roseland	1.4
	69	Greater Grand Crossing	1.4
	4	Lincoln Square	1.3
	45	Avalon Park	1.3

The six local communities with the highest rates of juvenile delinquency, then, are the Loop, Douglas, Near South Side, Grand Boulevard, Near West Side, and Washington Park. With the exception of the Near West Side, these are communities with very inadequate provisions for supervised recreation. Since the Near West Side had a fair amount of supervised recreation, it was feasible to include this area in the present survey.

In each of the districts studied, field work was carried on for a year period. During this year period, 15,217 ten-to seventeen-year-old boys, and 7,939 girls of the same age group were reported in supervised recreation activities. Of these 15,217 boys, 1,262 had records as official delinquents, and an additional 536 boys were reported as unofficial delinquents.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The total time spent in supervised recreation activities reached 1,001,934 hours for boys alone, an additional 279,919 hours being reported for girls, or a total of 1,281,853 hours. While this figure appears large, it should be remembered that if each of the 23,156 children in the study had spent one hour each week-day in supervised recreation during the year, the total hours under supervision would amount to more than five million hours. Such a total would include three times the number of hours reported for boys during the year and six times the number of hours reported for girls.

This comparatively low figure for girls is not unexpected, since in three of the four areas of high delinquency studied, the exception being Greater Fuller Park, the programs of recreational agencies seemed to be designed primarily for boys. Although girls participated in activities, they were offered a lesser choice of activities than were boys. Furthermore, either because of this lesser range of activities, or more probably, because of the cultural patterns of these communities, which tended to discourage the participation of girls in recreation, a much lower proportion of girls than of boys was represented in supervised recreation during the year.

The major findings of the study are as follows:

1. In all of the areas, recreation agencies were successful in contacting the boy-population. The proportion of the non-delinquent boys in these districts in supervised recreation ranged from

95.5 per cent for Hyde Park to 63.2 per cent for South Chicago. In fact, it seems probable that in all the areas nearly every boy within easy walking distance of recreational agencies participated at least once during the year in supervised recreation. In every case, a smaller proportion of delinquent boys living in these areas than of non-delinquent boys was represented in supervised recreation. Slightly more than 61 per cent of the official delinquents on the Lower North Side took part in supervised recreation, as did 50.4 per cent of official delinquents in South Chicago; 52.4 per cent of the official delinquents in Fuller Park, and 43.9 per cent of the official delinquents in the West Side. Hyde Park with the smallest group of official delinquents had only 34.8 per cent of these boys represented in recreation activity during the year.

2. While the greater part of the boy-population of the districts studied took part in leisure-time activity during the year period, during any one season of the year only about half the year's total recreation participants were represented in the recreation program.

TABLE 173

TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS PARTICIPATING IN RECREATION EACH SEASON IN FIVE AREAS OF CHICAGO AS PER CENT OF YEAR'S TOTAL PARTICIPATION IN EACH AREA

AREA	PER CENT OF YEAR'S TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPANTS REPRESENTED EACH SEASON			
	<i>Autumn</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Summer</i>
Near North Side	56.2	54.1	72.8	71.3
South Chicago	64.1	59.7	58.7	78.4
Fuller Park	55.6	54.7	51.2	72.5
Near West Side	58.5	45.0	43.2	86.6
Hyde Park	56.2	64.4	70.7	72.2

As Table 173 shows, the areas in which the same numbers of boys appeared fairly regularly in supervised activities were the Near North Side, South Chicago, and Hyde Park.

Along with their participation in supervised recreation, the boys and girls of the five areas studied were regular movie-goers and ardent radio listeners. The delinquent as well as non-delinquent boys of the four areas with higher delinquency rates were particularly fond of radio crime and mystery programs. To a lesser extent, this same choice of programs was made by the girls of these areas. The children of Hyde Park, an area with a

lower delinquency rate, had other program preferences, both boys and girls preferring comedians and variety hours.

3. The number of boy-hours spent in supervised recreation was relatively high. An average of 87.5 hours were spent under supervision by individual recreation participants on the North Side. Similarly, South Chicago showed an average participation of 75.7 hours in recreation; Fuller Park, 67.2, the Near West Side, 59.5, and Hyde Park, 42.7.

4. During any one season in all of the areas, between one-half and one-third of the recreation participants took part in supervised programs for less than ten hours. This would mean, for these groups, an average yearly participation of less than forty hours. The high yearly averages for the four areas with higher than average delinquency rates therefore, were caused by the group of recreation participants who spent more than forty hours a season or 160 hours a year in supervised play.

5. An analysis of the sample studies of movie attendance and a comparison of these figures with the time spent in supervised recreation would indicate that approximately twice as much time was spent by boys in the movies as in supervised recreational activities.

6. While in all of the areas studied most of the boys under fourteen participated in supervised recreation, a smaller proportion of the boys of these areas over fourteen took part in such activities.

7. In the areas with higher than average delinquency rates, the games room appeared as most popular activity for boys during at least two seasons of the year, autumn and winter, and, often, in the spring. This activity was particularly attractive to delinquents, both unofficial and official. While non-delinquent boys were reported in a range of activities which included those in which there was close supervision, the attendance of delinquents was concentrated in two types of activities—the games room and active competitive sports. Even in Hyde Park, where club meetings were the favorite activity of most children, the small group of delinquents in recreation continued to prefer the games room. Games rooms were attractive to girls as well as

to boys. On the Near North Side, the Near West Side, and in South Chicago, this attraction was particularly noticeable.³

8. If Hyde Park, an area of low delinquency, is compared with the four areas in which there is a delinquency rate higher than the average, it may be noticed that, in general, the children of the latter areas who participate in recreation spend a higher proportion of their time in activities which have little supervision.

9. Most children, in all of the areas with higher delinquency rates, tended to limit their attendance to only one type of the four types of recreation agencies studied—the park, the public playground, the private agency, or the community-sponsored agency.

10. Within the areas of higher delinquency, the delinquent boys were the group that travelled most from settlement to settlement and from park to park.

11. Delinquents in the areas studied attend motion pictures on the average more frequently than do non-delinquents.

12. Delinquents who attend recreation agencies are less likely to commit delinquent acts than those who do not attend them. This finding was obtained from a study of the recreational activities of the boys who committed delinquent acts during the period of the study.

In the four areas of higher than average delinquency, boys who were participants in recreation committed 315 delinquent acts⁴ during this one-year period. One hundred and ninety-nine of these official delinquencies were committed by boys who had no previous delinquency records.

Of the non-delinquents in recreation 1.7 per cent became delinquent during the period of the study. Eighty-one of the non-delinquents not in recreation in these areas, or 5.1 per cent of these boys, also became delinquent during the year. The proportion of non-delinquents not in recreation who became delinquent was three times as high as the rate for non-delinquents in recreation.

Of the 999 boys with previous official delinquency records who were active in recreation, 106 were guilty of repeated delinquency. This may be compared with the recidivism, or repeating

³ Games room usually included table games and sometimes table tennis.

⁴ This figure is based almost entirely on official reports.

in delinquency, of official delinquents not represented in supervised recreation activity.

TABLE 174
RECIDIVISM OF TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD OFFICIAL DELINQUENT BOYS
CLASSIFIED BY PARTICIPATION IN RECREATION IN FOUR
CHICAGO AREAS OF HIGHER THAN AVERAGE
DELINQUENCY, 1938-1939

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICIAL DELINQUENTS	Number	RECIDIVISM	
		Number	Per Cent*
Total	2062	274	13.0
Participants in Recreation	999	106	10.6
Non-participants in Recreation	1063	168	15.7

*The significance of these rates has been tested by the Chi-square method.

As the Table 174 shows, there is a considerable difference between the recidivism of delinquents in recreation and of those who did not participate in the recreation program. Of every 200 delinquents in recreation, 21 became recidivists. Of every 200 delinquents not in recreation, 31 were recidivists. Boys who do not participate in supervised recreation are thirty per cent more likely to be recidivists than those who participate. Many readers may have expected a larger difference. The fact, however, that there is a significant difference in favor of those taking part in recreation is worth further study.

13. In all the areas studied, of those children who took part in recreation activities, delinquent boys spent more time in such activities than did non-delinquent boys. When the average number of hours spent in supervised activity by recreation participants who became delinquent is compared with those for other participants, however, a significant difference appears. As Table 175 shows, on the average, recreation participants who committed delinquency acts during the period of this study spent less time in supervised activity than did other children. An exception must be made of the winter season, when both the non-delinquents who committed delinquent acts and the recidivists spent more time in supervised play than did any other group. This time, as may be recalled from earlier tables, was undoubtedly spent in the games room. For these groups the games room, then, seemed to offer a shelter from the outdoors which had the additional attraction of little or no effective supervision.

The only other deviation from the general pattern is reported in the summer for the non-delinquent group who became delinquent. This group spent a greater amount of time in supervised activity than any of the other children studied.

TABLE 175

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT IN SUPERVISED ACTIVITY BY TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN FOUR CHICAGO AREAS OF HIGHER THAN AVERAGE DELINQUENCY, 1938-1939

SEASON	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS IN SUPERVISED ACTIVITY			
	<i>Non-Delinquents Who Became Delinquent</i>	<i>Other Non-Delinquents</i>	<i>Repeated Official Delinquents</i>	<i>Other Official Delinquents</i>
Autumn	21.7	22.5	18.6	27.3
Winter	30.9	27.4	38.4	37.9
Spring	20.5	25.7	28.6	35.0
Summer	36.6	29.8	28.9	33.8

Incidentally, those non-delinquent boys who took part in recreation and who became delinquent during the period of the study were generally less represented in highly supervised play than were other non-delinquents. This was true also of the recidivists among that part of the delinquent groups who participated in recreation. The games room representation of the two groups who committed delinquent acts during the period of the study, however, was in excess of other groups only during the winter season.

TABLE 176

PER CENT OF TOTAL PARTICIPATION SPENT IN GAMES ROOM ACTIVITY BY TEN- TO SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS IN FOUR CHICAGO AREAS OF HIGHER THAN AVERAGE DELINQUENCY, 1938-1939

SEASON	PER CENT OF TIME SPENT IN GAMES ROOM			
	<i>Non-Delinquents Who Became Delinquent</i>	<i>Other Non-Delinquents</i>	<i>Repeated Official Delinquents</i>	<i>Official Delinquents Other</i>
Autumn	27.6	30.1	29.7	41.8
Winter	65.2	50.8	71.4	61.9
Spring	38.8	23.5	35.1	40.3

14. Recreation agencies should realize that within their own field types of activities which are similarly categorized are not always truly equivalent, but vary from agency to agency dependent upon equipment, personnel, and the community and institutional background as a whole.

For example, in one district the parks may be used as a hang-out by boys' gangs; in another district, the park recreation staff may be doing constructive group work. Even within the same community, in one settlement house, games room may be a general rough house, while in another, it may be a well-supervised playroom. Thus, two agencies almost side by side, may fulfill different functions within a community.

15. In this study by using records based upon the attendance of individual children, it has been possible to demonstrate certain relationships between supervised recreation and juvenile delinquency.

There is still, however, a fertile field for investigation in the backgrounds of those children who are grouped as delinquent and non-delinquent. Further, an analysis remains to be made of children's attitudes toward recreation, an important factor in the effectiveness of any recreation program. In addition it would appear that the relationships between recreation and juvenile delinquency may also be studied as part of a larger problem: the inter-relations between the residents of a community and its institutional organization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER IX

Recommendations

Adopted by the Chicago Recreation Commission
on the basis of the FINDINGS
of the

Recreation and Juvenile Delinquency Study

I. RECREATION FACILITIES AND LEADERSHIP

More supervised recreation should be provided in all the neighborhoods of Chicago, especially where the delinquency rate is higher than the average for the city as a whole. On the basis of the data dealing with delinquencies committed by participating and non-participating children (Finding No. 12), this study indicates that participation in supervised recreation is an important preventive of delinquent behavior, both in non-delinquents and in those previously delinquent. The study also shows that at present the attendance of boys at movies provides for approximately twice as many leisure time hours as attendance at supervised recreational activities. This means that, for a balanced recreational program, provision for supervised recreation should be doubled if we take as a minimum standard the provision of supervised recreation equal to that furnished by one commercial enterprise, the motion picture, which delinquents attend more frequently than non-delinquents.

Special attention should be given to the quality as well as the quantity of supervised recreation. The calibre of leadership, the adequacy and appropriateness of space, and the type and quantity of equipment and materials should receive special consideration. These should be of the best possible grade that the organizations, institutions, and community can provide.

In selecting communities for more adequate provision of recreational centers, facilities and leadership, first attention should

be given to those communities which now have the highest delinquency rates and the least recreational provision. The communities apparently in greatest need of recreational facilities at present are Douglas, Near South Side, and Washington Park. These three communities have a high proportion of Negro inhabitants who have within recent years migrated to Chicago and are therefore in especial need of help. The very high density and congestion of population of these communities make additional provision for recreation imperative.

II. RECREATION FOR GIRLS

The provision for supervised recreation for girls needs greatly to be expanded. In every area studied, provision for a program of constructive leisure time activities for boys greatly exceeded that for girls.

III. RECREATION FOR OLDER BOYS

Special attention and further study should be given to the present failure of agencies of supervised recreation in the areas studied to reach a large proportion of boys fourteen-to seventeen-years-old. The findings of this study show that practically every boy ten-to and including-thirteen-years attends agencies of supervised recreation provided that they are accessible, but from one-fourth to one-third of the boys fourteen-to seventeen-years-of-age did not step over the threshold of an agency of supervised recreation during the year of the study. This is particularly important since many first acts of delinquency are committed within these latter ages. Provision should be made for experimental programs for bringing this unreached group into the recreational programs. This should involve among other things the expanded use of church facilities, school buildings and grounds, and adult education.

IV. PROGRAMS OF CONTINUING INTEREST

Special attention should be given to the boys and girls who attend recreational programs only once or twice during the year. Even in the younger ages, attendance for many children is neither continuous nor regular. There is great need for additional small playgrounds accessible to children, such as are under consideration by the Chicago Plan Commission. It is perhaps not enough that facilities are available: a program should be worked

out to reach and to hold in an effective way the interest and participation of these children.

V. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR PRE-DELINQUENTS

In every area of Chicago, especially those where the delinquency rate is higher than for the city as a whole, special attention should be given to adapting the recreational programs to delinquent and pre-delinquent boys. They are characterized in this study as being more active and restless than other boys, as seen by their preference for the games room with its less supervised activities, their low representation in craft classes and club meetings, and the number of them that decline to make use of the facilities of supervised recreation at all. It is highly important that special effort should be made to bring delinquent and pre-delinquent boys into the program of supervised recreation in a way that will wholesomely affect their attitude and conduct. Group leaders must be ingenious and resourceful in devising recreational activities which appeal to high-spirited adolescents. Their problem is the difficult but not impossible task of organizing constructive leisure time activities that are more exciting and interesting than delinquent ones.

VI. LOCAL COMMUNITY COOPERATION

In each neighborhood of the city, especially those where the delinquency rate is higher than the average, consideration should be given to the appointment of a local community committee representing the home, the church, and other neighborhood institutions which would cooperate with the Juvenile Court, with the juvenile officers of the Police Department, and with the schools in working out a plan whereby special attention would be given to provision for the recreation needs of juvenile delinquents.

VII. CARE FOR UNOFFICIAL DELINQUENTS

Individualized treatment should be given to unofficial delinquents, since the study shows that they present much the same type of problem and require much the same sort of skillful treatment as do delinquents.

VIII. INCREASED OUTDOOR RECREATION

Consideration should be given to the possibility of increasing the amount of organized outdoor recreation under the direct or

indirect supervision of recreational agencies. It is apparent that, at least for a long time to come, indoor facilities will be inadequate to provide for the evident need of supervised and organized activities. More provision for play on vacant lots both summer and winter is an obvious need requiring further attention, especially in congested city neighborhoods.

IX. UNIFORM ATTENDANCE RECORDS

Attendance records should be kept upon the attendance of individuals participating in the program. Only in this way can the data be provided for an all-around community program of supervised recreation adequate to meet the needs of the children. It is recommended that the Chicago Recreation Commission study the possibilities of a uniform attendance record for this purpose.

X. CONTRIBUTING COMMUNITY FACTORS

This study has been confined to an examination of the relation between recreation and delinquency. The areas of higher rates of delinquency are those of the highest incidence of poverty, bad housing, broken homes. It must be pointed out, also, that recreation is only one of the forces in community life available for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. The home, school, and church are important factors in character building and personality development. Their participation is essential in any well-organized program of delinquency prevention. Since delinquency is found in its highest rates in the more disorganized areas of the city, more attention should be given to feasible means of community organization to deal with all the problems of neighborhood life. It should be remembered that it is only in connection with an integrated program of community organization, in which are included the institutions of the home, school, and church, that recreation can function effectively as a character-building and delinquency-preventing activity.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended finally that both individual recreational agencies, local community councils, local recreation committees, and the Chicago Recreation Commission study the findings and recommendations of this study to devise practical ways and means of meeting the problems indicated and, if the recommendations herein are approved as desirable and feasible, of putting them into effect.

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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	Activity in which Most Time Was Spent Type of Referral			Second Activity Type of Referral		Third Type of Referral	
	ALL TYPES	DELINQUENTS OFFICIAL	NON DELINQUENTS UNOFFICIAL				
MASTER CARD-WPA PROJECT #30285							
NAME _____		AGE _____		DATE OFFICIAL UNOFFICIAL NO. FROM		S.S. No. _____	
ADDRESS _____		SCHOOL _____		COLOR: WHITE _____ NEGRO _____		Sex M _____ F _____	
AREA OF REFERRAL _____		REGISTRATION AGENCIES _____		SOURCE OF REFERRAL _____		Name _____	
NON VERRAL INTELLIGENCE _____		ADJUSTMENT _____		FAMILY BACKGROUND SCORE _____		Length of Residence _____	
SOCIAL RELAT _____		BEHAVIOR _____		NO. OF ACTS _____		Address _____	
AREA _____		MONTH _____		SEX _____		This Address Is _____	
WPA PROJECT # 30285 RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY WORK TABLE XI							
TOTAL _____		WPA PROJECT #30285 SHEET NO. _____		NAME _____		ADDRESS _____	
DATE _____		Type of Referral, If Any (As Social Worker, School, etc.) _____		Delinquency or Problem Behavior, If Any Give Details _____		Sheet No. _____	
Area _____		Month _____		Sex _____		Area _____	
WPA PROJECT #30285 RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY WORK TABLE VIII							
WPA PROJECT # 30285 RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY TABLE XI							
NUMBER OF 10 To 17 Years of Age Classified by type of agency and referral							

SECTION A.
FORMS USED IN THE COLLECTION OF THE
RECREATION DATA

1. FORM J-1. ORIGINAL REGISTRATION SHEET.

Sheet No. _____ (Form J-1)

Date _____

Agency _____

DELINQUENCY OR PROBLEM
BEHAVIOR, IF ANY.
GIVE DETAILS

TYPE OF REFERRAL,
IF ANY (AS SOCIAL
WORKER, SCHOOL, etc.)

AGE

ADDRESS

NAME

ATTENDANCE REPORT.

AREA _____

Control No. _____

SEX _____

W.P.A. PROJECT 3743
ATTENDANCE REPORT

Edited _____

NAME OF AGENCY.....RECORDED BY.....

ACTIVITY.....DATE (WEEK).....HOUR.....

NAME OF GROUP.....LEADER.....

	NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	DAY											
				MON.		TUE.		WED.		THUR.		FRI.		SAT.	
				IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT
1															
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21															
22															
23															

CONTROL SHEET FOR ATTENDANCE REPORT J-2.

AREA _____

FOR FORM

MONTH _____

[illegible]

FORMS USED IN THE TABULATION OF THE RECREATION DATA

MASTER CARD - WPA PROJECT 3743

NAME _____ DATE _____
OFFICIAL _____
UN-OFFICIAL _____
AGE _____
ADDRESS _____ SCHOOL _____ NO PROBLEM _____
AREA OF REFERRAL _____ COLOR WHITE _____ NEGRO _____ OTHER _____
REGISTRATION AGENCIES _____
SOURCE OF REFERRAL _____
NON-VERBAL INTELLIGENCE _____ ADJUSTMENT SCORE _____
FAMILY BACKGROUND SCORE _____ SOCIAL RELATION SCORE _____

[illegible]

BEHAVIOR	NO. OF ACTS
1. <i>Aggression</i>	
2. <i>Aggression</i>	
3. <i>Aggression</i>	
4. <i>Aggression</i>	
5. <i>Aggression</i>	
6. <i>Aggression</i>	
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98. <i>Aggression</i>	
99. <i>Aggression</i>	
100. <i>Aggression</i>	

7-1450

2. FORM J-1482. ACTIVITY CARD.

NAME	AGE												U												N																							
	T			U			I			R			T			U			I			R			T			U			I			R														
MONTH																																																
ACTIVITIES																																																
ARCHERY																																																
ARTCRAFT & ART																																																
BALL - BASE																																																
BALL - BASKET																																																
BALL - FOOT																																																
BALL - SOCCER																																																
BALL - SOFT																																																
BALL - TOUCH																																																
BALL - VOLLEY																																																
BICYCLING																																																
BOXING																																																
CARDS																																																
CHECKERS																																																
CHESS																																																
CIRCLE GAMES																																																
CLUB MEETINGS																																																
CRAFT																																																
DANCING - SOCIAL																																																
DANCING - NOT SOCIAL																																																
DRAMATICS																																																
GAMES ROOM																																																
GARDENING																																																
GYMNASIUM ACTIVITIES																																																
HIKES																																																
HORSESHOES																																																
MARBLES																																																
MUSIC & CHORAL GROUPS																																																
PLAYGROUND																																																
SKATING - ICE																																																
SKATING - ROLLER																																																
SPECTATORS																																																
TOTAL TO BE FWD																																																

J-1482

3. FORM J-1460. SEASONAL COMPARISON CARD.

Activities	T	U	I	R	T	U	I	R	T	U	I	R	T	U	I	R
Archery & Rifle																
Artcraft & Art																
Ball-Base																
Ball-Basket																
Ball-Foot																
Ball-Soccer																
Ball-Soft																
Ball-Touch																
Ball-Volley																
Bicycling																
Boxing																
Cards																
Checkers																
Chess																
Circle Games																
Club Meetings																
Craft																
Dancing-Social																
Dancing-N.S.																
Dramatics																
Games Room																
Gymnasium																
Hikes																
Horseshoes																
Marbles																
Music & Choral																
Playground																
Skating-Ice																
Skating-Roller																
Spectators																
Wrestling																
Swimming																
Table Tennis																
Tennis																
Track & Field																
Badminton																
Ball-Hand																
Ball-Other																
Cooking																
Dice Games																
Library																
Sewing																
Trips (ed.)																
Pool & Bill.																
TOTAL																

Name _____
 Address _____
 WPA PROJECT #3743
 Age _____
 North _____
 0 _____
 U _____
 N _____
 J-1490

(Sex), 10 to 17 Years of Age, by Time Units of Participation in Different Types of Activity.

AREA _____ WPA PROJECT 3743
MONTH _____ RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY
SEX _____

Other-Specify

in Different Types of Activity

Date	Process	Initial
	Post	
	Post	
	Comp.	
	Comp.	
	Type	
	Proofr'd.	
	Review	

TOTAL

(MONTHLY AND SEASONAL).

RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY

Date	Process	Initial
	Post	
	✓ Post	
	Compute	
	✓ Compute	
	Type	
	✓ Type	
	Review	

Area _____
Month _____
Sex _____

SUMMARY WORK SHEET FOR TABLE VI

Sex _____

Distribution of , 10 to 17
Years of Age, Classified by Activity

Sheet No. of Sheets

Preference and Type of Referral

[illegible]

6. FORM JTO-7. SUMMARY TALLY SHEET FOR TABLE VIII
(MONTHLY AND SEASONAL).

Area _____
Month _____
Sex _____
Type of Referral _____

WPA PROJECT 3743
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY

Sheet No. _____

SUMMARY TALLY SHEET FOR
TABLE VIII

Date	Process	Initial
	Post	
	Post	
	Add	
	Add	

form JTO-7 Rev. 12/28/38

Distribution of _____, 10 to 17 Years of Age,
Classified According to Source of Referral
and Degree of Participation in Activity

No.	Master sheet	CODE				TOTAL	No.	Master sheet	CODE				TOTAL
		A	B	C	D				A	B	C	D	
		0.5 to 9.5 hrs	10.0 to 24.5 hrs	25.0 to 39.5 hrs	40.0 hrs. & over				0.5 to 9.5 hrs	10.0 to 24.5 hrs	25.0 to 39.5 hrs	40.0 hrs. & over	
Brot Fw'd							Brot Fw'd						
1							61						
2							62						
3							63						
4							64						
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51							111						
52							112						
53							113						
54							114						
55							115						
56							116						
57							117						
58							118						
59							119						
60							120						
Car'd Fw'd							Car'd Fw'd						
Total							Total						

WPA PROJECT #3743
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY

Date Process Initial

	Post	
	Post	
	Compute	
	Compute	
	Type	
	Type	
	Review	

Area _____
 Month _____
 Sex _____

WORK TABLE VIII

Distribution of _____, 10 to 17 Years of Age, Classified by
 Type of Referral and Degree of Participation in Activity

Degree of Participation in Activity	Type of Referral							
	All Types		Official Delinquents		Unofficial Delinquents		Non- Delinquents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
A. 0.5 to 9.5 hours								
B. 10.0 to 24.5 hours								
C. 25.0 to 39.5 hours								
D. 40.0 hours and over								

Form JTO-8

8. FORM JTO-9. SUMMARY TALLY SHEET FOR TABLE XI (MONTHLY AND SEASONAL)

Area _____
 Month _____
 Sex _____
 Type of _____
 Referral _____

WPA PROJECT 3743
 RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY
 SUMMARY TALLY SHEET FOR WORK
 TABLE XI

Date	Process	Initial
	Post	
	Post	
	Add	
	Add	

Number of _____, 10 to 17 Years of Age.	
Classified by Type of Agency in Which They Participated and Type of Referral	
GRAND TOTAL	
All Four Types	124
Park, Private & Community & Public	
Total Three Types	
Park, Private & Public	124
Park, Private & Community & Public	124
Park, Private & Community	123
Total Two Types	
Park & Private	12
Park & Community	13
Park & Public	14
Private & Community	23
Private & Public	24
Community & Public	34
Total One Type	
Park	1
Private	2
Community	3
Public	4
Master Sheet Tabulation Number	Brought Forward
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
	10
	11
	12
	13
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INDIVIDUAL AGENCY ATTENDANCE PARTICIPATION
TABULATION (FACE SHEET) (MONTHLY).

WPA PROJECT 3743
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY
INDIVIDUAL AGENCY ATTENDANCE PARTICIPATION TABULATION
(FACE SHEET)

AREA _____	WORK SHEET TYPED BY _____
AGENCY _____	POSTED BY _____
MONTH _____	DATE BEGUN _____ COMPLETED _____
SEX _____	CHECKED BY _____
	TOTAL NO. OF SHEETS _____
	NO. OF SUPPLEMENTARY SHEETS _____
	FINAL AGENCY RETURN TYPED BY _____
	PROOF READ BY _____

11. FORM JTO-11B.
INDIVIDUAL AGENCY ATTENDANCE PARTICIPATION
TABULATION (RECAPITULATION SHEET) (MONTHLY).

WPA PROJECT 3743
 RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY
 INDIVIDUAL AGENCY ATTENDANCE PARTICIPATION TABULATION
 (RECAPITULATION SHEET)

AREA _____

AGENCY _____

MONTH _____

SEX _____

NO. OF ACTIVITIES REPORTING _____

SHEET NO.	NO. OF HOURS	NO. OF ATTENDANCES	NO. OF CHILDREN	SHEET NO	NO. OF HOURS	NO. OF ATTENDANCES	NO. OF CHILDREN
1				Total Brought Forward			
2				27			
3				28			
4				29			
5				30			
6				31			
7				32			
8				33			
9				34			
10				35			
11				36			
12				37			
13				38			
14				39			
15				40			
16				41			
17				42			
18				43			
19				44			
20				45			
21				46			
22				47			
23				48			
24				49			
25				50			
26				51			
Total Carried Forward				TOTAL			

WPA PROJECT 3743
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY
INDIVIDUAL AGENCY ATTENDANCE PARTICIPATION TABULATION
(POSTING SHEET)

SHEET NO. _____

MONTH _____

SEX _____

[illegible]

13. FORM JTO-14.

EDITOR'S REQUEST FOR CORRECTION AND VERIFICATION.

WPA PROJECT 3743
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY

EDITOR'S REQUEST FOR CORRECTION AND VERIFICATION

FORM NO.	_____	MONTH	_____	EDITED BY	_____
LINE NO	_____	SEX	_____	CORRECTED BY	_____
AREA	_____	ACTIVITY	_____		_____
AGENCY	_____				_____

I This schedule returned for correction due to:

A. Incomplete Reading:

1. Area _____
2. Sex _____
3. Control No. _____
4. Name of Agency _____
5. Other _____

B. Incorrect Dating:

1. More than one month recorded _____
2. No such date in month _____
3. Dates do not correspond with _____
days of week
4. Other _____

C. Other _____

Duplication of time in attendance _____

II Please correct or verify the following information: _____

14. FORM JTO-16.
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES IN WHICH
PARTICIPATION IS REPORTED.

WPA PROJECT 3743
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY

To: _____ Date _____
From: Control Unit
Subject: Statement of Activities in Which Participation is Reported

Area _____ Sex _____
Agency _____ Month _____

NAME OF ACTIVITY	CODE*	PREF. NUMBER**	REPORTING***
Ball-Base	A	4	
Ball-Other	a	12	
Ball-Basket	B	5	
Ball-Foot	C	6	
Camp	(c)	15	
Ball-Soft	D	9	
Ball-Volley	E	11	
Boxing	F	14	
Cards	G	16	
Checkers	H	17	
Circle Games	I	19	
Club Meetings	J	20	
Craft	K	22	
Dancing-Social	L	23	
Dancing-Not Social	M	24	
Dramatics	N	26	
Games Room	O	27	
Gymnasium Activities	P	28	
Hikes & Outings	Q	29	
Horseshoes	R	30	
Marbles	S	32	
Playground	T	34	
Spectators	U	38	
Wrestling	V	44	
Swimming	W	39	
Table Tennis	X	40	
Tennis	Y	41	
Track & Field	Z	42	
Artcraft & Art	AA	2	
Ball-Soccer	CC	8	
Ball-Touch	DD	10	
Sewing	EE	35	
Bicycling	FF	13	
Ball-Hand	HH	7	
Chess	JJ	18	
Badminton	LL	3	
Trips	NN	43	
Dice Games	NX	25	
Skating-Ice	OO	36	
Library	PP	31	
Cooking	SS	21	
Music & Choral Groups	TT	33	
Skating-Roller	UU	37	
Archery	XX	1	

- * Post to Master Tabulation Sheet According to the Above Chronology
 ** Post to Agency Return According to Numerical Order-e.g. 1,2,3, etc.
 *** Check in this column when participation is recorded for activity

SECTION C. ATTENDANCE STUDY MONTHLY AND SEASONAL TABLES

1. TABLE 5. TOTAL TIME UNITS OF PARTICIPATION IN DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES FOR, 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF AGENCY AND TYPE OF REFERRAL.

WPA PROJECT #30285
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY

Area _____
Months _____
Sex _____
Season _____

TABLE V

Total Time Units of Participation in Different Activities For _____, 10
to 17 Years of Age, Classified by Type of Agency and Type of Referral.

Type of Activity	Type of Agency									
	Time Units of Participation (In Hours)									
	Type of Referral									
	All Types		Official Delinquents		Unofficial Delinquents		Non-Delinquents		Unknown	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Archery & Rifle Range										
Artcraft & Art										
Badminton										
Ball-Base										
Ball-Basket										
Ball-Foot										
Ball-Hand										
Ball-Soccer										
Ball-Soft										
Ball-Touch										
Ball-Volley										
Ball-Other										
Bicycling										
Boxing										
Camping										
Cards										
Checkers										
Chess										
Circle Games										
Club Meetings										
Cooking										
Craft										
Dancing-Social										
Dancing-Not Social										
Dice Games										
Dramatics										
Games Room										
Gymnasium Activities										
Hikes & Outings										
Horseshoes										
Library										
Marbles										
Music & Choral										
Playground										
Sewing										
Skating-Ice										
Skating-Roller										
Spectators										
Swimming										
Table Tennis										
Tennis										
Track & Field										
Trips										
Wrestling										
Pool & Billiards										
TOTAL										

WPA PROJECT #3743

TABLE VI

TABLE VI
Distribution of . . . 10 to 17 Years of Age, Classified by Activity Preference and Type of Referral . . .

Area _____ Month _____
Sex _____

[illegible]

* Activity Preference is scored only on the basis of the number of hours spent in an activity during the month.

In the Second Activity Column indicates the number of children who had no activity of second preference. In the Third Activity Column indicates the number of children who had no activity of third preference.

WPA PROJECT #3743
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY

Area _____
Month _____
Sex _____

3. TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF, 10 to 17 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF REFERRAL AND DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITY.

TABLE VIII

Distribution of _____, 10 to 17 Years of Age, Classified by Type of Referral and Degree of Participation in Activity

Degree of Participation in Activity	Type of Referral							
	All Types		Official Delinquents		Unofficial Delinquents		Non-Delinquents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
A. 0.5 to 9.5 hours								
B. 10.0 to 24.5 hours								
C. 25.0 to 39.5 hours								
D. 40.0 hours and over								

4. TABLE 11. NUMBER OF, 10 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF AGENCY IN WHICH THEY PARTICIPATED AND TYPE OF REFERRAL.

WPA PROJECT #3743
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY
TABLE XI

Number of, 10 to 17 Years of Age, Classified by Type of Agency in Which They Participated and Type of Referral *

Area _____ Month _____ Sex _____	Number of Types of Agencies in Which Child Participated	Type of Agency											
		Summary All Types of Agencies			Chicago Park District Agencies			Community Sponsored Agencies			Private Agencies		
		Type of Referral			Type of Referral			Type of Referral			Type of Referral		
		All Types	Delinquents	Non-Delinquents	All Types	Delinquents	Non-Delinquents	All Types	Delinquents	Non-Delinquents	All Types	Delinquents	Non-Delinquents
		Official	Un-official	Unknown	Official	Un-official	Unknown	Official	Un-official	Unknown	Official	Un-official	Unknown
Area Totals													
Only One Type of Agency													
Two Types of Agencies													
Three Types of Agencies													
All Four Types of Agencies													
Two Types of Agencies													
Total													
Park & Community													
Park & Private													
Park & Public													
Community & Private													
Community & Public													
Private & Public													
Three Types of Agencies													
Total													
Park, Community & Private													
Park, Community & Public													
Park, Private & Public													
Community, Private & Public													

* Activities are posted to the locations in which they occur. The Chicago Park District Facilities are used by all types of agencies, and this should be considered in interpreting these tables.

5. REPORT TO COOPERATING AGENCY.

WPA PROJECT 3743
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY
MONTHLY INDIVIDUAL AGENCY RETURN

Name of Agency		Month		Area										
NUMBER OF HOURS AND NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES IN EACH ACTIVITY FOR BOYS, Age 10 to 17														
Name	Address	Age	Hrs.	No.	Total	NAME OF ACTIVITY								
						Ball	Ball	Ball	Ball	Cards	Games	Hikes & Horse-	Play-	Trips
						Basket	Hand	Soft	Touch	Room	Outings	shoes	ground	
			Att.	Att.	Att.	Hrs.No.	Hrs.No.	Hrs.No.	Hrs.No.	Hrs.No.	Hrs.No.	Hrs.No.	Hrs.No.	Hrs.No.
			Att.	Att.	Att.	Att.	Att.	Att.	Att.	Att.	Att.	Att.	Att.	Att.

2. FORM J-4(1).

RECREATIONAL INTEREST SCHEDULE (5 AREAS).

Name _____ Address _____ Age _____ Date _____

1. How long have you lived at this address? _____
2. What was your last address? _____ What was the street corner closest to your last address? _____
3. How long did you live at your last address? _____
4. Do you go to Fuller Park for recreation? _____
5. How many times did you go to Fuller Park last week? _____
6. Have you ever gone to any parks or playgrounds besides Fuller Park to play? If so, what are their names? _____
7. If you go to Fuller Park, how do you get there? Walk ___ Street Car ___ Bus ___ Elevated ___ Other ___.
8. Read the following list of activities. Please write in which of these you like best. Art; Baseball; Football; Softball; Touchball; Boxing; Camping; Clubs; Craft; Social Dancing; Games Room; Gymnasium; Horseshoes; Marbles; Music; Ice Skating; Roller Skating; Swimming; Tennis; Ping Pong; Track; Trips; Wrestling; ✓

In the fall I like	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
In the winter I like	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
In the spring I like	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
In the summer I like	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____

9. Do you go to any of the following places for recreation? If so, please check their names.

Bethlehem Creche	()	Gethsemane Luthern	()	St. Cecilia Church School	()
Boyce Field	()	Pilgrim Mayflower	()	St. Gabriel Church School	()
O'Toole Field	()	St. George (CYO)	()	St. John the Baptist (CYO)	()
St. Anne's (CYO)	()	Union Avenue M. E.	()	St. Mary's Settlement	()

10. Which of these do you go to most? _____
11. If you do not go to Fuller Park, would you please check your reason for not going? If you have several reasons, please check them all and place a double check mark (✓✓) after the most important.

- a. I'd go if my parents let me.....()
- b. I'd go if it weren't so far.....()
- c. I'd go if I didn't have to cross a boulevard.....()
- d. I'd go if I didn't have to go under a viaduct.....()
- e. I'd go if my bunch went there.....()
- f. I'd go if I could play the games I like.....()
- g. I never heard of the place.....()
- h. I'd go if they didn't push me around so much.....()
- i. If there is some other reason, please write it in. _____

12. How many times did you go to the movies last week? _____

13. Which movie theater did you go to most often? _____

14. Do you have a radio at home? _____ If not, where do you go to listen to a radio? _____

15. Which radio programs do you like the best? 1. _____

2. _____ 3. _____

1. FORM JTO-20.
STREET SURVEY TABULATION CARD—ALL AREAS.

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2. TABLE FOR REPORTING RESULTS OF STREET SURVEY.

WPA PROJECT #30285
TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF STREET SURVEY

[illegible]

3. FORM J-4(a).

RECREATIONAL INTEREST ABSTRACT.

Sch. No. _____ WPA PROJECT 3743
(Illinois)

Sex: M. _____ F. _____ RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY

Name _____ Address 1. _____ 2. _____ Age _____

Area _____ Pu. _____
School _____ Fr. _____ Pa. _____

Length of Residence This Address: Last Address: Recreation Centers Attended:

1. Less than six months _____ 1. _____
2. Six Months--less than one year _____ 2. _____
3. One year--less than two years _____ 3. _____
4. Two years--less than five years _____ 4. _____
5. Five years--less than ten years _____ 5. _____
6. Ten years and more _____ 6. _____

Parks Attended: Method of getting to Park: Reasons for not Attending Park:

1. _____ Walk _____ a. _____
2. _____ Street Car _____ b. _____
3. _____ Bus _____ c. _____
4. _____ Elevated _____ d. _____
5. _____ Other _____ 1. _____

Activities:--Fall Winter Spring Summer

1. _____ 1. _____ 1. _____
2. _____ 2. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 3. _____ 3. _____

Favorite Radio Programs: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Number of Movies Attended: _____
J-4a

CONTROL RECORD—RECREATIONAL INTEREST SCHEDULE.

SHEET # _____ OF _____ SHEETS

WPA PROJECT 3743
RECREATION AND DELINQUENCY STUDY

AREA _____
SCHOOL _____
SEX _____

Control Record-Recreation Interest Schedule,
Form J-4(1)

[illegible]

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Agencies attended by boys:

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Agencies attended by girls:

Fuller Park, 146; Hyde Park, 234; Lower North Side, 61; Near West Side, 182; South Chicago, 107, 109

Favorite activities of boys:

Fuller Park 133, 134 (fig.); Hyde Park, 213, 214, 216; Lower North Side, 46, 48; Near West Side, 174; South Chicago, 88 (fig.), 91-92

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Hyde Park, 232, 234; Lower North Side, 61, 62; Near West Side, 184-185; South Chicago, 105, 107, 108 (fig.)

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Fuller Park, 131-133; Hyde Park, 213-214, 215 (fig.); Lower North Side, 42, 43 (fig.), 44-45; Near West Side, 172-174; South Chicago, 89, 90 (fig.), 92, 93

Hours spent by girls in recreation:

Fuller Park, 148, 149 (fig.), 150, 151; Hyde Park, 228, 229 (fig.), 231-232, 233 (fig.); Lower North Side, 59, 61; Near West Side, 182-184; South Chicago, 104-105, 106 (fig.)

Number of boys in recreation:

Fuller Park, 131; Hyde Park, 211; Lower North Side, 41; Near West Side, 172; South Chicago, 89

Number of girls in recreation:

Fuller Park, 146; Hyde Park, 228; Lower North Side, 60; Near West Side, 181, 182; South Chicago, 103-104

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Summer Season

Agencies attended by boys:

Hyde Park, 217; Lower North Side, 51, 52; Near West Side, 175; South Chicago, 94

Agencies attended by girls:

Fuller Park, 146; Hyde Park, 234; Lower North Side, 61; Near West Side, 182; South Chicago, 109

Favorite activities of boys:

Fuller Park, 136, 138; Hyde Park, 219, 220 (fig.); Lower North Side, 46, 48-49; Near West Side, 177-178; South Chicago, 95, 96, 97 (fig.)

Summer Season (cont'd)

Favorite activities of girls:

Fuller Park, 152, 153 (fig.); Hyde Park, 232, 234; Lower North Side, 61, 62; Near West Side, 184-185; South Chicago, 105, 107, 108 (fig.)

Hours spent by boys in recreation:

Fuller Park, 135-136, 137 (fig.); Hyde Park, 217-218, 221; Lower North Side 44, 45, 46, 47 (fig.), 50 (fig.); Near West Side, 175, 176 (fig.), 177; South Chicago, 94-95

Hours spent by girls in recreation:

Fuller Park, 148, 149 (fig.), 150, 151 (fig.); Hyde Park, 228, 230 (fig.), 231-232, 233 (fig.); Lower North Side, 59, 60, 61; Near West Side, 182-184; South Chicago, 104-105, 106 (fig.)

Number of boys in recreation:

Fuller Park, 135; Hyde Park, 217; Lower North Side, 42; Near West Side, 174, 175; South Chicago, 92-93

Number of girls in recreation:

Fuller Park, 146; Hyde Park, 228; Lower North Side, 60; Near West Side, 181, 182; South Chicago, 103-104

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Winter Season

Agencies attended by boys:

Fuller Park, 130; Hyde Park,

206; Lower North Side, 41; Near West Side, 172; South Chicago, 84-85

Agencies attended by girls:

Fuller Park, 146; Hyde Park, 234; Lower North Side, 61; Near West Side, 182; South Chicago, 107, 109

Favorite activities of boys:

Fuller Park, 128, 131; Hyde Park, 208, 210-211, 212 (fig.); Lower North Side, 39; Near West Side, 171-172; South Chicago, 87, 88 (fig.)

Favorite activities of girls:

Fuller Park, 152, 153 (fig.); Hyde Park, 232, 234; Lower North Side, 61, 62; Near West Side, 184-185; South Chicago, 105, 107, 108 (fig.)

Hours spent by boys in recreation:

Fuller Park, 128, 129 (fig.), 130; Hyde Park, 207 (fig.), 208, 210; Lower North Side, 37, 38, 39 (fig.), 40 (fig.); Near West Side, 168, 169-171; South Chicago, 85-86

Hours spent by girls in recreation:

Fuller Park, 148, 149 (fig.), 150, 151 (fig.); Hyde Park, 228, 229 (fig.), 231-232, 233 (fig.); Lower North Side, 59, 60, 61; Near West Side, 182-184; South Chicago, 104-105, 106 (fig.)

Number of boys in recreation:

Fuller Park, 127-128; Hyde Park, 206; Lower North Side, 36; Near West Side, 167, 169; South Chicago, 85

Number of girls in recreation:

Fuller Park, 146; Hyde Park, 228; Lower North Side, 60; Near West Side, 181, 182; South Chicago, 103-104

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